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QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK 1947

No. 8



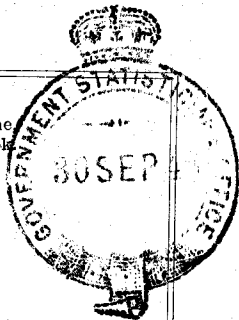
GOVERNMENT
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THE QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK 1947

No. 8.



Issued by the
GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN'S OFFICE,
BRISBANE

A. H. TUCKER, Government Printer, Brisbane.
(Wholly set up and printed in Australia.)

Preface.

The Queensland Year Book for 1947 is the eighth issue since the Year Book first appeared in 1937 as the successor of the A.B.C. of Queensland Statistics. No publication was made for the years 1942, 1943, and 1944, on account of war conditions. The present issue appears less than twelve months after the 1946 issue, and it is hoped to produce the 1948 issue before the end of the year. The assistance of the Government Printer and his staff in this regard is greatly appreciated.

The main purpose of the Year Book is to make available the current history of the State of Queensland in statistics, together with a minimum amount of necessary explanation of the figures, and interstate statistical comparisons in many cases. To maintain portability and convenience of reference, it has been necessary to avoid the inclusion of much detailed information which students of the statistics may desire to obtain. For such details, reference should be made to the various annual parts of the Statistics of Queensland, a list of which, with the latest year of publication of each, is given at the end of this volume. Detailed statistics later than those printed can generally be obtained on reference to the Government Statistician's Office.

All the regular tables and information which appeared in the 1946 Year Book will be found in the present issue, together with new information on various subjects, including the following:—

Voting at the Queensland General Election of 1947.

Preliminary results of the Population Census of 30th June, 1947;
and revised population figures from 1933 to 1947.

A comparative statement showing the population of each Local Authority Area at 30th June, 1933, and 30th June, 1947.

Building approvals issued in Brisbane and in the other urban centres from 1937 to 1946, and building approvals issued in each City and Town and in total for all Shires during 1946.

Number of dwellings completed, value of completed building operations, and floor area and cost of dwellings completed during 1946-47.

The preparation of this Year Book has, of course, been possible only through the co-operation of large numbers of Queenslanders who have completed the various statistical forms and questionnaires which have been sent them from time to time, and thanks are due to them, and also to the Commonwealth Statistician and the Statisticians of other States, and State and Commonwealth Departments in Queensland, for their ready help in supplying information.

The Year Book combines the work of all the senior officers of the Government Statistician's Office. Thanks are specially due to Mr. D. C. L. Smith, Assistant Deputy Government Statistician. Mr. R. C. Henning prepared the manuscript, and saw the work through the press.

S. E. SOLOMON,
Acting Government Statistician.

Government Statistician's Office,
Brisbane, 14th April, 1948.

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CALENDAR, 1947.

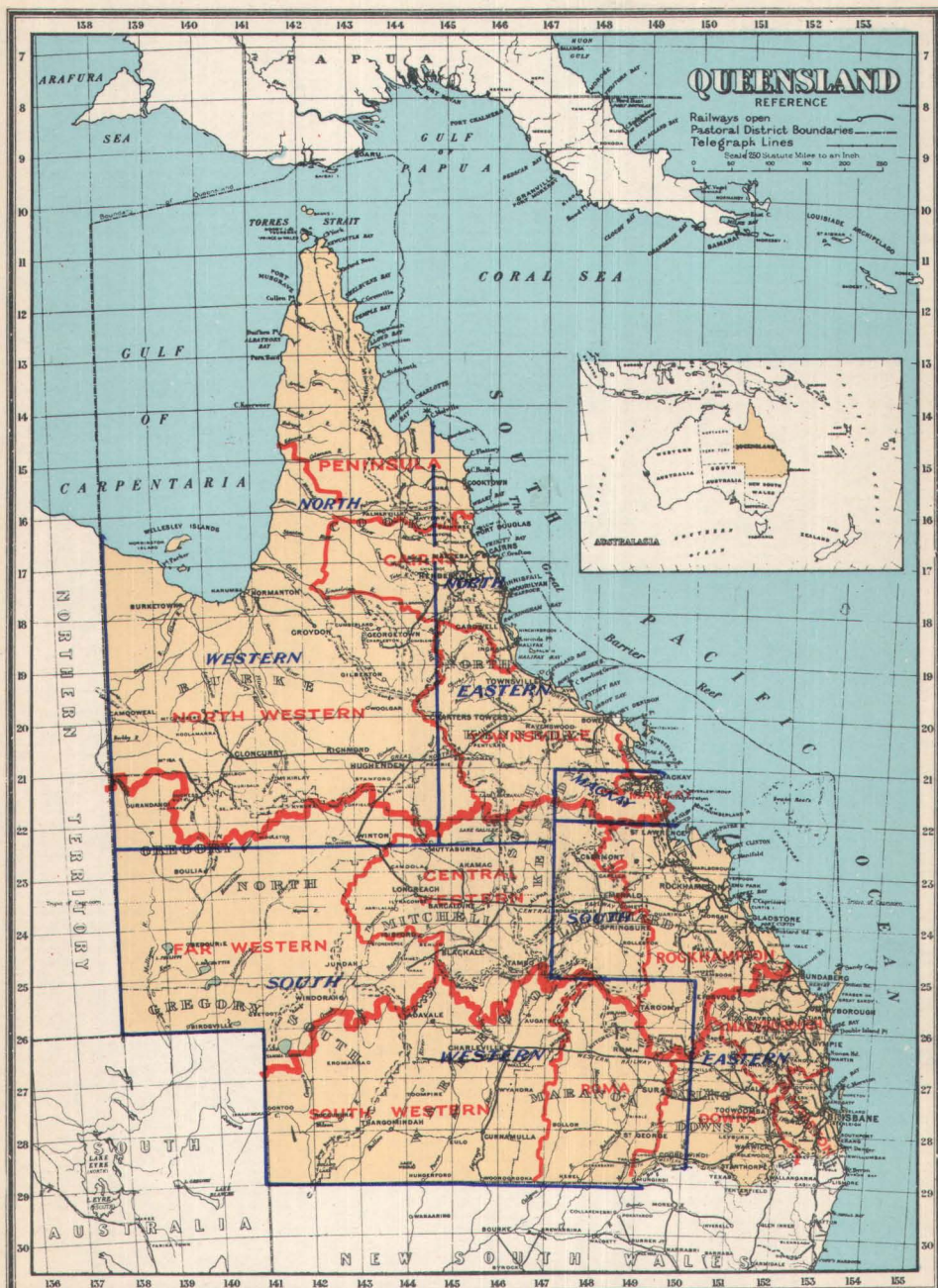
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CALENDAR, 1948.

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Sat.	4 11 18 25 .	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27 .	4 11 18 * .

* Public Holiday. An additional holiday is granted in the Metropolitan area for the Royal National Show, the date for 1948 being 11th August.



Drawn at the Survey Office, Dept. of Public Lands & Printed at the Gov. Printing Office Brisbane 1937

Statistical Divisions are shown in red, and Basic Wage Districts in blue, see page 31

THE QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

No. 8—1947

Chapter 1.—GENERAL INFORMATION.

1. GEOGRAPHY.

The area of Queensland is 670,500 square miles. It has 3,236 miles of coastline. From north to south its greatest distance is 1,300 miles and from east to west 900 miles. The area is 22½ per cent. of the Australian continent, and the occupied area over 30 per cent. of the Australian total, being about 50 per cent. more than the occupied area of Western Australia, the State with the largest territory. Only about 6 per cent. of the huge area of Queensland is not occupied either for private production or for public reserves, and is mainly in the north of Cape York Peninsula. The area leased for pastoral and similar purposes is 82½ per cent. of the whole territory. About 6½ per cent. of the State is held as freehold or is in the process of purchase, and this includes most of the good coastal and sub-coastal lands.

The area within the Tropics is 360,000 square miles, being 54 per cent. of the whole. Because of its physical, climatic, and living conditions, this vast area is relatively immune from diseases and other disabilities commonly experienced in other tropical areas.

The western boundary of the State roughly coincides with the limits of profitable occupation of Central Australia, but useful pastoral country stretches in an intermittent belt from Barkly Tableland in north-western Queensland through the Northern Territory to the Kimberleys in the north of Western Australia.

Physical Features.—That outstanding feature of Australian topography known as the Great Dividing Range continues from the New South Wales border to Cape York Peninsula, with numerous tributary ranges, very broken and irregular in its distance from the coast. The highest elevations are in the north, where the Bellenden-Ker Range rises to 5,438 feet in Mount Bartle Frere and is close to the coast. The Atherton Tableland is a large triangular area 12,000 square miles in extent and over 2,000 feet high, inland of this range. Three smaller plateau areas attain 2,000 feet—one behind Mackay, another, the Buckland Tableland, more inland and south of the Tropics, the third being the Darling Downs. The Dividing Range is for the greater part of its length a broad belt of timbered and rough pastoral country over 1,000 feet high, running inland from the Darling Downs, then northwards through Central Queensland at a great distance from the coast, but nearing the coast again in North Queensland and becoming the backbone of the Peninsula. The Divide and its tributary ranges enclose the broad basins of the coastal rivers, but these basins are much broken in parts by rangy wooded country.

Inland from the Divide are the vast plains of the West, almost unbroken in the south, but interspersed with rough rangy country in the north-west of the State. Around the Gulf of Carpentaria the country is again flat, with a wide belt of tidal salt-water flats along the shore line.

The Great Barrier Reef extends along the whole tropical coast, a distance of 1,200 miles, to the coast of Papua. At the Tropic it is about 150 miles from the Queensland coast but approaches much closer further north, where its many islands afford shelter and picturesque passages. The southern end of the Reef is east of Bundaberg.

The Gulf of Carpentaria is shallow, but Torres Strait offers a good trade route. The oversea ports are Brisbane, Gladstone, Port Alma (near Rockhampton), Mackay, Bowen, Townsville, Cairns, and Thursday Island.

East Coast Rivers.—Queensland is relatively well watered, but the rivers are rarely navigable. The Fitzroy with its tributaries has the most extensive watershed, draining the largest (and central) coastal basin through Rockhampton to Keppel Bay. The Burdekin and its tributaries drain another large basin further north through Ayr to Upstart Bay. The Mary and Burnett Rivers further south drain the Wide Bay hinterland into Hervey Bay. The Brisbane River and its tributaries drain the hinterland of the capital city into Moreton Bay, with the Logan and Albert Rivers rising from the Border Ranges.

Among the notable shorter rivers are the Pioneer, rising from the highlands around Mackay, and the Herbert, Tully, Johnstone, Russell, and Barron Rivers, rising from the heavy rainfall tablelands and ranges of the Cairns-Ingham coast, and making their way to the sea by waterfalls and gorges.

Westward Rivers.—Most of the rivers rising from the inland watersheds are channels for flood waters with natural reservoirs determining stock routes, and flows depending on the seasons. In the south the Condamine, Maranoa, Warrego, and other tributaries of the Darling drain the western slopes of the Darling Downs and the central highlands, giving their names to rich pastoral districts. The Barcoo and Thomson Rivers, Coopers Creek, and the Diamantina drain flood waters from the elevated plain of the central-west towards Lake Eyre beyond Queensland, and the Georgina similarly from the western tableland. Several rivers flow into the Gulf from the northern and western slopes of the highlands, varying (like other western rivers) according to the season, from dry beds with water-holes to flood torrents.

Artesian Water.—Practically the whole of the area west of the Dividing Range, except the highlands west and south of Cloncurry, is situated in the world's largest artesian basin. The water varies in quality, but is nearly everywhere suitable for stock drinking water. The numerous bores and bore drains that carry off the surplus flow make it possible to stock huge areas of well-grassed country neighbouring the water, which otherwise could only be provided with stock water by far less reliable and more expensive surface catchments.

2. CLIMATE.

Climate and Living Conditions.—Queensland has a typical sub-tropical to tropical climate, which has proved itself suitable for white settlement in all parts of the State. The number of uncomfortably hot days in summer is few, except along the far western border of the State. Inland Queensland is little hotter in summer than inland New South Wales. Like the rest of inland Australia, inland Queensland has low humidities in summer, except during periods of monsoonal weather, which are accompanied by lower temperatures and often by rain. Inland Queensland has a continental type of winter climate, with warm sunny days and cold nights. Some winter rain falls in the southern part, but rarely in the north.

Coastal Queensland has fairly high humidities in summer, but this is compensated for by lower temperatures than are experienced inland, and by a sea breeze which almost invariably blows throughout the day. The summer climate is rarely uncomfortable except when working in situations exposed to the sun and shut off from the breeze. The winter climate is mild with fine days, and in the southern portion occasional frosty nights. More winter rain falls on the coast than inland, but it is accompanied by moderate temperatures, not by cold weather and wind.

Queensland is the most successful tropical settlement by white people in the world. Two factors contributing to this success are the almost complete absence of tropical diseases such as malaria and cholera, and the fact that all the manual and domestic work is done by white people. In addition, all amenities common to highly civilised countries—good food and housing, hospitals, schools, modern transport and communications, and good facilities for recreation—are available throughout Queensland.

Meteorological Data.—Data for Brisbane are given below, and for six typical stations, in abridged form, on the following pages.

METEOROLOGY, BRISBANE, 1946.

Month.	Mean Corrected Barometer, 9 a.m.	Shade Temperature.					Rainfall.		
		Mean.	Absolute Maximum.	Absolute Minimum.	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.	Total.	Wet Days.	Average for 95 Years.
	In.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	In.	No.	In.
January ..	29.93	77.7	103.0	62.8	85.1	70.2	4.68	12	6.28
February ..	29.91	77.9	93.8	66.8	84.8	71.0	7.32	17	6.24
March ..	29.94	74.1	93.8	55.6	82.3	65.9	8.34	16	5.65
April ..	29.99	69.2	84.6	53.0	78.5	59.9	4.11	7	3.66
May ..	30.11	64.9	82.8	46.0	75.8	54.0	0.27	3	2.74
June ..	30.08	58.3	75.3	39.9	69.4	47.1	0.22	1	2.59
July ..	30.08	59.1	84.3	38.3	71.9	46.2	0.19	2	2.16
August ..	30.11	62.4	91.0	41.8	75.7	49.1	0.40	1	1.88
September ..	30.13	64.2	85.7	43.9	74.5	53.9	3.67	4	1.98
October ..	30.10	67.3	86.0	48.8	76.4	58.1	2.51	7	2.59
November ..	29.96	75.3	94.4	62.0	84.0	66.5	0.84	5	3.75
December ..	29.91	77.5	99.0	62.8	85.7	69.4	6.11	9	5.06
Year ..	30.02	69.0	103.0	38.3	78.7	59.4	38.66	84	44.58

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS.

Month.	Mean Maximum Daily Temperature.		Mean Minimum Daily Temperature.		3 p.m. Relative Humidity.		Rainfall.	
	1946. Deg.	Average. Deg.	1946. Deg.	Average. Deg.	1946. %	Average. %	1946. In.	Average. In.
CLONCURRY (NORTH INLAND).								
January ..	95.8	99.1	75.5	76.6	41	30	9.23	4.36
February ..	94.1	96.2	73.9	75.3	n	34	9.81	4.38
March ..	95.3	94.6	70.6	72.8	18	33	0.00	2.31
April ..	89.9	90.3	65.0	66.8	21	27	0.00	0.67
May ..	86.8	83.0	62.1	59.6	21	27	0.00	0.49
June ..	76.1	77.4	44.5	54.2	21	30	0.00	0.60
July ..	80.0	76.7	44.5	51.4	16	27	0.00	0.34
August ..	82.4	81.8	49.7	54.5	19	19	0.00	0.14
September ..	89.8	88.4	57.5	61.2	22	18	0.00	0.27
October ..	93.7	95.0	63.9	68.3	12	19	0.07	0.44
November ..	100.6	98.5	72.8	73.4	17	23	1.21	1.23
December ..	102.1	100.1	76.6	76.0	23	25	2.27	2.74
Year ..	90.5	90.1	63.1	65.8	n	26	22.59	17.97
LONGREACH (CENTRAL INLAND).								
January ..	96.7	99.4	75.2	73.3	39	29	6.18	2.31
February ..	98.9	97.1	74.9	71.8	35	32	0.61	3.54
March ..	95.3	94.4	66.7	68.2	33	33	0.00	2.25
April ..	88.0	88.0	56.8	60.3	19	30	0.00	0.90
May ..	86.5	80.5	55.1	52.2	28	33	0.00	0.84
June ..	72.6	74.3	42.0	46.9	28	37	0.00	0.88
July ..	77.4	73.6	42.8	44.2	20	35	0.00	0.77
August ..	82.2	78.5	47.5	46.7	20	27	0.00	0.26
September ..	87.1	85.6	55.2	53.9	17	22	0.00	0.54
October ..	92.4	92.9	60.4	61.7	20	21	0.22	0.89
November ..	100.9	97.2	70.5	67.7	19	24	0.56	1.18
December ..	101.9	99.5	74.9	71.3	22	26	0.55	1.82
Year ..	90.3	88.4	60.2	59.9	25	29	8.12	16.18
CHARLEVILLE (SOUTH INLAND).								
January ..	97.1	96.9	74.2	70.6	32	28	4.36	2.53
February ..	97.9	95.5	75.2	69.6	32	29	1.09	2.57
March ..	90.6	91.2	62.1	64.9	23	32	0.22	2.18
April ..	83.0	84.0	50.6	55.9	21	33	0.00	1.28
May ..	80.1	76.0	46.8	47.5	23	37	0.00	1.20
June ..	66.6	68.7	35.5	42.5	26	43	0.04	1.29
July ..	70.5	67.8	36.1	40.1	26	39	0.03	1.18
August ..	76.9	72.6	39.1	42.3	17	32	0.00	0.78
September ..	81.0	80.1	46.7	49.1	20	28	0.17	0.80
October ..	88.1	87.7	55.1	57.6	22	27	0.00	1.20
November ..	100.3	93.0	67.9	64.3	17	26	0.32	1.65
December ..	99.2	96.0	71.1	68.2	26	27	1.91	2.32
Year ..	85.9	84.1	55.0	56.0	24	32	8.14	18.98

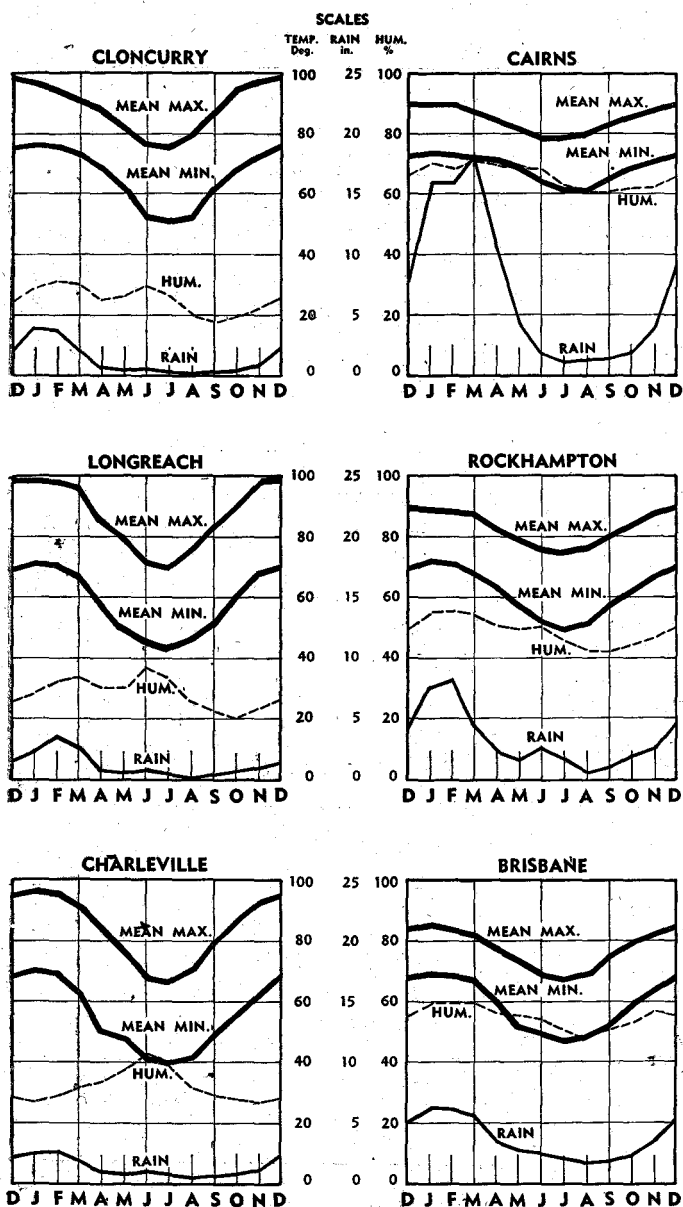
METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS—*continued.*

Month.	Mean Maximum Daily Temperature.		Mean Minimum Daily Temperature		3 p.m. Relative Humidity.		Rainfall.	
	1946. Deg.	Aver- age. Deg.	1946. Deg.	Aver- age. Deg.	1946. %	Aver- age. %	1946. In.	Aver- age. In.
CAIRNS (NORTH COASTAL).								
January ..	87.4	89.4	75.1	74.2	<i>n</i>	69	12.81	16.15
February ..	86.3	88.8	74.5	74.0	73	68	20.61	16.89
March ..	88.8	87.1	73.1	72.6	62	70	7.37	18.18
April ..	85.8	84.6	67.3	70.0	<i>n</i>	68	0.84	10.78
May ..	82.0	81.4	65.5	66.3	59	68	4.28	4.47
June ..	76.8	78.7	57.4	63.4	<i>n</i>	67	0.74	2.85
July ..	76.7	78.1	59.8	61.2	61	63	0.98	1.53
August ..	80.2	79.5	59.9	61.3	48	61	0.13	1.58
September ..	81.8	82.5	63.1	64.0	47	61	0.09	1.65
October ..	84.1	85.4	65.7	67.5	55	62	0.17	2.02
November ..	86.5	87.4	71.1	70.5	62	62	1.18	3.69
December ..	88.2	89.3	73.3	73.1	<i>n</i>	66	2.27	8.33
Year ..	83.7	84.3	67.1	68.2	<i>n</i>	65	51.47	88.12
ROCKHAMPTON (CENTRAL COASTAL).								
January ..	89.7	89.8	73.6	72.4	56	55	9.71	7.28
February ..	90.0	88.5	74.1	72.0	57	55	2.87	7.74
March ..	89.1	87.1	70.7	70.0	49	54	4.40	4.38
April ..	86.7	83.9	61.8	64.9	35	50	0.14	2.42
May ..	83.2	78.9	59.7	58.5	42	49	0.22	1.60
June ..	75.5	74.2	47.7	53.7	30	50	0.00	2.44
July ..	77.3	73.4	46.9	50.6	28	45	0.11	1.72
August ..	81.2	76.8	52.1	52.7	29	42	0.01	0.80
September ..	83.4	81.6	57.6	58.6	32	42	1.23	1.24
October ..	85.0	85.9	62.7	63.6	40	44	1.80	1.80
November ..	91.7	88.6	68.9	67.7	39	46	2.89	2.43
December ..	93.3	90.5	72.9	70.9	46	49	2.37	4.60
Year ..	85.5	83.3	62.4	63.0	40	48	25.75	38.45
BRISBANE (SOUTH COASTAL).								
January ..	85.1	85.4	70.2	69.1	63	59	4.68	6.28
February ..	84.8	84.4	71.0	68.6	72	60	7.32	6.24
March ..	82.3	82.2	65.9	66.4	59	59	8.34	5.65
April ..	78.5	78.8	59.9	61.4	50	56	4.11	3.66
May ..	75.8	73.6	54.0	55.5	48	55	0.27	2.74
June ..	69.4	69.3	47.1	51.1	37	54	0.22	2.59
July ..	71.9	68.5	46.2	48.8	26	50	0.19	2.16
August ..	75.7	71.3	49.1	50.0	36	48	0.40	1.98
September ..	74.5	75.5	53.9	54.8	44	50	3.67	1.98
October ..	76.4	79.1	58.1	60.0	53	53	2.51	2.59
November ..	84.0	82.3	66.5	64.3	57	56	0.84	3.75
December ..	85.7	84.7	69.4	67.5	57	56	6.11	5.06
Year ..	78.7	77.9	59.4	59.8	50	55	38.66	44.58

n Not available.

(Information supplied by courtesy of the Divisional Meteorologist, Brisbane.)

Meteorology of Typical Stations



The graphs show, according to the scales in the centre, monthly means of (i.) maximum daily temperature, (ii.) minimum daily temperature, (iii.) relative humidity at 3 p.m. daily, and (iv.) total rainfall.

3. RAINFALL.

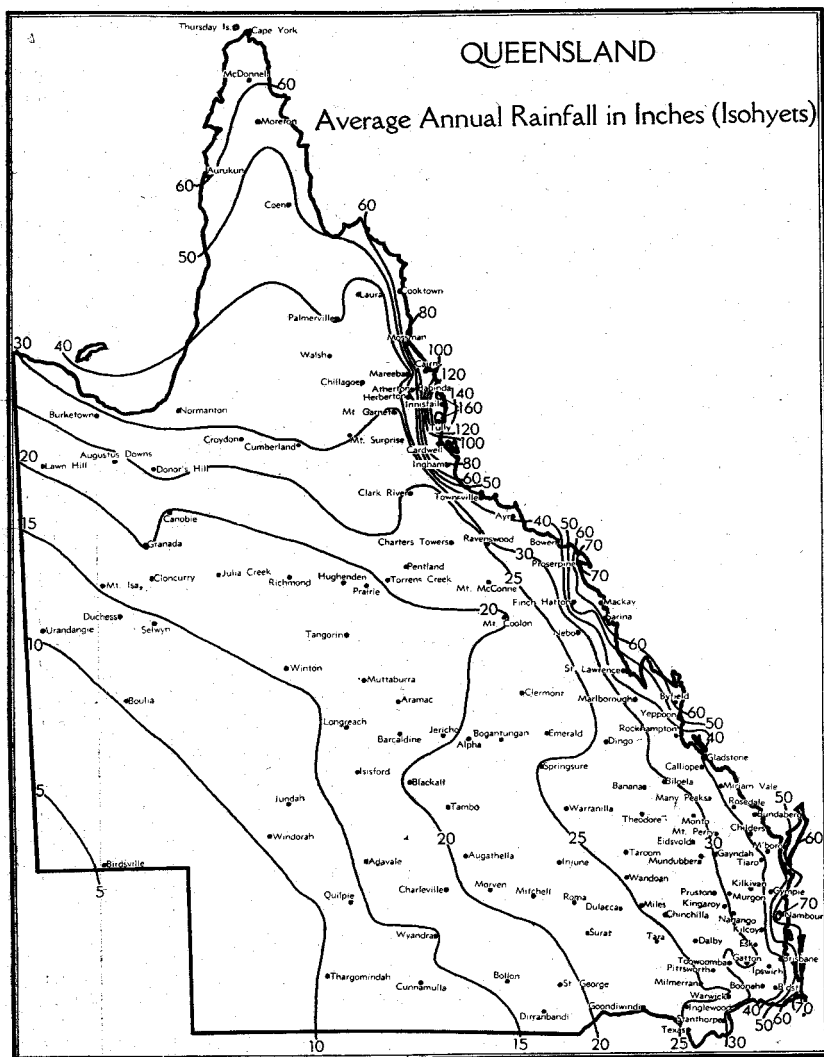
Rainfall is by far the most important weather factor in Queensland's primary production. It is nearly always more important than the combined effect of all other factors—frost, excessive heat, winds, humidity, &c. No single or simple measure of the value of rainfall for agricultural or pastoral purposes has yet been devised. The most important aspects of rainfall are its annual amount, its seasonal incidence (i.e., summer and winter), its variability from year to year, and its distribution within the growing season of the various crops and pastures. These aspects are discussed below.

Annual Amount of Rainfall.—Average annual rainfall in Queensland varies from about 5 inches in the desert of the extreme south-west corner of the State to about 160 inches in parts of the sugar lands of the wet north-east coast, the latter being the wettest part of Australia. The table below shows annual rainfall for 8 years and average annual rainfall for a number of typical stations. On page 8 average annual rainfall lines (isohyets) are shown for the whole State.

ANNUAL RAINFALL, QUEENSLAND, 1939 TO 1946.

Locality.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	Average
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
<i>Coastal.</i>									
Brisbane ..	41.4	42.4	31.5	44.0	50.7	27.9	48.2	38.7	44.6
Bundaberg	50.0	31.1	39.6	48.0	51.8	35.7	28.4	22.7	43.5
Gladstone	40.6	31.7	28.8	51.8	47.3	26.8	26.6	21.8	40.0
R'hampton	34.4	31.9	24.4	51.0	43.7	24.0	23.6	25.8	38.5
Mackay ..	57.4	86.3	73.6	78.0	59.6	56.1	44.6	45.4	66.9
Townsville	26.7	42.0	70.8	48.9	35.9	44.5	40.5	52.9	45.7
Innisfail ..	160.7	141.0	180.9	128.2	103.6	116.4	188.9	103.8	143.3
Thursday Is	82.8	59.2	45.0	n	n	n	71.0	77.6	67.4
<i>Sub-Coastal.</i>									
Warwick	29.1	30.4	18.8	38.5	30.2	27.7	27.2	29.6	27.5
Toowoomba	38.0	32.3	30.3	46.3	36.2	25.0	40.3	35.5	36.6
Eidsvold	35.0	35.1	19.4	43.2	24.6	22.0	25.6	17.4	29.4
Emerald ..	20.0	29.2	27.6	26.7	18.7	17.7	25.1	19.6	24.6
Ch. Towers	18.8	27.0	34.9	24.1	17.0	35.6	22.8	28.3	24.6
Georgetown	36.2	35.5	32.2	31.6	39.1	43.4	18.2	29.3	31.7
Palmerville	42.7	37.9	28.4	28.3	37.1	54.3	37.5	35.4	40.8
<i>Western.</i>									
Cunnamulla	17.0	5.6	17.4	25.1	6.9	5.6	9.2	7.1	14.1
Charleville	21.5	10.1	28.1	19.2	15.6	12.5	13.4	8.1	19.0
Blackall ..	19.8	21.4	37.2	17.7	14.0	16.8	20.0	11.8	20.8
Longreach	13.5	16.5	35.6	15.6	9.6	21.6	8.3	8.1	16.2
Winton ..	19.2	21.0	30.9	10.4	7.3	18.6	10.4	9.3	15.9
Hughenden	19.3	20.7	28.5	21.8	16.8	22.0	13.0	20.4	19.1
Cloncurry	13.8	22.5	22.6	10.4	15.6	21.2	12.9	22.6	18.0
Croydon ..	35.8	40.4	32.7	29.8	23.1	27.5	18.9	17.6	28.8

n Not available.



Seasonal Incidence of Rainfall.—Every part of Queensland receives more rain in the summer six months (October to March) than in the winter six months (April to September). The concentration of rain in the summer months is greatest in the north and west, reaching a maximum in the Gulf of Carpentaria-Cloncurry region. This area receives only 1 to 1½ inches of rain in winter, or about one-twentieth of the annual total. South of the Tropic of Capricorn (Rockhampton-Longreach) winter rainfall becomes an important part of the annual total, being about 30 per cent., while it rises to about 40 per cent. along the southern border of the State. The east coast of Queensland, both tropical and sub-tropical portions, receives a substantial portion of its rain in winter, but on the tropical coast this is mainly due to the prolongation of the autumn rains into April and May, while July, August, and September are relatively dry months.

The winter rains of sub-tropical Queensland are usually sufficient for the growing of winter crops such as wheat and oats in the agricultural areas, while in the pastoral areas they often produce a useful growth of winter "herbage". Along the east coast winter rains are a factor in maintaining the growth of sugar-cane and fruit and vegetable crops.

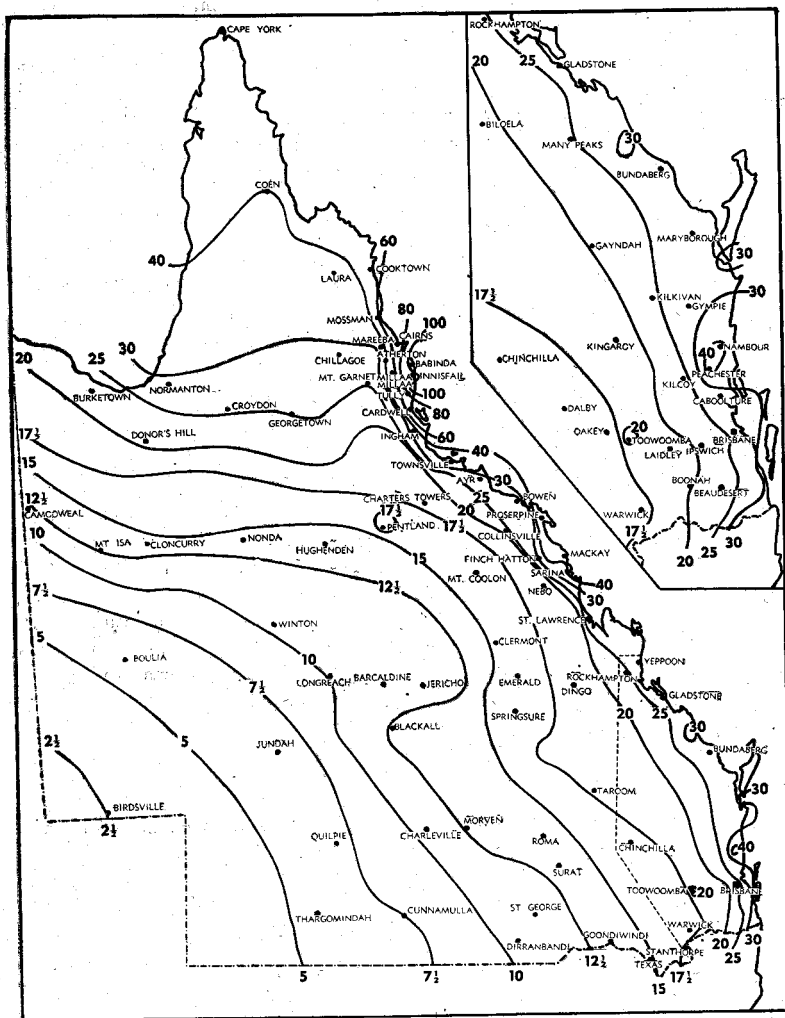
Maps showing average summer and winter rainfall throughout Queensland are shown on pages 10 and 11.

Variability of Rainfall.—The variability, or uncertainty, of Queensland rainfall increases with the distance from the coast. Thus the western and south-western parts of the State have both the lowest rainfall and the greatest proportional variations from normal. This is due to the fact that unusual atmospheric conditions have to exist in order to produce good rains far inland, and the favourable combination of barometric pressures and moist air inflow occurs only rarely, being entirely absent in some years and giving good rains several times in other years. The inland areas are largely shut off from the more frequent and regular rain-producing influences of the coastal lands—cyclones, coastal showers, and precipitation from moist winds (mainly south-easterlies) forced to rise over coastal ranges.

The maps on pages 12 and 13 show the variability of summer and winter rains respectively. Amounts of 15 inches of summer rain and 6 inches of winter rain have been arbitrarily selected as representing the borderline between a good summer and a poor summer, and a good winter and a poor winter. The maps take no account of the amount of rain in preceding months, which may be a very important factor in some seasons. Probability data used for these maps are published by the Commonwealth Meteorological Bureau.

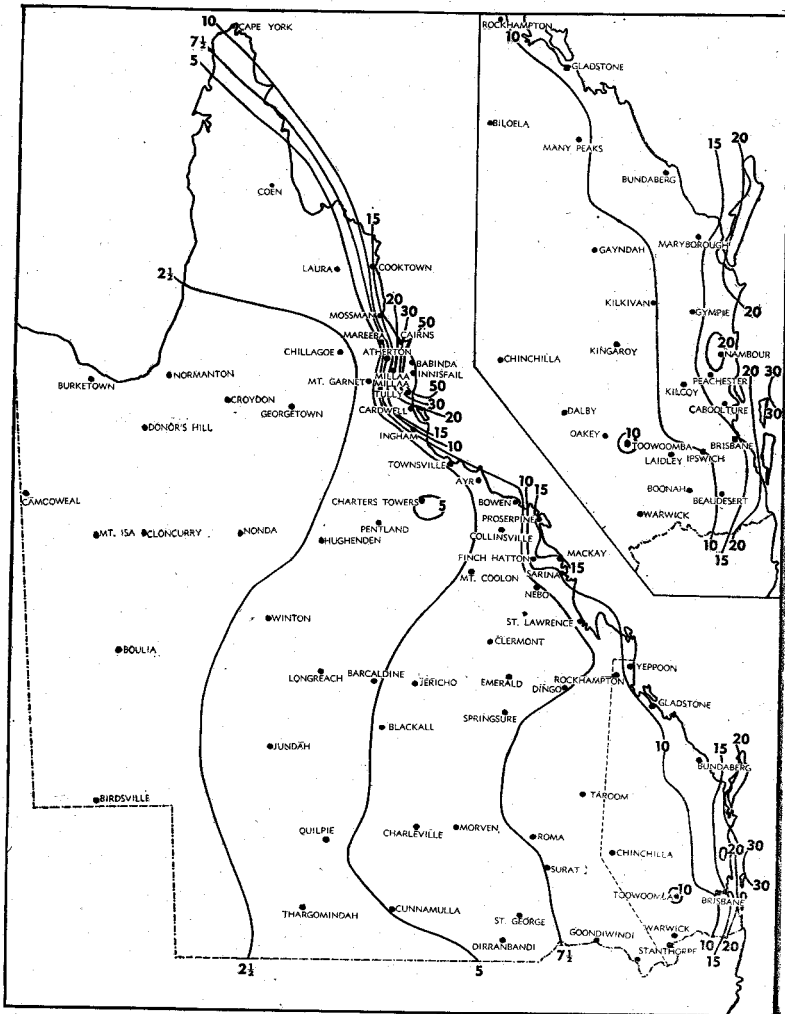
From the maps on pages 12 and 13 it will be seen that there is a great difference in reliability of summer and winter rain between north and south Queensland. North Queensland has highly reliable summer rains, particularly in the east coast and Peninsula areas. Winter rains are very unreliable in north Queensland, except for the regular late autumn falls of the Cooktown-Ingham, Proserpine-Mackay, and Cape York areas.

SUMMER RAINFALL—QUEENSLAND.

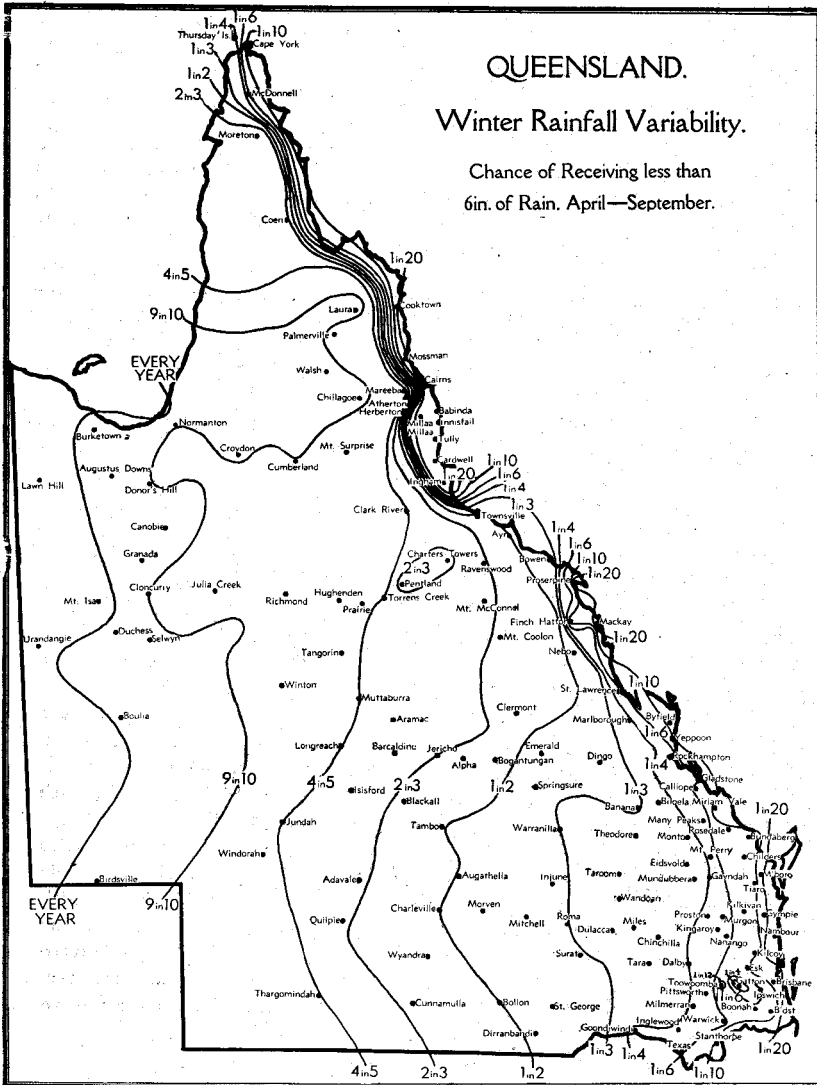


The lines on the maps show the number of inches of rain which most frequently falls in Summer (October-March) and in Winter (April-September). These are *modal* values and are rather lower than the arithmetic average rainfalls.

WINTER RAINFALL—QUEENSLAND.



for Summer and Winter, as the mode is unaffected by the size of abnormally high or low rainfalls which sometimes occur. Winter rainfall is only important south of Rockhampton and on the north coastal fringe.



every 12, Blackall will expect a summer with less than 15 inches in 2 years out of every 3; on the second map, Roma will expect a winter with less than 6 inches of rain one year in every 3, and Dalby and Gayndah one year in 4.

In southern Queensland good summer rainfall is slightly less reliable than in north Queensland, except for the south coastal fringe, which has an assured summer rainfall. However, good winter rainfall is far more reliable in south Queensland. It is very certain near the coast, and sufficiently frequent in sub-coastal and inland south Queensland to be of economic value for winter crops such as wheat and oats.

It will be noted that the coastal strips from Gladstone to St. Lawrence, and from Bowen to Townsville, and the area inland from the central coast, which have low average rainfalls, also have relatively high likelihood of poor seasons. In general the certainty of good seasonal rainfall in most of Queensland is closely related to the average seasonal fall, except in the Peninsula, which has a higher certainty of summer rainfall than would be expected from its annual fall.

4. RAINFALL AND RURAL INDUSTRY.

The predominantly summer-rainfall climate has largely determined the development of Queensland agriculture. Sugar cane is by far the most important crop, and is grown on the wettest parts of the east coast. The chief areas are the two wet strips of the tropical coast—the Cairns-Ingham and the Proserpine-Sarina strips. In both these strips the coastline runs almost due north and south, and the coastal ranges are high, giving conditions favourable for heavy and frequent rainfall from moist south-easterly winds, particularly in the Babinda-Tully section of the northern strip where annual average rainfall is 120 inches to 180 inches. Excessive rainfall, short of the cane being completely submerged by floods, is no deterrent to the crop, which can also stand the relatively dry periods of winter and spring. Cane is also grown, under irrigation, in the drier part of the tropical coast, on the fertile river silts at Ayr and Home Hill, and at Giru, which receive only about 40 inches of rain annually. Cane-growing is widespread on the sub-tropical coast, from Bundaberg to Beenleigh (south of Brisbane). Except for the 65-inch Nambour-Maroochy area, the rest of this southern cane is grown in areas receiving 40 inches to 50 inches annually, which is near the lower limit of rainfall required. Irrigation is used on two large company plantations in the Bundaberg district with decided improvement in yields. The Bundaberg, Maryborough, and Brisbane cane areas can expect a summer rainfall less than 15 inches (a severe drought for cane) once in 10 years, with less severe droughts more frequently. Mackay, Proserpine, and the Cairns-Ingham regions never receive less than 15 inches of summer rain.

Dairying, next to sugar the most important primary industry in coastal Queensland, depends almost wholly on grasses, both natural and introduced, which make the bulk of their growth in summer. The grasses reach maturity in autumn and become fibrous and relatively unpalatable in the cooler and drier weather of winter, with consequent low production of milk in late winter and in spring. The reliability of summer rainfall is sufficient to produce a good growth of summer grass nearly every year in the main dairying districts, namely Moreton, Maryborough, Downs, and

Rockhampton Statistical Divisions. However, the western part of the Darling Downs and the Maranoa (Roma) district have an expectation of less than 15 inches of summer rain one year in two and are marginal dairying districts for natural pastures (see map page 12). To maintain winter production some dairy farmers sow winter-growing grazing crops, such as oats. The reliability of winter rainfall is such (see map page 13) that insufficient rain for these crops can be expected on the Darling Downs and Upper Burnett about one year in four, while poor distribution of such rain throughout the winter may cause additional failures. Conservation of summer grown crops and fodder surpluses as ensilage or hay is not practised to any extent, largely owing to a shortage of labour and machinery for this heavy work.

Crops which require a summer rainfall are grown in the coastal and sub-coastal parts of Queensland, particularly on the better soils and alluvial river flats. The most important are maize, lucerne, bananas, pineapples, cotton, citrus, pumpkins, potatoes, tomatoes, tobacco, sweet potatoes, and peanuts. Peculiarly enough, wheat, which is a typical winter-growing cereal, is in good seasons as important as maize in Queensland, and is grown on the fertile black soil plains of the Darling Downs. The yields fluctuate considerably, but the average per acre is higher than in the other mainland States. This is due to the fertile soil (no superphosphate is used), and to the fact that portion of the ample summer rainfall of the Downs (16 to 20 inches) is retained in the subsoil to supplement the relatively scanty winter falls. In recent years, however, production of grain sorghum, which is a summer-growing cereal capable of being harvested mechanically, has expanded rapidly on the Downs and in other parts of sub-coastal Queensland.

Inland Queensland has, as its paramount asset, natural grass, which supports most of the sheep and a large proportion of the beef cattle of the State. Summer rainfall predominates, and summer-growing species of grass such as Mitchell and Flinders are the main feed. In the southern part the average winter rainfall is 3 to 8 inches, and, when this comes in reasonably heavy falls, it produces a considerable quantity of winter-growing grasses and edible plants, locally known as "herbage". The northern inland expects only $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches of winter rain, and heavy winter rain is considered no advantage as it frequently produces no herbage and merely blackens and spoils the dry standing summer grasses on which the stock rely.

In the inland pastoral districts 15 inches or more of summer rain produces a very good season, provided it comes in several soaking falls. In southern and central inland Queensland, of which Charleville and Longreach are typical, over 15 inches falls about one summer in four. In the northern inland, of which Richmond is typical, this occurs more frequently, one year in two or three. Taking less than 10 inches of summer rain as a measure of a poor season in these pastoral districts, Charleville and Longreach expect such a season rather less often than one year in two, and Richmond about one year in four. On the other hand Charleville expects good winter rains (6 inches or over) one year in two, Longreach

one year in five, and Richmond one year in nine. Pastoral settlement under such climatic conditions is stable but sheep and cattle numbers vary considerably, and considerable skill in management of flocks and herds, paddocks and water, and fodder supplies is required by the pastoralist. Severe droughts, with low rainfall for more than a year, have occasionally been experienced in inland Queensland. The worst on record was between 1900 and 1902, while less severe and rather less general droughts occurred in the late 1870's, mid-1880's, 1915-16, 1925-26, and 1945-46.

Further towards the western border of the State both rainfall and its reliability fall, and the holdings are larger with cattle as the usual stock, as against sheep in the better inland areas discussed above. Summer rain totals of 10 inches or more are expected at Thargomindah, Windorah and Boulia only one year in five, and winter falls of 6 inches or more only one year in five or six at the first two places, and one year in thirty at Boulia. Under such conditions pastoral activity is rather on an organised nomadic basis, with some larger owners holding a number of stations in the far west and other districts, stock being moved around to catch the season.

Distribution of rainfall over the growing season, which cannot be measured by any recognised statistical method, is a factor of greater importance in a warm climate, where evaporation and the rate of use of water by the crop are high, than it is in cold climates, where these are low. Most of the crops in coastal and sub-coastal Queensland are summer grown, or, like sugar cane and orchard crops, make the bulk of their growth in summer. The ideal distribution of summer rainfall for most crops is to have good spring falls to start growth and regular falls through late spring and summer, with not more than two or three weeks of dry weather at any time. This ideal distribution rarely happens, and although the distribution of summer rainfall is fairly dependable, spring rainfall is rather erratic throughout Queensland. Hence Queensland agricultural research has been towards developing hardy strains of plants which can withstand early dry weather, but still can take advantage of heavy rainfall when it comes. Cultural methods include inter-row cultivation of such crops as cane, maize, and orchards to prevent weed competition and retard surface evaporation. Pastures, both coastal and inland, often suffer by scanty spring rainfall, which retards growth at a time when the stock most need it after the relatively dry winter. However, the inland pastures of Mitchell and Flinders grasses are highly drought resistant, and their perennial root-stocks allow them to take immediate advantage of rain when it falls. The natural coastal pastures are relatively drought resistant but are coarse grasses, and research is being done to find more palatable and nutritious species with a good degree of drought resistance.

5. SEASONAL ACTIVITIES IN RURAL INDUSTRY.

Owing to the great size of Queensland, with its great climatic differences, the times for the various activities in the seasonal calendar of rural industries vary according to local conditions. Sheep are shorn all the year round in the State, with the greatest activity during the spring and autumn. Times of planting and harvesting, and the length of the active growing season, of the principal crops are summarised in the next table.

TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.	Time of Planting.	Length of Growing Season.	Main Time of Harvesting.
		Months.	
Apples .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	February, March
Arrowroot	August to October ..	8-10	June, July, August
Bananas .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	All year
Barley	Green fodder—March to July	.. ..	.. ..
Cabbages	Grain—May, June ..	4½-5	October, November
	South Coastal—February to June	4-5	June to August
	Granite Belt—September to November	4-5	February to April
	North Queensland—September, October	4-5	February, March
Canary Seed ..	May, June	4½-5	October, November
Citrus Fruits ..	.. ..	.. ..	April to August
Cotton	October, November	5-7	April to June
Deciduous Fruits ..	.. ..	.. ..	November to March
Green Beans ..	South Queensland—	.. ..	.. ..
	Highlands : October to December	3	December to February
	Coast: March to June	3	May to August
	North Queensland—April to August	3	August to October
Hay, Lucerne ..	Perennial ; New Sowings in Autumn	.. ..	Chiefly in Summer
Hay, Wheaten ..	April to June ..	3-5	September
Hay, Oaten	March to May ..	4-7	October, November
Maize	South Queensland—October, November	4-7	May to July
	Tableland—December	4-7	July
	August to February	2-3	April
Millet	April	5-6	October
Onions .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	August to January
Papaws .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	March, April
Peanuts	August to January	5	Mid-December to March, July, August
Pineapples .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	June and November
Potatoes (English) ..	February and August	3-4	.. ..
Potatoes (Sweet) ..	August to February	3-4	.. ..
Pumpkins	August to January	5-6	.. ..
Sorghum	August to February	3½-5	March to June
Sugar	South Queensland—August to March	12-24	June to December
	North Queensland—April to October	12-15	June to December
	October to December	3-4	April
Tobacco	South Queensland—Highlands : October to December	3-4	December to March
Tomatoes	Coast : January to August	3-4	March to July
	North Queensland—March to May ..	3-4	July to September
	May and June ..	4-5	October, November
Wheat .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..

6. SEASONAL CONDITIONS IN QUEENSLAND.

A summary of the seasons in Queensland from 1940-41 to 1944-45 appeared in the 1946 *Year Book*.

1945-46.—Following good June rains, July was a wet month over most of Queensland, but in August only the Downs and Maranoa had good rains. Winter rains in Warrego and the south-west were not heavy enough to give more than temporary relief from drought. Spring was good on the south coast and Downs, and the central coast highlands and inland received useful rains. The far north coast had some rain after a dry winter.

December rains were only fair and rather patchy, but January rains were good throughout Queensland, except in southern inland districts where they were not sufficient to break the drought. February was rather dry except along the coast and on the Gulf and western border. Parts of Port Curtis missed good summer falls.

Heavy floods occurred in the Burdekin in March, but good rains were entirely confined to the coast. April rains were only of value in Moreton and the eastern part of Darling Downs. May was almost rainless except for light falls on the far north coast.

A very dry June, July, and August caused the worst winter drought on record in southern Queensland, while conditions in the southern inland and parts of Port Curtis were as bad as in 1902.

1946-47.—The exceptionally dry and cloudless winter conditions resulted in day temperatures well above normal and night temperatures well below normal. Aggregate rainfalls for the May to August period were the lowest on record or nearly so throughout the State, only exceeding one inch in Moreton and on the tropical coast, while inland falls were negligible.

During September the drought was broken in Moreton and Downs by a good fall of rain which gave 3 to 5 inches in the southern part of these divisions and an inch in Port Curtis, Maranoa, and Warrego. Fair October rains fell in the south-east corner of the State, but almost average spring rains here were insufficient in view of the preceding record dry winter months. Elsewhere rising temperatures accentuated drought conditions. November brought some rain of limited value to the Central Highlands, with rather better falls in the Port Curtis district.

Summer opened with scattered thunderstorms in many parts of the State, but the falls were generally below average and most of the State continued under hot dry conditions. This type of weather continued in January with exceptionally hot days in inland Queensland, although some patchy thunderstorms fell in central inland districts. At the end of January, Moreton and Eastern Downs had good rains from a cyclone which caused exceptional rainfall and damaging floods in the Logan and adjacent rivers. In contrast, central and northern cane areas were still very dry. February at length brought drought-breaking

rains over the whole of Queensland, including the South-West, where drought had persisted since 1942, and Port Curtis, where the previous summer's rains had failed. Heavy flood rains fell on the central coast. Temperatures were particularly low in February, especially in inland Queensland.

Good rains were received in early autumn over most of Queensland, but totals were lightest in the central inland areas, where summer rains had also been rather short. April rains fell only in the south-east corner of the State, and lighter May rains fell in the same area. May rains were above average on the tropical coast.

June opened with some rain in southern inland districts, but very dry winter conditions followed throughout the State.

7. TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Queensland is liberally supplied with ports which give direct communication overseas and with the capital cities of the other States. The ports, in the order which they occupy on the east coast from Brisbane to Thursday Island, together with the chief exports handled at each, are—Brisbane (wool, butter, meat, tallow), Maryborough (butter, timber), Bundaberg (sugar, rum), Gladstone (butter, meat, coal (bunkers)), Rockhampton (wool, meat, hides, copper), Mackay (sugar), Bowen (meat, coal, sugar), Townsville (sugar, mineral concentrates, meat), Cairns (sugar, timber), Thursday Island (pearl and trochus shell, beche-de-mer). Most of the direct overseas imports arrive at Brisbane; about one-third of the total quantity of overseas exports go from Brisbane, and large shipments are made from Townsville and Cairns. Mackay, Rockhampton, Gladstone, and Bowen have smaller overseas export trades.

The extensive State railway system was designed originally as three separate systems, serving the Southern, Central, and Northern districts. Development reduced and finally eliminated the gaps between them. In recent years main roads have been greatly extended, and, where required, public passenger and goods services are licensed to operate. Regular air passenger and freight services cover most of the State.

External trade is relatively large, as the development of national resources depends greatly on external markets. The larger portion of exports is sold overseas, and, except wool, chiefly in Great Britain. The larger portion of imports is purchased in Australia, chiefly of goods manufactured in the Southern States. Information is given in the chapter dealing with trade.

The main sources of the State's wealth are wool, butter, sugar, meat, copper, lead, gold, and general agricultural produce, the most important of the latter being wheat, maize, bananas, pineapples, and tomatoes. Wool, butter, sugar, and meat are items of overseas export, whilst sugar, fruit, and meats are the main products sent to other States. Australian requirements of pineapples are supplied by Queensland, and large quantities of bananas are sent to other States.

Chapter 2.—GOVERNMENT.

1. SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

First used in 1824 as a penal settlement, Moreton Bay, the "Northern District of New South Wales," had become a distinct electoral division by 1843. It was given a separate member in 1851, two in 1853, four in 1855, and nine in 1858. The following year saw the creation of the Colony of Queensland. As electors of New South Wales, residents in what is now Queensland had enjoyed responsible government since *The Constitution Act*, 1855, and when separation was effected by letters patent of 6th June, 1859, an Order-in-Council of the same date gave Queensland a Constitution similar to that of New South Wales. Subsequently this Order-in-Council was validated by *The Australian Colonies Act*, 1861, and with the passing of *The Constitution Act*, 1867, responsible government in Queensland was consolidated.

The system of government in Queensland, operating under the Imperial Parliament and within *The Commonwealth Constitution Act*, 1900, consists of the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, the Executive Council, and the Legislative Assembly. The Executive Council is composed of the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor with the Ministers in office, while the Legislative Assembly consists of sixty-two members, representing sixty-two electoral districts, each elected by adult suffrage for a period of three years. Prior to 23rd March, 1922, Queensland had a Legislative Council also, but this chamber was abolished by *The Constitution Amendment Act*, 1922. Queensland is the sole Australian State with a legislature consisting of one House only. Local Authorities operate under legislation of the Queensland Parliament.

THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir John Dudley Lavarack,
K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The Honourable Frank Arthur Cooper.

THE STATE MINISTRY.

Premier and Chief Secretary; and Vice-President of the Executive Council.—Hon. Edward Michael Hanlon.

Secretary for Labour and Industry.—Hon. Vincent Clair Gair.

Secretary for Agriculture and Stock.—Hon. Harold Henry Collins.

Secretary for Public Lands and Secretary for Mines.—Hon. Thomas Andrew Foley.

Secretary for Health and Home Affairs.—Hon. Arthur Jones.

Attorney-General.—Hon. David Alexander Gledson.

Treasurer.—Hon. James Larcombe.

Secretary for Public Instruction.—Hon. Henry Adam Bruce.

Minister for Transport.—Hon. John Edmund Duggan.

Secretary for Public Works, Housing, and Local Government.—Hon. William Power.

The names of the various Governors and Premiers of the State of Queensland since its separation from New South Wales are given below.

GOVERNORS OF QUEENSLAND.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>When Appointed.</i>
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.	December, 1859
Colonel Samuel Wesley Blackall	August, 1868
Marquis of Normanby	August, 1871
William Wellington Cairns, C.M.G.	January, 1875
Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, G.C.M.G., C.B. ..	April, 1877
Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G.	November, 1883
Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E. ..	May, 1889
Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G.	April, 1896
Sir Herbert Charles Chermiside, G.C.M.G., C.B. ..	March, 1902
Lord Chelmsford, K.C.M.G.	November, 1905
Sir William MacGregor, G.C.M.G., C.B.	December, 1909
Sir Hamilton John Goold-Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B. ..	March, 1915
Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G., P.C.(Ire.) ..	December, 1920
Sir John Goodwin, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.C.S. ..	February, 1927
Sir Leslie Wilson, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., D.S.O. ..	June, 1932
Sir John Dudley Lavarack, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. ..	October, 1946

PREMIERS OF QUEENSLAND.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>When Appointed.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>When Appointed.</i>
Sir R. G. W. Herbert ..	10-12-59	Hon. T. J. Byrnes ..	13-4-98
Hon. A. Macalister ..	1-2-66	Sir J. R. Dickson ..	1-10-98
Sir R. G. W. Herbert ..	20-7-66	Hon. A. Dawson ..	1-12-99
Hon. A. Macalister ..	7-8-66	Hon. R. Philp ..	7-12-99
Sir R. R. Mackenzie ..	15-8-67	Sir A. Morgan ..	17-9-03
Sir C. Lilley ..	25-11-68	Hon. W. Kidston ..	19-1-06
Sir A. H. Palmer ..	3-5-70	Hon. R. Philp ..	19-11-07
Hon. A. Macalister ..	8-1-74	Hon. W. Kidston ..	18-2-08
Hon. G. Thorn ..	5-6-76	Hon. D. F. Denham ..	7-2-11
Hon J. Douglas ..	8-3-77	Hon. T. J. Ryan ..	1-6-15
Sir T. McIlwraith ..	21-1-79	Hon. E. G. Theodore ..	21-10-19
Sir S. W. Griffith ..	13-11-83	Hon. W. N. Gillies ..	26-2-25
Sir T. McIlwraith ..	13-6-88	Hon. W. McCormack ..	22-10-25
Hon. B. D. Morehead ..	30-11-88	Hon. A. E. Moore ..	11-5-29
Sir S. W. Griffith ..	12-8-90	Hon. W. Forgan Smith ..	11-6-32
Sir T. McIlwraith ..	27-3-93	Hon. F. A. Cooper ..	16-9-42
Sir H. M. Nelson ..	27-10-93	Hon. E. M. Hanlon ..	7-3-46

2. THE STATE PARLIAMENT.

The State is divided into 62 electoral districts, each returning one member to the Legislative Assembly. The following table shows the members of the Legislative Assembly, together with the names of the electorates, and the area, enrolment, and voting at the last election in each electorate.

Electorate.	Place of Nomination.	Member.	Area of Electorate in Square Miles.	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote.	Number of Votes Cast.
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
Baroona	Petrie Terrace ..	*Power, Hon. W.	2.1	11,976	10,650
Brisbane	Brisbane	*Mann, J. H.	1.5	10,281	8,933
Bulimba	Bulimba	Marriott, G. H.	12.4	14,044	13,204
Buranda	Buranda	*Brown, R. K.	2.1	12,820	11,862
Enoggera	Alderley	Morris, K. J.	12.5	15,126	14,068
Fortitude Valley	Fortitude Valley ..	*Brassington, Hon. S. J. ..	2.2	11,295	10,170
Hamilton	Hamilton	Taylor, H. B.	2.7	12,501	11,485
Ithaca	Rosalie	*Hanlon, Hon. E. M. ..	3.3	13,897	12,821
Kelvin Grove ..	Ashgrove	*Turner, J. A.	3.2	13,632	12,675
Kurilpa	West End	*Copley, P. K.	1.7	12,001	10,805
Logan	Coorparoo	Hiley, T. A.	8.7	17,874	16,668
Maree	East Brisbane ..	Luckins, L. W.	2.2	11,519	10,654
Merthyr	New Farm	*Moore, W. M.	1.6	11,942	10,774
Nundah	Nundah	*Roberts, F. E.	33.9	15,188	14,186
Oxley	Graceville	Kerr, T. C.	76	15,353	14,422
Sandgate	Sandgate	Decker, E. P.	38.7	14,688	13,728
South Brisbane ..	South Brisbane ..	*Gair, Hon. V. C.	2.5	12,719	11,675
Toowong	Toowong	Wanstall, C. G.	95	13,124	12,060
Windsor	Woolowin	Pie, B.	2.2	12,434	11,493
Wynnum	Wynnum	*Gunn, W. M.	155	16,986	15,768
Total Metropolitan ..			459.5	269,400	248,101
<i>Southern</i>					
Albert	Southport	Plunkett, T. F.	677	13,321	11,958
Aubigny	Oakey	Sparkes, W. B. J. G. ..	2,464	9,385	8,674
Bremer	Ipswich	*Donald, J.	233	10,729	9,805
Bundaberg	Bundaberg	Barnes, J. F.	370	13,094	12,026
Carnarvon	Stanthorpe	*Hilton, P. J. R.	7,864	9,548	8,387
Coorooora	Cooroy	Low, D. A.	1,313	10,736	9,912
Cunningham	Clifton	McIntyre, M.	3,122	9,266	8,515
Dalby	Dalby	Russell, C. W.	14,567	11,014	9,835
East Toowoomba ..	East Toowoomba ..	Chalk, G. W. W.	197	11,221	9,829
Fassifern	Beaudesert	Müller, A. G.	1,890	10,389	9,644
Gympie	Gympie	*Dunstan, T.	476	8,115	7,510
Ipswich	Ipswich	*Gledson, Hon. D. A. ..	6.1	12,564	11,488
Isis	Childers	Brand, W. A.	7,074	8,270	7,906
Maranoa	Roma	*Taylor, J. R.	26,620	8,485	7,319
Maryborough	Maryborough	*Farrell, D.	440	11,974	10,925
Murrumbidgee ..	Capoolture	Nicklin, G. F. R.	966	15,235	13,856
Nanango	Kingaroy	Bjelke-Petersen, J. ..	3,149	9,628	8,962
Stanley	Esk	Macdonald, D.	2,424	9,045	8,381
Toowoomba	Toowoomba	*Duggan, Hon. J. E. ..	5.7	13,508	11,726
Warrego	Charleville	*O'Shea, H.	92,090	7,297	6,218
Warwick	Warwick	Madsen, O. O.	1,697	10,120	9,076
West Moreton ..	Laidley	Maher, E. B.	1,361	9,240	8,575
Wide Bay	Goomeri	Heading, J. A.	4,457	10,065	9,086
Total Southern ..			173,462.8	242,249	219,613

* Member of the Government Party.

a Co-operative Democrat.

b Democrat.

GENERAL ELECTION, 3RD MAY, 1947.

Votes Cast as Percentage of Total Enrolment.	Votes Cast for Candidates of each Party.							In-formal Votes Cast.	Percentage of In-formal Votes Cast.
	Official Labour.	Independent Labour.	Country.	Queens-land People's Party.	Com-munist.	Inde-pendent.	Other.		

(20 Electorates.)

88-9	5,810	..	..	3,974	449	..	239 ^a	178	1.7
86-9	4,457	..	..	3,310	..	981	..	185	2.1
94-0	3,588	..	..	3,828	..	5,544	..	244	1.8
92-5	6,210	..	..	5,525	..	..	..	127	1.1
93-0	5,911	..	..	7,988	..	..	..	169	1.2
90-1	5,968	..	..	3,554	..	..	463 ^b	185	1.8
91-9	2,981	..	..	8,370	..	..	..	134	1.2
92-3	7,263	..	..	5,377	..	..	..	181	1.4
93-0	6,264	..	..	6,133	..	..	..	278	2.2
90-0	5,489	..	..	5,144	..	..	..	172	1.6
93-3	6,489	..	..	10,034	..	..	..	145	0.9
92-5	5,204	..	..	5,326	..	..	..	124	1.2
90-2	5,865	..	..	4,726	..	..	..	183	1.7
93-4	7,128	..	..	6,893	..	..	..	165	1.2
93-9	5,699	..	..	8,409	..	..	..	314	2.2
93-5	5,664	..	..	7,904	..	..	..	160	1.2
91-8	6,072	..	..	5,369	..	..	..	234	2.0
91-9	3,549	..	..	8,375	..	..	..	136	1.1
92-4	4,766	..	..	6,618	..	..	..	109	0.9
92-8	8,163	1,208 ^c	..	4,797	..	1,319	..	281	1.8
92-1	112,540	1,208	..	121,654	449	7,844	702	3,704	1.5

(23 Electorates.)

89-7	3,709	..	8,090	..	..	..	..	159	1.3
92-4	2,442	..	6,140	..	..	..	..	92	1.1
91-4	6,715	..	..	2,974	..	..	..	116	1.2
91-8	3,940	4,828 ^c	..	3,185	..	..	..	73	0.6
87-8	4,380	..	3,930	..	..	..	..	77	0.9
92-3	2,217	2,693 ^c	3,069	..	..	..	1,791 ^d	142	1.4
91-9	2,336	..	6,099	..	..	..	..	80	0.9
89-3	3,977	..	5,736	..	..	..	..	122	1.2
87-6	4,669	..	..	5,015	..	..	..	145	1.5
92-8	2,653	..	6,690	..	..	..	..	301	3.1
92-5	3,116	375 ^c	..	3,054	..	437	..	28	0.4
91-4	7,039	..	..	4,326	..	..	..	123	1.1
95-6	2,426	..	5,239	..	..	..	..	241	3.0
86-3	4,319	..	2,896	..	..	..	..	104	1.4
91-2	6,015	2,184 ^c	..	2,555	..	..	..	171	1.6
91-0	..	..	10,334	..	..	3,273	..	249	1.8
93-1	2,028	2,366 ^e	3,733	..	..	..	753 ^d	82	0.9
92-7	..	..	4,894	..	..	3,412 ^f	..	75	0.9
86-8	6,878	..	..	4,623	..	..	..	225	1.9
85-2	8,029	..	2,320	..	..	797	..	72	1.2
89-7	4,347	..	4,657	..	..	..	..	72	0.8
92-8	1,607	..	6,893	..	..	..	..	75	0.9
90-3	1,903	2,150 ^c	4,953	..	..	..	..	80	0.9
90-7	79,745	15,096	85,673	25,732	..	7,919	2,544	2,904	1.3

^a Frank Barnes Labour.^e Frank Barnes Labour, 2,164;^d Independent Country.

Independent Labour, 202.

^f Two candidates, 1,863 and 1,549.

THE STATE PARLIAMENT

Electorate.	Place of Nomination.	Member.	Area of Electorate in Square Miles.	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote.	Number of Votes Cast.
<i>Central</i>					
Barcoo	Blackall	*Davis, E. W.	47,573	7,136	6,334
Fitzroy	Rockhampton ..	*Clark, J.	265	10,902	10,196
Gregory	Winton	*Devries, G. H.	129,640	6,936	5,659
Keppel	Lake's Creek ..	*Ingram, W. C.	7,214	9,658	8,825
Mackay	Mackay	*Graham, F. D.	97	12,028	10,423
Mirani	Mirani	Evans, E.	7,970	9,338	8,459
Normanby ..	Emerald	*Foley, Hon. T. A. ..	37,518	8,485	7,801
Port Curtis ..	Gladstone	*Burrows, J.	7,569	11,052	10,227
Rockhampton ..	Rockhampton ..	*Larcombe, Hon. J. ..	6.6	11,430	10,620
Total Central			237,852.6	86,965	78,544
<i>Northern</i>					
Bowen	Bowen	Paterson, F. W.	9,752	9,086	8,523
Cairns	Cairns	*Crowley, J. M.	230	12,980	10,714
Carpentaria ..	Cloncurry	*Smith, A. J.	156,535	6,588	5,489
Charters Towers ..	Charters Towers ..	*Jones, Hon. A.	22,905	6,929	6,304
Cook	Atherton	*Collins, Hon. H. H. ..	48,334	8,996	7,998
Herbert	Innisfail	*Theodore, S.	1,740	10,250	9,084
Kennedy	Townsville	*Jesson, C. G.	8,230	11,498	9,852
Mundingburra ..	Townsville	Aikens, T.	930	12,689	11,534
The Tableland ..	Herberton	*Bruce, Hon. H. A. ..	10,064	8,601	7,722
Townsville ..	Townsville	*Keyatta, G.	5.1	11,174	9,431
Total Northern			258,725.1	98,791	86,651
TOTAL FOR STATE ..			670,500	697,405	632,909

* Member of the Government Party.

b Two candidates, 103 and 51.

α Frank Barnes Labour.

c Two candidates, 432 and 120.

Members representing the various parties who were elected at the 1947 Election were as follows:—Labour, 35; Country, 14; Queensland People's Party, 9; Communist, 1; Frank Barnes Labour, 1; Hermit Park Australian Labour, 1; and Independent, 1.

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly—Hon. S. J. Brassington.

Chairman of Committees—J. H. Mann.

Temporary Chairmen of Committees—W. A. Brand, E. P. Decker, G. H. Devries, T. Dunstan, P. J. R. Hilton.

Leader of Opposition—G. F. R. Nicklin.

Electoral enrolment is compulsory for all persons, males and females, twenty-one years of age and over, who are British subjects by birth or naturalisation, and who have lived in Australia for six months, in Queensland for three months, and in an electoral district continuously for one month. Persons of unsound mind, and persons serving a sentence of imprisonment for one year or longer or attainted of treason, as well as

GENERAL ELECTION, 3RD MAY, 1947—*continued.*

Votes Cast as Percentage of Total Enrolment.	Votes Cast for Candidates of each Party.							In-formal Votes Cast.	Per-centage of In-formal Votes Cast.
	Official Labour.	Inde-pendent Labour.	Country.	Queens-land People's Party.	Com-munist.	Inde-pendent.	Other.		
(9 Electorates.)									
88.8	4,137	323 <i>a</i>	..	1,740	..	..	..	134	2.1
93.5	5,538	..	..	4,437	..	154 <i>b</i>	..	67	0.7
81.6	3,335	..	2,264	..	..	..	..	60	1.1
91.4	3,593	1,717 <i>a</i>	..	3,422	..	..	..	93	1.1
86.7	6,289	..	..	..	..	..	4,047 <i>d</i>	87	0.8
90.6	3,511	..	4,865	..	..	..	..	83	1.0
91.9	3,733	998 <i>a</i>	2,990	..	..	..	..	80	1.0
92.5	4,199	1,520 <i>a</i>	3,871	..	..	552 <i>c</i>	..	85	0.8
92.9	5,312	1,060 <i>a</i>	..	2,981	..	1,193	..	74	0.7
90.3	39,647	5,618	13,990	12,580	..	1,899	4,047	763	1.0

(10 *Electorates.*)

93-8	2,584	..	2,551	..	3,331	..	..	57	0.7
82-5	4,246	3,061e	3,307	..	..	..	..	100	0.9
83-3	3,650	..	..	..	..	1,549	..	290	5.3
91-0	3,947	..	1,459	..	..	843	..	55	0.9
88-9	4,388	..	3,485	..	..	..	..	125	1.6
88-6	4,308	..	2,728	..	1,936	..	..	112	1.2
85-7	4,331	..	..	4,079	1,264	..	..	178	1.8
90-9	2,630	4,541f	..	..	..	4,296	..	67	0.6
89-8	3,781	..	2,955	..	890	..	..	96	1.2
84-4	6,306	..	2,997	..	..	..	..	128	1.4
87-7	40,171	7,602	19,482	4,079	7,421	6,688	..	1,208	1.4
90-7	272,103	29,524	119,145	164,045	7,870	24,350	7,293	8,579	1.4

d Joint Country Party and Queensland People's Party.

e King O'Malley Labour.

f Hermit Park Australian Labour.

aboriginal natives of Australia, Asia, Africa, and the Pacific Islands, are not qualified to be enrolled as electors.

Voting at elections is compulsory, and polling-booths are provided in each district. An elector absent from his own electorate may vote at any polling-booth as an absent voter. Even though an electorate is not contested at a general election, the polling-booths are opened to accommodate absent voters. An elector who is ill or infirm, or more than five miles from a polling-booth, may vote by post. There is provision for electors leaving the State prior to the polling-day at a general election to vote before leaving. At by-elections any person about to leave, or who has left, the electorate may vote before polling-day before an Electoral Registrar. An elector who, because of religious scruples, is unable to vote on polling-day may, subject to compliance with certain conditions, vote either by post or upon attending before a Returning Officer or an Electoral Registrar.

Any person, male or female, who is qualified to be an elector, excepting an insolvent, may be nominated as a candidate at an election for any electoral district.

3. THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT.

Queensland is one of the six States which formed the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901, and is entitled to elect 6 of the 36 members of the Federal Senate (as is each of the other States), and at present is entitled to elect 10 of the 75 members of the House of Representatives (who are divided amongst the States in proportion to population). Members of both Houses are elected by adult suffrage. Three Senators are elected every three years for a six-year term by the whole State voting as one electorate. Members of the House of Representatives are elected to represent single-member electorates for a three-year term. Preferential voting is compulsory.

The Executive powers in the Commonwealth are vested in the Governor-General in Council. Members of the Cabinet on leaving office technically remain members of the Executive Council, but actually no longer attend its meetings. Thus the Executive consists in fact of the Governor-General advised by Cabinet.

The following statements show the names of the present Governor-General and Cabinet, and Senators and Members of the House of Representatives for Queensland.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Honourable William John McKell, P.C.

THE COMMONWEALTH MINISTRY.

Prime Minister and Treasurer.—Rt. Hon. J. B. Chifley (N.S.W.).

Attorney-General and External Affairs.—Rt. Hon. H. V. Evatt, LL.D., D.Litt., K.C. (N.S.W.).

Labour and National Service.—Hon. E. J. Holloway (V.).

Air and Civil Aviation.—Hon. A. S. Drakeford (V.).

Vice-President of Executive Council.—Hon. W. J. Seully (N.S.W.).

Supply and Shipping.—Senator Hon. W. P. Ashley (N.S.W.).

Defence, Post-War Reconstruction, and in charge of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.—Hon. J. J. Dedman (V.).

Transport and External Territories.—Hon. E. J. Ward (N.S.W.).

Postmaster-General.—Senator Hon. D. Cameron (V.).

Information and Immigration.—Hon. A. A. Calwell (V.).

Interior.—Hon. H. V. Johnson (W.A.).

Health and Social Services.—Senator Hon. N. E. McKenna (T.).

Commerce and Agriculture.—Hon. R. T. Pollard (V.).

Works and Housing.—Hon. N. Lemmon (W.A.).

Munitions.—Senator Hon. J. I. Armstrong (N.S.W.).

Army.—Hon. C. Chambers (S.A.).

Trade and Customs.—Senator Hon. B. Courtice (Q.).

Navy.—Hon. W. J. F. Riordan (Q.).

Repatriation.—Hon. H. C. Barnard (T.).

**QUEENSLAND MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT
(AND THEIR POLITICAL PARTIES).**

SENATE.

Elected—21st August, 1943.

Elected—28th September, 1946.

Term—1st July, 1944, to 30th June, 1950.

Term—1st July, 1947, to 30th June, 1953.

Brown, Hon. G. (*Labour*).

Cooper, W. J., M.B.E. (*Country*).

Collings, Hon. J. S. (*Labour*).

O'Sullivan, N. (*Liberal*).

Courtice, Hon. B. (*Labour*).

Rankin, A. (*Liberal*).

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Last General Election—28th September, 1946.

Metropolitan.

Brisbane Lawson, Hon. G. (*Labour*).

Griffith Conelan, W. P. (*Labour*).

Lilley Hadley, J. W. (*Labour*).

Southern.

Darling Downs .. Fadden, Rt. Hon. A. W. (*Country*).

Maranoa Adermann, C. F. (*Country*).

Moreton Francis, Hon. J. (*Liberal*).

Wide Bay Corser, B. H. (*Country*).

Central and Northern.

Capricornia .. Davidson, C. W. (*Liberal-Country*).

Herbert Edmonds, W. F. (*Labour*).

Kennedy Riordan, Hon. W. J. F. (*Labour*).

The last General Election of Members of the House of Representatives was held on 28th September, 1946. At the same time, Senators were elected to replace those Senators whose term expired on 30th June, 1947. First preference votes were distributed amongst the parties as shown in the following table.

COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1946.

FIRST PREFERENCE VOTES.

Party.	House of Representatives.	Senate.
Labour	256,370	243,358
Liberal	121,877	..
Country	131,697	..
Liberal-Country	28,999	289,843
Service	43,338	37,724
Communist	11,546	..
Non-Party	1,668	..

Details of the voting at the last Federal Election, together with the name of the party for which each candidate stood, are given in the following table. The place of nomination for each electorate is shown in italics, and the elected member is shown first in the list for each electorate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTIONS, QUEENSLAND,
28TH SEPTEMBER, 1946.

Name of Division.	Electors Enrolled.	Name of Candidate.	Candidate's Party.	First Preference Votes.
Brisbane.. .. <i>(Brisbane)</i>	69,392	Lawson, G. Ward, G. Olive, C. G. C. ..	Labour Liberal Service	33,763 22,314 5,806
Capricornia <i>(Rockhampton)</i>	62,838	Davidson, C. W. Forde, F. M. Taylor, A. D.	Liberal- Country Labour Service	28,999 26,611 2,454
Darling Downs <i>(Toowoomba)</i>	55,701	Fadden, A. W. English, W. R. Owen, M. G.	Country Labour Service	31,550 17,902 3,209
Griffith <i>(South Brisbane)</i>	73,575	Conelan, W. P. Scott, W. L. Chresby, A. A.	Labour Liberal Service	33,725 25,970 7,565
Herbert <i>(Townsville)</i>	71,136	Edmonds, W. F. Roberts, L. H. S. Henry, J. C. Pollard, J. S. McNamee, A. G.	Labour Country Communist Non-Party Service	28,246 20,804 9,404 1,668 1,236
Kennedy <i>(Charters Towers)</i>	53,915	Riordan, W. J. F. Cummings, C. J.	Labour Country	25,404 18,769
Lilley <i>(Brisbane)</i>	77,002	Hadley, J. W. Wilson, C. H. Mocatta, G. H.	Labour Liberal Service	32,780 31,072 7,776
Maranoa <i>(Dalby)</i>	57,866	Adermann, C. F. Duffey, J. J. Walker, J. R.	Country Labour Service	29,547 18,934 2,441
Moreton <i>(Ipswich)</i>	76,572	Francis, J. Perrett, J. W. McCornack, C. M.	Liberal Labour Service	42,521 22,934 4,985
Wide Bay <i>(Maryborough)</i>	62,319	Corser, B. H. Watson, G. A. H. Paterson, E. E. Julius, M. N.	Country Labour Service Communist	31,027 16,071 7,866 2,142

4. STATE GOVERNMENTS.

All six States of the Commonwealth have the parliamentary system of executive government, and the names of the Premiers of the States are shown hereunder.

State.	Premier.	Last Election.
N.S.W. ..	Hon. J. McGirr (<i>Labour</i>) ..	May, 1947
Victoria ..	Hon. T. Hollway (<i>Liberal</i>) ..	November, 1947
Queensland ..	Hon. E. M. Hanlon (<i>Labour</i>) ..	May, 1947
S. Australia ..	Hon. T. Playford (<i>Liberal-Country</i>) ..	March, 1947
W. Australia ..	Hon. R. McLarty (<i>Liberal</i>) ..	March, 1947
Tasmania ..	Hon. R. Cosgrove (<i>Labour</i>) ..	November, 1946

The Parliaments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia are elected for a term of three years; while that of Tasmania is elected for a term of five years.

5. ALL AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS.

A comparison of the number of members of the Parliaments of Australia, their salaries, and the total cost of Parliamentary Government, is given hereunder. The cost for Executive includes the Governor-General's or Governor's establishment, Ministers' salaries, and all costs of the Executive Council.

PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT IN AUSTRALIA, 1945-46.

Particulars.	Common-wealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
Members ^a—								
Upper House .. No.	36	60	34	..	20	30	19	199
Lower House .. No.	75	90	65	62	39	50	30	411
Annual Salary ^a—								
Upper House .. £	1,000	..	350	..	600	600	435 ^b	..
Lower House .. £	1,000	875	650	850	600	600	450 ^b	..
Total Cost—								
Executive .. £1,000	66	41	27	24	16	17	26	217
Parliament .. £1,000	542	199	153	107	87	103	43	1,234
Total £1,000	608	240	180	131	103	120	69	1,451
Cost per Head—								
Executive .. s. d.	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 5	0 6	0 8	2 1	0 7
Parliament .. s. d.	1 6	1 5	1 6	2 0	2 9	4 3	3 5	3 4
Total s. d.	1 8	1 8	1 9	2 5	3 3	4 11	5 6	3 11

^a At 30th June, 1946.

^b Average. Actual salary varies according to electorate.

6. DIVISIONS OF QUEENSLAND.

Queensland has been divided into 18 regions for post-war development. It is desired to encourage the healthy growth of economic and social life in all habitable parts of the State. Each region embraces an area in which economic resources and transport systems will tend to create a community with common interests, and includes at least one town which it is hoped will develop within a reasonable period into a city with a population of 50,000 or more, which will be the Regional Centre. This city will be large enough to supply the surrounding rural areas with certain factory products and most "services" which are now either not available to, or can be procured only at excessive cost by, residents of country districts. (See page 125 for further details.)

At present, there are a number of different types of divisions used for various administrative purposes. The principal types are briefly described in the following paragraphs.

(a) *Local Government Areas*: In the past local government areas have been created as each part of the State became populated, but the present trend is towards a reduction in the number of areas together with the delegation of wider powers.

Prior to separation, Brisbane and Ipswich were the only two municipalities incorporated under the New South Wales *Municipalities Act* of 1858, but this Act was repealed in 1864. At that time there were 16 municipalities, and the new Act declared that wherever cities, towns, or rural districts had not less than 250 inhabitants new municipalities could be created.

The Local Government Act, 1878, divided existing municipalities into boroughs and shires, the former comprising towns, and the latter, country districts. This was followed by *The Divisional Boards Act*, 1879, which divided the whole of Queensland, exclusive of boroughs and shires, into divisions, so that by 1880 there were 94 municipal divisions of the State. *The Local Works Loans Act*, 1880, made it possible for local authorities to finance public works. Ten years later came *The Valuation and Rating Act*, 1890, which, for the first time in any country, based taxation for local government purposes on the unimproved value of land instead of on the annual value.

The Local Government Act, 1902, consolidated the Acts of 1878 and 1879 and classified shires and divisions as shires; and municipalities, other than shires, as cities and towns. Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville were declared to be cities, and power was given to the Governor in Council to create, abolish and alter local government areas. As a result, the number of local authorities increased from 160 in 1902 to 164 in 1910 and 186 in 1916. This was the maximum number reached. By 1920, there were 170 local authorities, by 1930, 148, while the present number is 144.

With the passing of *The Local Government Act*, 1936, all previous Acts were consolidated, all municipalities being termed Areas and

classified into (a) Cities, (b) Towns, and (c) Shires. The Act delegates wide powers. There are now twelve Cities, eleven Towns, and 121 Shires.

The City of Brisbane is governed by *The Local Government Act*, 1936, where its own *City of Brisbane Act* is silent, or where an ordinance has not been issued under that Act (with the authority of the Governor in Council) altering the application of *The Local Government Act* to Brisbane. The Greater Brisbane Municipality was created in 1925, and is the only Australian capital which is not divided for Local Government purposes.

(b) *Counties and Parishes*: These divisions have been used throughout the State for survey purposes; and, having followed natural boundaries as far as possible, they have been used as the basis for defining other administrative divisions.

(c) *Petty Sessions Districts*: Under *The Justices Acts*, 1886 to 1932, power was given to the Governor in Council to designate Petty Sessions Districts. Originally Police Districts, their numbers increased with the growth of municipalities.

(d) *Electoral Districts*: The State Electoral Districts of Queensland, while conforming in some measure to the division into Local Government Areas, are arrived at according to the density of population. The State is divided by *The Electoral Districts Act*, 1931, into 62 Electoral Districts, consideration being given in making the division to (a) community of interest, (b) means of communication, (c) physical features, and (d) area of proposed Districts which do not comprise any part of a city.

Under the Commonwealth *Elections Act* and *The Elections Acts*, 1885 to 1898, *Amendment Act* of 1900, Queensland forms one electorate for the election of six Senators. For the election of Members of the House of Representatives there are ten Divisions each returning one Member.

(e) *Basic Wage Districts*: The State Industrial Court acting under the powers conferred on it by *The Industrial Arbitration Act*, 1916, divided the State into five districts for Basic Wage purposes in November, 1921. These districts are South-Eastern, South-Western, Mackay, North-Eastern, and North-Western; they have not been altered since 1921. On the frontispiece map the boundaries of these districts are shown in blue.

(f) *Pastoral Districts*: Under *The Crown Lands (Pastoral Leases) Act*, 1863, fifteen Pastoral Districts were proclaimed. These were used for administrative purposes, but are now practically obsolete.

(g) *Statistical Divisions*: Statistical collections in the State are based generally on Local Authority Areas. For convenience of comparison, the Local Authorities are grouped into thirteen Statistical Divisions, each constituting as far as possible a natural region of the State. The frontispiece map marks in red the areas covered by these Divisions, and the maps in Chapter 13 show the Local Authorities in each Division.

Chapter 3.—POPULATION AND HEALTH.

1. POPULATION.

At 31st December, 1856, there were 18,544 persons in Queensland, then a portion of the Colony of New South Wales; and in 1859, the year of separation, the population was 23,520. Thereafter, the growth of the population was rapid, reaching 392,116 in December, 1890, 493,847 in 1900, 750,624 in 1920, and 1,031,236 in 1940.

The first Census taken in Queensland was on 7th April, 1861, when the population was 30,059 (18,121 males, 11,938 females). A Census was then taken by the Colonial Government at five-year intervals to 1901, except in 1896, and later Censuses have been made by the Commonwealth Government at ten year intervals until 1921, and then in 1933 and 1947. During the intercensal period 1933 to 1947, the population of Queensland increased by 16·8 per cent., which was more than in any other State. Increases in other States were:—New South Wales, 14·8 per cent.; Western Australia, 14·6; Tasmania, 13·0; Victoria, 12·9; and South Australia, 11·2. These increases comprise natural increase (excess of births over deaths) which has become greater in absolute numbers as the population has increased, although the rate per 1,000 of population has fallen, and net migration increase (excess of arrivals over departures) which has fluctuated from year to year, according to gold discoveries, war, and general economic conditions.

During the latest intercensal period, most of the additional population was due to natural increase, and the rate of total increase was much more even as between States than it was in the previous intercensal period, 1921 to 1933.

The following table shows the population of all States at Censuses since 1901, and the Queensland population for tropical and sub-tropical areas for the 1921, 1933, and 1947 Censuses.

At the 1861 Census, the population of Queensland was 30,059; at 1871, 120,104; at 1881, 213,525; at 1891, 393,718.

POPULATION OF STATES AT CENSUSES.

State or Territory.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947. <i>b</i>
Queensland—					
Sub-tropical ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	574,575	706,738	851,269
Tropical ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	181,397	240,796	255,000
Total ..	498,129	605,813	755,972	947,534	1,106,269
N. S. Wales ..	1,354,846	1,646,734	2,100,371	2,600,847	2,985,464
Victoria ..	1,201,070	1,315,551	1,531,280	1,820,261	2,055,252
South Australia ..	358,346	408,558	495,160	580,949	646,216
W. Australia ..	184,124	282,114	332,732	438,852	502,731
Tasmania ..	172,475	191,211	213,780	227,599	257,117
N. Territory ..	4,811	3,310	3,867	4,850	10,866
A.C. Territory ..	<i>a</i>	1,714	2,572	8,947	16,905
Australia ..	3,773,801	4,455,005	5,435,734	6,629,839	7,580,820

a Included with New South Wales.

n Not available.

b Preliminary results, subject to minor revision.

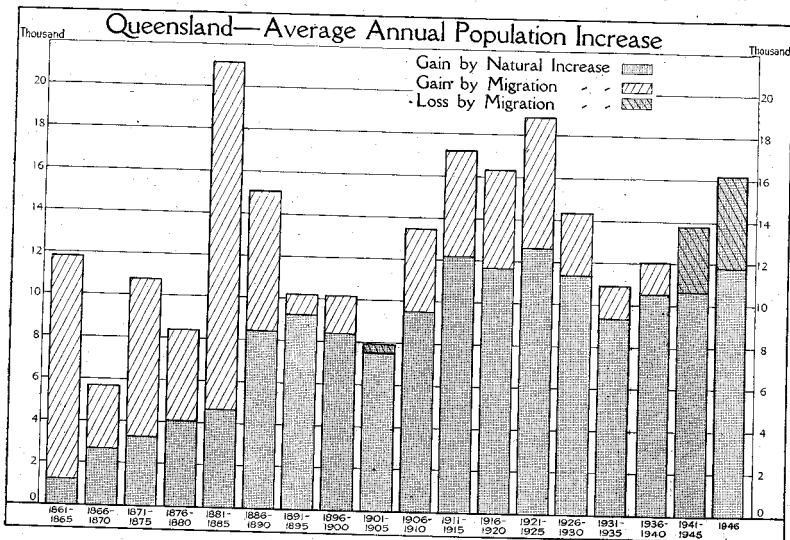
The population of Queensland in 1859 was the second smallest of the six Colonies, Western Australia's being the smallest. In 1867 it exceeded that of Tasmania, and in 1885 that of South Australia, and since that date it has retained third place. According to the Censuses taken by the several Colonies in 1881, the population of Queensland was 9.5 per cent. of the Australian total, and this figure has increased since then to the last Census, when the percentage was 14.6.

The following table shows the growth of the population of Queensland during the last ten years. The mean populations for the calendar years and for the financial years are given in separate columns, as they are frequently required for calculations of rates *per head*.

POPULATION OF QUEENSLAND, GROWTH SINCE 1936.^a

Year.	At 31st December.			Mean for Year ended 30th June.	Mean for Year ended 31st December.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.		
1936 ..	514,107	468,779	982,886	972,701	979,219
1937 ..	519,627	474,837	994,464	984,865	990,539
1938 ..	525,202	480,176	1,005,378	996,332	1,001,866
1939 ..	531,968	487,959	1,019,927	1,008,062	1,014,886
1940 ..	536,610	494,626	1,031,236	1,021,255	1,026,349
1941 ..	537,744	500,462	1,038,206	1,031,905	1,036,313
1942 ..	534,703	503,013	1,037,716	1,036,439	1,035,778
1943 ..	542,738	511,688	1,054,426	1,040,218	1,047,229
1944 ..	548,888	519,235	1,068,123	1,054,646	1,061,325
1945 ..	556,912	527,846	1,084,758	1,068,503	1,076,498
1946 ..	563,069	533,614	1,096,683	1,084,019	1,090,123

^a Population figures revised on account of adjustments following Census.



Australian States.—The estimation of the populations of individual States and Territories has always presented more difficulty than for the Commonwealth as a whole. In the latter case, only births, deaths, and oversea migration (all of which are accurately recorded) have to be taken into account. In estimating populations for individual States, however, interstate migration has also to be reckoned with. Movement between States is, in normal times, unhampered by regulations, and has proved difficult to record accurately, particularly movements by road. During the war, records of interstate movements were particularly troublesome, on account of movements of large numbers of Australian and Allied Servicemen, which should not be taken into the reckoning. At 30th June, 1943, therefore, State population estimates were revised on the basis of the 1943 Civilian Registration. As it was found that net war-time movements of civilians between States had become negligible, it was decided that quarterly estimates of State populations after June, 1943, should take into account only births, deaths, and oversea migration for each State. Such current estimates were revised on the results of the 1945 Occupation Survey, and again on the 1947 Census results.

The mean population of each State for any year is a weighted average of the actual population at the beginning and end of the first quarter, and the ends of the second, third, and fourth quarters of the year.

The following table shows for each State and Territory the estimated population at the end of, and the mean population during, the financial year 1945-46, and similar figures for the calendar year 1946. These figures are frequently required for *per capita* rates. The table also shows masculinity rates at 31st December, 1946.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Estimated Population.		Mean Population.		Masculinity at 31st Dec., 1946. <i>a</i>
	30th June, 1946.	31st Dec., 1946.	Year ended 30th June, 1946.	Year ended 31st Dec., 1946.	
N. S. Wales ..	2,945,189	2,962,932	2,932,806	2,945,724	100
Victoria ..	2,025,618	2,040,281	2,015,670	2,025,976	97
Queensland ..	1,089,443	1,096,683	1,084,019	1,090,123	106
South Australia ..	634,961	640,552	631,050	635,260	98
W. Australia ..	492,691	497,177	490,151	492,959	106
Tasmania ..	252,005	254,599	250,313	252,207	101
N. Territory ..	10,555	10,636	10,530	10,561	215
A. C. Territory ..	15,869	16,386	15,431	15,885	117
Australia ..	7,466,331	7,519,246	7,429,970	7,468,695	100

a Males per 100 females.

Masculinity.—The population of early Queensland had a large excess of males. In 1860, the masculinity rate (i.e., the number of males for each 100 females) was 150; it has declined more or less steadily ever since,

until at the 30th June, 1947, it was 105. The masculinity in Western Australia was slightly higher than in Queensland in 1947, but was not to be compared with the Northern Territory, where the masculinity was 212 per 100 females. In the other four States, the sexes were fairly evenly divided, with Victoria and South Australia having a slight excess of females. The Australian Capital Territory had 116 males for every 100 females.

Increase of Population.—The following table shows population increases by natural increase and by migration for each State and Australia from January, 1922, to December, 1939. The years have been combined to give details for three periods of six years.

POPULATION INCREASE, AUSTRALIA.

State.	Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.		Annual Average per 1,000 of Population.			
		Interstate.	Oversea.	Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.		
					Inter-state.	Oversea.	Total.

1st January, 1922—31st December, 1927.							
N. S. Wales	197,735	2,102	102,128	14.50	0.15	7.49	7.64
Victoria ..	116,841	2,889	77,153	11.75	—0.29	7.76	7.47
Queensland	73,343	18,132	19,186	14.87	3.68	3.89	7.57
S. Australia	40,294	8,553	19,041	12.55	2.66	5.93	8.59
W. Australia	29,836	—12,228	45,741	13.50	—5.53	20.70	15.17
Tasmania	19,698	—18,207	—1,016	14.95	—13.81	—0.77	—14.58
Australia ^a	477,963	..	262,104	13.54	..	7.43	7.43

1st January, 1928—31st December, 1933. ^b							
N. S. Wales	162,992	4,405	12,467	10.67	0.29	0.82	1.11
Victoria ..	85,739	—4,751	1,659	7.97	—0.44	0.15	—0.29
Queensland	62,128	9,749	769	11.29	1.77	0.14	1.91
S. Australia	28,771	—16,779	1,055	8.35	—4.87	0.31	—4.56
W. Australia	28,813	6,410	5,144	11.13	2.48	1.99	4.47
Tasmania	15,553	—1,470	—1,124	11.51	—1.09	—0.83	—1.92
Australia ^a	384,670	..	20,467	9.86	..	0.52	0.52

1st January, 1934—31st December, 1939. ^b							
N. S. Wales	126,471	9,164	13,635	7.86	0.57	0.85	1.42
Victoria ..	61,544	—9,749	9,982	5.54	—0.88	0.90	0.02
Queensland	58,932	9,035	2,135	10.00	1.53	0.36	1.89
S. Australia	21,098	—5,700	835	5.97	—1.61	0.24	—1.37
W. Australia	26,126	—3,173	5,616	9.64	—1.17	2.07	0.90
Tasmania	14,235	—3,395	—426	10.08	—2.40	—0.30	—2.70
Australia ^a	309,456	..	31,719	7.58	..	0.78	0.78

^a Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

^b Subject to revision when final results are received for 1947 Census.

The table on the previous page brings out some interesting features.

1. *Natural Increase*.—The rate of natural increase has shown a heavy fall in every State and in the late 1930's was little more than half of what it was in the early 1920's. In each period Tasmania had the highest rate of natural increase, with Queensland a close second and Victoria the lowest. In the three non-industrial States (Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania) the rate of natural increase had fallen by about one-third, while in the three industrial States it had fallen by about one-half.

2. *Oversea Migration*.—The rate of oversea migration had fallen off very heavily but its distribution between States had not changed very much. In proportion to its population, Western Australia has always attracted the largest number of oversea migrants and Tasmania the fewest. A substantial proportion of all the oversea migrants landed in New South Wales, but many of these were en route to Queensland. Although Queensland ranked low as the immediate destination of immigrants from overseas, Census results in 1933 showed this State to be second only to Western Australia in the relative numbers of oversea immigrants who ultimately settled here.

3. *Interstate Migration*.—Relative to its population, Queensland attracted the largest number of interstate migrants throughout the period, except for the years 1928 to 1933, when the recrudescence of gold mining in Western Australia led to heavy interstate migration to that State. Victoria and Tasmania were losing population throughout by interstate migration, and South Australia from 1927, while the gainers were Queensland and New South Wales.

During these eighteen years, Queensland obtained 77 per cent. of her population increase from children born in the State, 9 per cent. by oversea migration, and 14 per cent. by migration from other Australian States.

Age Distribution.—The age distribution of the population for all States is available at each Census; but in the following table estimates are shown for Queensland and Australia as at the 30th June, 1946.

POPULATION, AGE DISTRIBUTION AT 30TH JUNE, 1946^a.

Age Group.	Queensland.			Australia.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0-4 ..	57,803	55,287	113,090	367,959	352,384	720,343
5-9 ..	47,022	45,170	92,192	296,553	285,614	582,167
10-14 ..	41,032	39,726	80,758	263,572	254,588	518,160
15-19 ..	44,731	43,504	88,235	305,717	294,407	600,124
20-29 ..	91,438	88,626	180,064	609,482	605,634	1,215,116
30-39 ..	85,587	79,909	165,496	577,179	567,345	1,144,524
40-49 ..	72,317	64,939	137,256	478,588	465,075	943,663
50-59 ..	61,175	54,601	115,776	409,847	423,247	833,094
60-69 ..	37,938	34,407	72,345	265,858	279,696	545,554
70-79 ..	17,484	17,729	35,213	122,883	144,617	267,500
80 & over	5,324	5,477	10,801	33,810	44,546	78,356
Total ..	561,851	529,375	1,091,226	3,731,448	3,717,153	7,448,601

^a Estimates only; subject to adjustment when Census results are available.

The estimates for 1946 were based on the Occupation Survey of June, 1945, together with estimates of the age distribution of members of the Services. In addition, the numbers up to the age of 14 were calculated from relevant birth and death statistics.

Birthplaces.—At each Census the population is grouped according to the birthplaces of the people, and the results for Queensland for the 1933 Census are shown in the following table. These figures do not give the number of each race, as no distinction is made in this classification between a person born of Australian parents and a person born of foreign parents, provided both are born in Australia. Figures are available for nationality (allegiance), but they are of little use from a racial point of view, owing to the operation of the naturalisation laws. However, 98.6 per cent. of the population in 1933 were British subjects and 96.8 per cent. were born in British countries. Figures from the 1947 Census are not yet available.

POPULATION, BIRTHPLACES AS RECORDED AT CENSUS, 1933.

Birthplace.	Metropolitan.			Queensland.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Australasia ..	113,542	127,292	240,834	404,665	385,830	790,495
Europe	28,496	27,787	56,283	84,959	61,692	146,651
Asia	549	260	809	4,191	652	4,843
Africa	183	163	346	553	345	898
America	389	283	672	1,179	631	1,810
Other ^a	366	438	804	1,670	1,167	2,837
Total	143,525	156,223	299,748	497,217	450,317	947,534
<i>Certain Countries</i> <i>(Included Above)</i>						
Australia	112,635	126,540	239,175	401,876	384,249	786,125
New Zealand ..	883	730	1,613	2,512	1,521	4,033
British Isles ..	25,921	26,170	52,091	66,702	53,578	120,280
Denmark	273	184	457	1,212	613	1,825
Germany	772	644	1,416	4,117	2,865	6,982
Greece	295	107	402	1,228	390	1,618
Italy	166	66	232	6,005	2,338	8,343
China	220	66	286	1,792	140	1,932

^a Polynesia, at sea, and not stated.

The proportion of Australian born was by far the greatest and had risen from 78 per cent. in 1921 to 83 in 1933, whilst the percentage for the British Isles had fallen from 17 to 13. Of foreign born, Germans and Chinese decreased, and Italians increased.

A comparison with the other States shows that Queensland, with the exception of Western Australia, had the lowest percentage of Australian born (New South Wales 86, Victoria 88, South Australia 90, Western Australia 75, Tasmania 94), and the second highest of those born in the British Isles. Though Queensland had the greatest number of Italian born, the percentage of the total population, 0.88, was less than that for Western Australia, 1.04.

Although the metropolitan population was 31·6 per cent. of the total Queensland population, it contained only 30·4 per cent. of Australian born, 20·3 per cent. of German born, 24·9 per cent. of Greek born, and 2·8 per cent. of Italian born, but 43·3 per cent. of those born in the British Isles. The Germans, Italians, and Greeks are located more in the farming and sugar areas, whilst the British people are more attracted by commercial, industrial, and professional life.

Religions.—The following table shows the religions of the population of Queensland as stated at the Census of 1933. The information is not strictly comparable with that for earlier Censuses (which is not given here), as, for the first time, the religion question was made a voluntary one, and 131,729 persons took advantage of the provision to give no answer, compared with 19,397 who gave no answer at the 1921 Census. Only 1,932 persons definitely stated that they had no religion.

POPULATION, RELIGION AS STATED AT CENSUS, 1933.

Religion.	Metropolitan.			Queensland.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Christian—						
Church of England	51,531	56,242	107,773	172,740	159,232	331,972
Catholic ^a ..	28,399	33,639	62,038	105,507	101,057	206,564
Presbyterian ..	16,343	17,953	34,296	54,799	52,014	106,813
Methodist ..	13,264	15,093	28,357	43,476	44,433	87,909
Lutheran ..	887	898	1,785	10,257	8,633	18,890
Baptist ..	3,217	3,938	7,155	7,171	7,820	14,991
Congregational..	1,618	1,961	3,579	4,180	4,489	8,669
Church of Christ	620	835	1,455	2,348	2,672	5,020
Salvation Army	637	812	1,449	2,106	2,391	4,497
Other ..	4,681	5,175	9,856	13,943	12,404	26,347
Total Christian ..	121,197	136,546	257,743	416,527	395,145	811,672
Non-Christian ..	550	468	1,018	1,553	648	2,201
No Religion ..	494	192	686	1,544	388	1,932
Indefinite and Not Stated ..	21,284	19,017	40,301	77,593	54,136	131,729
Total ..	143,525	156,223	299,748	497,217	450,317	947,534

^a Roman Catholic and Catholic Undefined.

Conjugal Condition.—The next table shows the conjugal condition of the people of Queensland at the 1933 Census. It will be noticed that, according to the records, there were nearly 3,000 married women in Brisbane whose husbands were in the country districts or out of the State, while in the whole State there were 3,600 married men whose wives were out of the State. This may have reflected the migration of men from other States in search of work at that time.

In Queensland, widowed persons were 10·52 per cent. of all persons who had been married, compared with 11·14 per cent. in Australia as a whole, while divorcees were 0·40 per cent., compared with 0·72 per cent. for all Australia.

POPULATION, CONJUGAL CONDITION AS STATED AT CENSUS, 1933.

Conjugal Condition.	Metropolitan.			Queensland.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Never Married—						
Under Age 15 ..	38,885	37,770	76,655	138,429	133,004	271,433
Age 15 and Over	41,607	44,478	86,085	160,887	110,592	271,479
Total Never Married	80,492	82,248	162,740	299,316	243,596	542,912
Married	57,935	60,565	118,500	180,045	176,400	356,445
Widowed	4,346	12,580	16,926	13,600	28,504	42,104
Divorced	337	379	716	927	674	1,601
Not Stated ..	415	451	866	3,329	1,143	4,472
Total ..	143,525	156,223	299,748	497,217	450,317	947,534
Percentages ^a —	%	%	%	%	%	%
Never Married ..	39.92	37.69	38.74	45.26	34.98	40.42
Married	55.59	51.33	53.32	50.65	55.79	53.07
Widowed	4.17	10.66	7.62	3.83	9.02	6.27
Divorced	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.26	0.21	0.24

^a Excluding persons under 15 and those whose conjugal condition was not stated.

Dependent Children.—The following table is given as providing some information as to the family composition of the population. But it must be remembered that children over 16 years of age are excluded, and the figures show guardianship, not necessarily paternity or maternity.

PERSONS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS, CENSUS, 1933.

Number of Dependent Children.	Metropolitan.			Queensland.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1	14,025	1,939	15,964	41,427	4,480	45,907
2	10,135	784	10,919	32,746	2,037	34,783
3	5,471	413	5,884	20,061	1,050	21,111
4	2,698	144	2,842	11,105	448	11,553
5	1,196	58	1,254	5,726	244	5,970
6	525	21	546	2,889	86	2,975
7	198	7	205	1,265	31	1,296
8	65	2	67	465	11	476
9	24	2	26	140	2	142
10 and Over ..	2	..	2	58	..	58
Total Persons ..	34,339	3,370	37,709	115,882	8,389	124,271
Dependent Children	72,774	5,821	78,595	271,919	15,555	287,474
Children per Person	2.12	1.73	2.08	2.35	1.85	2.31

The average number of children under 16 years dependent on each person was, for males having dependent children, 2.25 for Australia, compared with 2.35 for Queensland; and, for females having dependent children, 1.77 for Australia, compared with 1.85 for Queensland.

2. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

The fact that, except for the Darling Downs, the most fertile land is situated along the east coast between the sea and the range, accounts for the greater part of the people being distributed along the east coast. Over the area within two hundred miles of Brisbane, population is relatively densest. The map on page 45 shows the distribution of the population as at 30th June, 1947. In Brisbane itself over one-third of the State's population is gathered, but this is the lowest proportion of metropolitan population for any State except Tasmania. Throughout the interior, population is sparsely distributed, as befits the carrying on of an extensive pastoral industry. The populations at the 1933 and 1947 Censuses and the mean population for 1946 for each of the statistical divisions and of the three divisions of the State (see frontispiece map) are shown in the following table. Not Incorporated and Migratory population has been distributed among the Statistical Divisions.

POPULATION OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS.

Statistical Division.	Census, 1933.	Census, 1947.	Mean Population, 1946.
Moreton	425,744	550,139	541,516
Maryborough	104,946	112,364	110,844
Downs	104,281	113,950	112,408
Roma	16,735	15,558	15,348
South Western	12,303	11,589	11,432
<i>Total South Queensland</i> ..	<i>664,009</i>	<i>803,600</i>	<i>791,548</i>
Rockhampton	70,611	78,795	77,729
Central Western	23,112	20,784	20,503
Far Western	5,491	4,896	4,830
<i>Total Central Queensland</i> ..	<i>99,214</i>	<i>104,475</i>	<i>103,062</i>
Mackay	32,656	37,416	36,910
Townsville	59,510	66,805	65,901
Cairns	72,421	73,682	72,685
Peninsula	3,129	5,285	5,214
North Western	16,595	15,006	14,803
<i>Total North Queensland</i> ..	<i>184,311</i>	<i>198,194</i>	<i>195,513</i>
Total Queensland ..	947,534	1,106,269	1,090,123

Local Authorities.—The area and population of each Local Authority are shown in the table on pages 41 to 44. Populations are those recorded at the 1933 and 1947 Censuses. Intercensal estimates are made at 31st December each year based on estimates from Town and Shire Clerks, and other data.

POPULATION AND HEALTH.

41

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION.

Cities are shown thus—BRISBANE.

Towns are shown thus—COOLANGATTA.

Shires are shown thus—Beaudesert.

Local Authority.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1933.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.

SOUTH QUEENSLAND.

Moreton Division.

BRISBANE	385	143,525	156,223	299,748	195,238	206,934	402,172
IPSWICH	12½	11,152	11,346	22,498	13,075	13,143	26,218
COOLANGATTA	6½	915	913	1,828	1,997	2,059	4,056
REDCLIFFE	12	992	1,016	2,008	4,257	4,631	8,888
SOUTHPORT	40	1,989	2,229	4,218	4,021	4,411	8,432
Beaudesert	750	2,694	2,221	4,915	2,887	2,481	5,368
Beenleigh	100	1,224	1,098	2,322	1,289	1,133	2,422
Boonah	540	3,361	3,069	6,430	3,042	2,813	5,855
Caboolture	485	2,900	2,416	5,316	3,076	2,639	5,715
Cleveland	28	1,255	1,143	2,398	1,740	1,626	3,366
Coomera	118	633	519	1,152	599	515	1,114
Crow's Nest	430	1,526	1,324	2,850	1,219	1,142	2,361
Esk	1,500	4,133	3,521	7,654	3,809	3,327	7,136
Gatton	585	3,337	2,716	6,053	3,502	2,900	6,402
Kilcoy	555	1,182	1,038	2,220	1,382	1,169	2,551
Laidley	270	2,664	2,436	5,100	2,483	2,270	4,753
Landsborough	430	2,659	2,093	4,752	3,437	3,028	6,465
Maroochy	455	6,980	5,938	12,918	7,831	7,188	15,019
Moreton	295	4,282	3,934	8,216	4,785	4,007	8,792
Nerang	245	2,201	1,529	3,730	2,215	1,809	4,024
Normanby	230	1,326	1,161	2,487	1,168	1,026	2,194
Pine	290	2,556	2,048	4,604	2,595	2,223	4,818
Rosewood	245	2,271	2,086	4,357	2,248	2,000	4,248
Tamborine	275	1,429	1,244	2,673	1,345	1,243	2,588
Tingalpa	100	988	824	1,812	1,300	1,204	2,504
Waterford	135	581	471	1,052	510	494	1,004
<i>Total Moreton</i>	<i>8,516½</i>	<i>208,755</i>	<i>214,556</i>	<i>423,311</i>	<i>271,050</i>	<i>277,415</i>	<i>548,465</i>

Maryborough Division.

BUNDABERG	13½	5,577	5,889	11,466	7,747	8,174	15,921
GYMPIE	6	3,741	4,008	7,749	3,965	4,448	8,413
MARYBOROUGH	7½	5,508	5,907	11,415	6,976	7,433	14,409
Biggenden	515	1,336	1,140	2,476	1,156	1,023	2,179
Burrum	1,525	3,571	3,264	6,835	4,519	4,126	8,645
Eidsvold	1,880	831	644	1,475	708	609	1,317
Gayndah	1,065	2,029	1,731	3,760	1,797	1,610	3,407
Gooburrum	485	2,129	1,786	3,915	2,017	1,807	3,824
Isis	680	1,966	1,812	3,778	1,881	1,758	3,639
Kilkivan	1,260	2,448	1,839	4,287	2,304	1,838	4,142
Kingaroy	940	3,664	3,180	6,844	4,275	3,791	8,066
Kolan	1,035	1,615	1,326	2,941	1,359	1,143	2,502
Mundubbera	1,620	1,322	980	2,302	1,132	932	2,064
Murgon	270	1,977	1,686	3,663	1,906	1,826	3,732
Nanango	675	2,259	1,814	4,073	2,277	1,899	4,176

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Local Authority.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1933.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Maryborough Division—continued.							
Noosa	325	2,986	2,782	5,768	3,110	2,815	5,925
Perry	905	428	367	795	329	299	628
Tiaro	860	1,793	1,400	3,193	1,462	1,204	2,666
Widgee	1,130	4,867	3,819	8,686	4,283	3,552	7,835
Wondai	1,390	2,779	2,056	4,835	2,482	2,145	4,627
Woocoo	600	440	337	777	412	337	749
Woongarra	250	1,805	1,482	3,287	1,749	1,556	3,305
Total Maryborough ..	17,437	55,071	49,249	104,320	57,846	54,325	112,171
Downs Division.							
TOOWOOMBA	18½	12,439	13,984	26,423	15,819	17,507	33,326
WARWICK	7	3,106	3,558	6,664	3,409	3,721	7,130
DALBY	5½	1,484	1,483	2,967	2,230	2,153	4,383
GOONDIWINDI	5½	1,013	918	1,931	1,251	1,216	2,467
Allora	270	1,408	1,216	2,624	1,203	1,014	2,217
Cambooya	220	1,168	879	2,047	976	805	1,781
Chinchilla	3,370	2,164	1,772	3,936	2,805	2,391	5,196
Clifton	340	1,704	1,401	3,105	1,479	1,289	2,768
Drayton	54	857	880	1,737	983	942	1,925
Glengallan	675	3,482	2,852	6,334	2,885	2,388	5,273
Highfields	235	1,257	1,063	2,320	971	788	1,759
Inglewood	2,360	2,532	1,765	4,297	2,250	1,806	4,056
Jondaryan	745	2,816	2,415	5,231	2,821	2,524	5,345
Millmerran	1,760	1,341	994	2,335	1,646	1,364	3,010
Murilla	2,290	1,233	984	2,217	1,345	1,147	2,492
Pittsworth	420	1,931	1,613	3,544	1,927	1,672	3,599
Rosalie	850	3,926	3,169	7,095	3,646	3,069	6,715
Rosenthal	770	1,321	1,139	2,460	1,040	935	1,975
Stanthorpe	1,035	3,691	3,243	6,934	3,956	3,465	7,421
Tara	4,380	1,046	739	1,785	1,303	975	2,278
Waggamba	5,440	1,530	938	2,468	1,544	1,046	2,590
Wambo	2,220	2,963	2,245	5,208	3,316	2,732	6,048
Total Downs	27,470½	54,412	49,250	103,662	58,805	54,949	113,754
Roma Division.							
ROMA	30	1,625	1,744	3,369	1,934	1,946	3,880
Balonne	12,070	2,623	1,829	4,452	2,253	1,781	4,034
Bendemere	1,545	812	711	1,523	834	692	1,526
Booringa	10,800	1,755	1,435	3,190	1,400	1,189	2,589
Bungil	5,060	1,535	1,122	2,657	1,190	927	2,117
Warroo	5,330	869	572	1,441	821	564	1,385
Total Roma	34,835	9,219	7,413	16,632	8,432	7,099	15,531
South Western Division.							
CHARLEVILLE	29	1,637	1,568	3,205	1,773	1,685	3,458
Bulloo	28,500	401	213	614	394	148	542
Murweh	16,960	1,696	1,240	2,936	1,441	1,027	2,468
Paroo	18,460	2,065	1,440	3,505	1,805	1,364	3,169
Quilpie	26,220	1,282	683	1,965	1,225	705	1,930
Total South Western ..	90,169	7,081	5,144	12,225	6,633	4,929	11,567

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Local Authority.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1933.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.

CENTRAL QUEENSLAND.

Rockhampton Division.

ROCKHAMPTON	59	14,251	15,118	29,369	17,110	17,873	34,983
GLADSTONE	12½	1,566	1,473	3,039	2,691	2,557	5,248
Banana	6,110	4,585	2,659	7,244	4,346	3,269	7,615
Broadsound	7,070	969	621	1,590	857	558	1,415
Calliope	2,435	2,425	1,890	4,315	2,129	1,671	3,800
Duaringa	6,300	957	672	1,629	988	802	1,790
Fitzroy	1,990	2,350	1,906	4,256	2,014	1,759	3,773
Livingstone	5,170	3,409	3,063	6,472	3,326	3,125	6,451
Miriam Vale	1,450	1,167	979	2,146	1,013	770	1,783
Monto	1,660	2,100	1,414	3,514	2,253	2,023	4,276
Mount Morgan	195	2,235	2,169	4,404	2,559	2,395	4,954
Taroom	7,020	885	649	1,534	1,073	848	1,921
Theodore ^a	60	397	279	676	296	234	530
<i>Total Rockhampton</i>	<i>39,531½</i>	<i>37,296</i>	<i>32,892</i>	<i>70,188</i>	<i>40,655</i>	<i>37,884</i>	<i>78,539</i>

Central Western Division.

Aramac	9,020	1,019	660	1,679	931	659	1,590
Barcaldine	3,240	1,386	1,226	2,612	1,119	1,035	2,154
Baahinia	9,720	917	789	1,706	801	656	1,457
Belyando	11,490	1,673	1,314	2,987	1,685	1,384	3,069
Blackall	6,290	1,519	1,236	2,755	1,402	1,082	2,484
Emerald	4,510	1,438	1,138	2,576	1,254	987	2,241
Ilfracombe	2,520	429	213	642	261	189	450
Jericho	8,410	907	707	1,614	895	674	1,569
Longreach	9,120	2,437	2,127	4,564	2,295	1,839	4,134
Peak Downs	3,150	504	383	887	417	299	716
Tambo	3,930	551	397	948	527	355	882
<i>Total Central Western</i>	<i>71,400</i>	<i>12,780</i>	<i>10,190</i>	<i>22,970</i>	<i>11,587</i>	<i>9,159</i>	<i>20,746</i>

Far Western Division.

Barcoo	23,780	612	345	957	566	269	835
Boulia	23,570	390	214	604	438	238	676
Diamantina	36,800	155	59	214	178	44	222
Isisford	4,090	528	345	873	384	273	657
Winton	20,930	1,679	1,128	2,807	1,488	1,008	2,496
<i>Total Far Western</i>	<i>109,170</i>	<i>3,364</i>	<i>2,091</i>	<i>5,455</i>	<i>3,054</i>	<i>1,832</i>	<i>4,886</i>

NORTH QUEENSLAND.

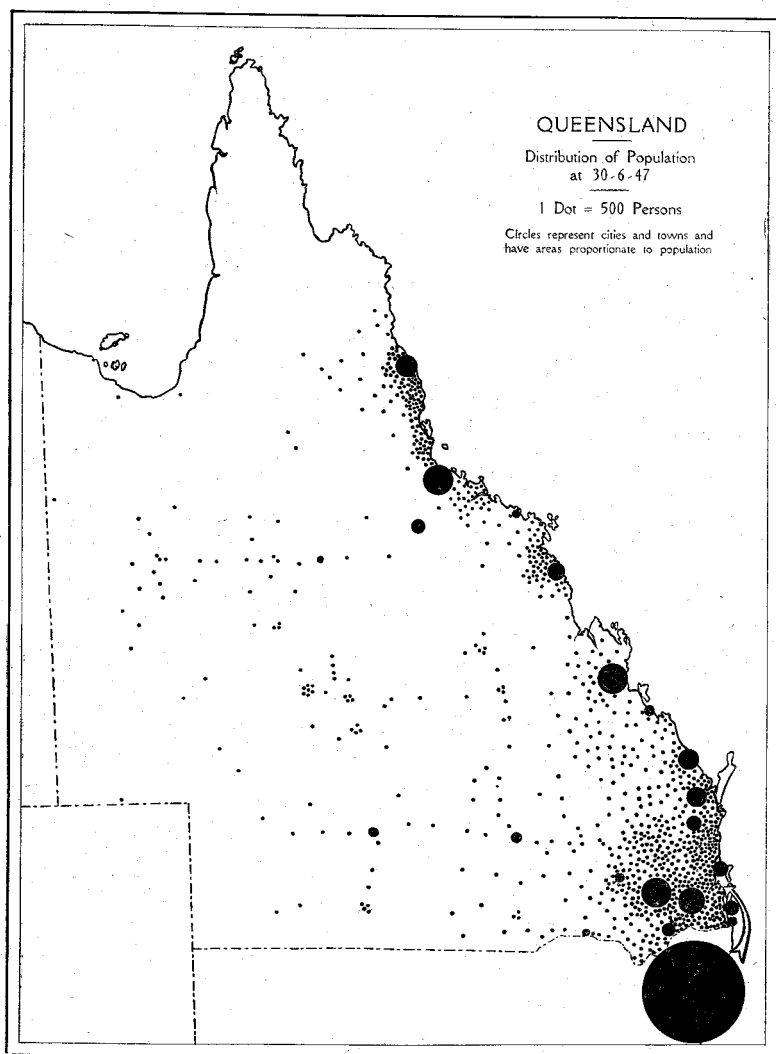
Mackay Division.

MACKAY	7	5,597	5,068	10,665	6,709	6,791	13,500
Mirani	825	2,436	1,926	4,412	2,506	2,065	4,571
Nebo	3,830	239	155	394	336	197	533
Pioneer	1,175	5,876	4,050	9,926	6,285	5,315	11,600
Proserpine	845	2,284	1,650	3,934	1,959	1,600	3,619
Sarina	545	1,818	1,303	3,121	1,760	1,508	3,268
<i>Total Mackay</i>	<i>7,227</i>	<i>18,300</i>	<i>14,152</i>	<i>32,452</i>	<i>19,555</i>	<i>17,536</i>	<i>37,091</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Local Authority.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1933.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Townsville Division.							
CHARTERS TOWERS	23	3,335	3,643	6,978	3,673	3,894	7,567
TOWNSVILLE	69	12,895	12,981	25,876	17,598	16,635	34,233
BOWEN	4½	1,329	1,290	2,619	1,744	1,530	3,274
Ayr	1,980	6,846	5,227	12,073	6,754	5,709	12,463
Dalrymple	27,620	2,000	1,260	3,260	1,472	838	2,310
Thuringowa	1,560	2,108	1,316	3,424	1,450	877	2,327
Wangaratta	8,900	2,977	1,947	4,924	2,586	1,928	4,514
Total Townsville	40,156½	31,490	27,664	59,154	35,277	31,411	66,688
Cairns Division.							
CAIRNS	14½	6,167	5,826	11,993	8,583	8,058	16,641
Atherton	235	2,327	1,635	3,962	2,373	1,964	4,337
Cardwell	1,220	2,929	1,487	4,416	2,510	1,838	4,348
Douglas	760	1,841	1,060	2,901	1,384	1,108	2,492
Eacham	445	2,498	1,826	4,324	2,058	1,680	3,738
Herberton	2,480	1,601	1,251	2,852	1,701	1,498	3,199
Hinchinbrook	1,210	6,084	4,095	10,179	5,162	4,061	9,223
Johnstone	585	8,167	4,610	12,777	6,951	5,314	12,265
Mulgrave	690	6,271	4,032	10,303	5,771	4,701	10,472
Woothakata	20,430	5,021	3,227	8,248	3,548	2,714	6,262
Total Cairns	28,069½	42,906	29,049	71,955	40,041	32,936	72,977
Peninsula Division.							
THURSDAY ISLAND	1½	553	433	1,041	513	431	944
Cook	49,020	1,237	831	2,068	678	456	1,134
Total Peninsula	49,021½	1,790	1,319	3,109	1,191	887	2,078
North Western Division.							
HUGHENDEN	26	982	841	1,823	959	785	1,744
Barkly Tableland	15,160	487	260	747	255	125	380
Burke	17,270	209	146	355	152	98	250
Carpentaria	25,850	418	278	696	399	212	611
Cloncurry	19,660	3,858	2,326	6,184	3,828	2,434	6,262
Croydon	10,960	179	139	318	89	75	164
Etheridge	15,280	714	371	1,085	533	323	856
Flinders	16,630	1,023	580	1,603	1,049	511	1,560
McKinnlay	15,860	1,203	696	1,899	1,075	557	1,632
Wyngarie	9,650	1,060	716	1,776	839	638	1,477
Total North Western	146,346	10,133	6,353	16,486	9,178	5,758	14,936
Not Incorporated and Migratory.							
Not Incorporated	1,150	1,138	424	1,562	2,520	2,433	4,953
Migratory .. .. .	..	3,482	571	4,053	1,710	177	1,887
Total Queensland	670,500	497,217	450,317	947,534	567,539	538,730	1,106,269

* Theodore Irrigation Area, controlled by Department of Irrigation and Water Supply.



Towns with 1,000 or more Persons.—The following estimates of the populations of towns having 1,000 or more persons are based on Ration Book issues in June, 1944. Allowance has been made for persons absent in the Armed Forces. Figures for Cities and Towns included below (in capitals) are as at 30th June, 1947.

Allora	1,290	Ingham	3,523
Atherton.. .. .	2,339	Inglewood	1,073
Ayr	5,592	Innisfail	4,236
Babinda	1,896	Ipswich	26,218
Barcaldine	2,262	Jandowae	1,363
Beaudesert	2,504	Kilcoy	1,279
Beenleigh	1,021	Killarney	1,217
Biggenden	1,073	Kingaroy	3,875
Biloela	1,730	Laidley	1,641
Blackall	2,069	Longreach	3,745
Boonah	2,387	MACKAY	13,500
BOWEN	3,274	Mackay North	1,615
BRISBANE	402,172	Maleny	1,175
BUNDABERG	15,921	Mareeba	2,805
Bundamba	1,153	Maroochydore	1,280
Burleigh Heads	1,090	MARYBOROUGH	14,409
Caboolture	1,882	Mitchell	1,491
CAIRNS	16,641	Monto	1,896
Caloundra	1,293	Mossman	1,421
CHARLEVILLE	3,458	Mount Isa	3,139
CHARTERS TOWERS	7,567	Mount Morgan	3,799
Childers	2,069	Mundubbera	1,163
Chinchilla	2,206	Murgon	1,840
Clermont	1,861	Nambour	3,308
Clifton	1,128	Nanango	1,887
Cloncurry	1,827	Oakey	1,860
Collinsville	2,044	Pittsworth	1,788
COOLANGATTA	4,056	Proserpine	2,494
Cooroy	1,236	REDCLIFFE	8,888
Crow's Nest	1,095	Richmond	1,150
Cunnamulla	2,189	ROCKHAMPTON	34,983
DALBY	4,383	ROMA	3,880
Dunwich	1,100	Rosewood	1,792
Edmonton	1,206	St. George	1,822
Emerald	1,606	Sarina	1,931
Esk	1,124	South Johnstone	1,007
Gatton	1,756	SOUTHPORT	8,432
Gayndah	2,001	Springure	1,113
GLADSTONE	5,248	Stanthorpe	2,886
Goodna	1,064	Tewantin	1,120
Goomeri	1,232	Texas	1,240
GOONDIWINDI	2,467	Toogoolawah	1,286
Gordonvale	2,575	TOOWOOMBA	33,326
GYMPIE	8,413	TOWNSVILLE	34,233
Herberton	1,181	Tully	2,417
Home Hill	2,715	WARWICK	7,130
Howard	1,016	Winton	1,767
HUGHENDEN	1,744	Yeppoon	2,559

Brisbane.—The following table shows the growth of the city's population as at the Census dates, and also the growth over the last ten years. In estimating the population of Brisbane at Census dates, an endeavour has been made to include all urban population living in the area which now forms the City of Brisbane area. The City, as constituted in 1925, covers an area of 385 square miles. The city proper and suburban settlement, including the bayside suburbs of Sandgate and Wynnum, have been divided into community areas for civic planning, and they cover an area of 83½ square miles, less than one-quarter of the total area.

Brisbane had 20·1 per cent. of Queensland's population in 1861, and the proportion has increased, though irregularly, to 31·6 per cent. at the 1933 Census, and to 36·4 at the 1947 Census. The proportion of the population living in the metropolitan area is lower than for any other State except Tasmania.

BRISBANE POPULATION.

At Census.			Estimated Population.	Percentage of Q'land.	At 31st December.			Estimated Population.
1861	..	..	6,051	20·1	1937	..	..	318,430
1871	..	..	25,916	21·6	1938	..	..	325,890
1881	..	..	47,172	22·1	1939	..	..	330,000
1891	..	..	101,554	25·8	1940	..	..	335,520
1901	..	..	119,428	24·0	1941	..	..	344,230
					1942	..	..	353,590
1911	..	..	139,480	23·0	1943	..	..	370,460
1921	..	..	209,946	27·8	1944	..	..	384,044
1933	..	..	299,748	31·6	1945	..	..	393,580
1947	..	..	402,172	36·4	1946	..	..	399,530

3. BIRTHS.

For the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, the State of Queensland is divided into thirty-six Registry Districts, each having a District Registrar at its chief town, and an Assistant District Registrar at centres of less importance. Returns are forwarded quarterly to the Registrar-General, at the General Registry Office, Brisbane, by all the District Registrars.

Each birth must be registered within sixty days by either the mother or father of the child in question. The birth of an illegitimate child must be notified in writing within three days by the occupant of the house or place where the birth occurred, excepting in the case of a birth occurring in an outside district, or where the occupant is also the mother of the child, when such time is extended to one week or three weeks respectively. The usual provision in respect of registration also applies to the birth of an illegitimate child.

Where a birth occurs within an area in which a Baby Clinic is established, *The Health Act, 1937*, requires the midwife or medical practitioner in attendance to forward to the District Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for that area a notification of the birth of the

infant within a period of seventy-two hours after the birth. Such notification is in addition to, and not in substitution for, the registration of the birth by the parents.

Births and birth rates for separate statistical divisions of Queensland are shown in the next table.

Birth rates are not entirely satisfactory for comparison of district fertilities, as they do not take into account the age and sex composition of the population. A further discussion of comparative fertility will be found in section 6 of this chapter.

BIRTHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Statistical Division.	Births in 1946.			Birth Rate. <i>a</i>	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1945.	1946.
Metropolitan ..	5,021	4,761	9,782	24.5	24.7
Moreton ^b ..	1,772	1,643	3,415	25.8	23.5
Maryborough ..	1,492	1,482	2,974	24.8	26.8
Downs ..	1,624	1,464	3,088	26.6	27.5
Roma ..	245	207	452	26.3	29.5
South Western ..	130	162	292	23.0	25.5
<i>Total South Q'land</i>	<i>10,284</i>	<i>9,719</i>	<i>20,003</i>	<i>25.1</i>	<i>25.3</i>
Rockhampton ..	960	912	1,872	23.4	24.1
Central Western ..	251	254	505	23.7	24.6
Far Western ..	39	43	82	21.1	17.0
<i>Total Central Q'land</i>	<i>1,250</i>	<i>1,209</i>	<i>2,459</i>	<i>23.3</i>	<i>23.9</i>
Mackay ..	456	463	919	23.2	24.9
Townsville ..	742	674	1,416	22.7	21.5
Cairns ..	911	824	1,735	25.0	23.9
Peninsula ..	65	69	134	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>
North Western ..	180	178	358	23.4	24.2
<i>Total North Q'land</i>	<i>2,354</i>	<i>2,208</i>	<i>4,562</i>	<i>24.2</i>	<i>23.3</i>
Total Q'land ..	13,888	13,136	27,024	24.8	24.8

a Births per 1,000 mean population.

b Excluding Metropolitan.

c Rate not significant, as births registered include a number to aboriginal mothers, who are not counted in the general population.

Reproduction Rates.—The gross reproduction rate represents the number of female children who would be born to the average woman during the whole child-bearing period of her life if current fertility rates prevailed throughout the whole of that time; the net rate is obtained from the gross rate by allowing for the proportion of female children who themselves fail to reach child-bearing age.

In 1946 the gross reproduction rate for Queensland was 1.55, and the net rate was 1.42. The net rate of 1.42 means that the number of female births in 1946 was 42 per cent. more than was required to replace the present generation of mothers. These 1946 rates show a substantial increase over the rates of a few years ago.

The following table illustrates the increase in fertility at nearly all durations of marriage during the last few years.

MARRIAGE FERTILITY RATES,^a QUEENSLAND.

Calendar Year of Marriage of Mother.	Calendar Year (Y) in which Births occurred.							
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.
Y	150	138	133	73	85	78	91	92
Y — 1	392	374	376	349	343	346	342	363
Y — 2	259	247	246	243	250	229	238	239
Y — 3	242	244	249	238	240	229	254	246
Y — 4	200	209	214	212	211	215	227	230
Y — 5	182	169	191	182	189	199	199	211
Y — 6	180	154	150	154	167	170	185	187
Y — 7	154	152	136	130	142	156	172	157
Y — 8	138	128	134	118	120	139	151	147
Y — 9	117	116	112	116	108	119	134	125
Y — 10	99	99	101	98	105	106	113	113
Y — 11	80	83	90	88	87	103	97	103
Y — 12	67	67	73	84	80	85	94	81
Y — 13	56	56	58	68	75	78	69	78
Y — 14	54	49	48	53	61	72	63	64
Y — 15	46	45	42	43	46	58	59	73
Y — 16	38	39	38	34	37	44	54	48
Y — 17	31	33	32	33	30	34	45	41
Y — 18	30	25	26	26	28	29	38	30
Y — 19	21	21	19	21	22	26	30	28
Y — 20	22	17	14	16	17	20	23	20
Y — 21	16	16	12	14	11	15	15	15
Y — 22	10	12	10	11	8	10	9	12
Y — 23	6	8	8	10	6	7	6	9
Y — 24	5	5	5	7	5	5	4	6
Y — 25	3	4	4	4	4	3	3	3
Y — 26	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
Y — 27	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1
Y — 28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Y — 29	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Y — 30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,601	2,514	2,527	2,430	2,483	2,580	2,720	2,725

^a Nuptial births per 1,000 marriages.

Partly, but not wholly, the recent rise in gross and net reproduction rates is due to the abnormally high proportion of young married women in the population during the war years. The Kuczynski formula, by which net reproduction rates are calculated, does not take into account either the age of mothers at marriage or the duration of marriages producing the current births. It assumes, in effect, no violent disturbances from year to year in the number of marriages among the female population of reproductive age, and makes no allowance for the fact that, from 1942 onwards, the population has contained an abnormally high proportion of newly-married women who were still in the most fertile period of their marriages. For this reason, the formula gives an exaggerated index of fertility. "True Replacement Rates" based on more adequate marriage data, where the greater number of births is related to

the greater number of married women and to the greater number of marriages of short duration, are, for these war years, some 6 to 10 per cent. lower than the reproduction rates worked by this formula.

These true replacement rates are net reproduction rates adjusted to eliminate temporary fluctuations in the proportion of women married and in numbers of married women at each duration of marriage. They are based on marriage fertility rates where births in a given year are related to marriages in each of the preceding thirty years. The sum of these marriage fertility rates gives the number of children born to an average marriage throughout its whole duration. The table on the preceding page shows these rates based on births in the years 1939 to 1946.

These figures do not, however, represent total fertility, as only nuptial births are considered. Allowance is made for ex-nuptial births in the next table. The number of ex-nuptial births born in each year is related to the number of marriages in that year, on the grounds that a large proportion of ex-nuptial births are followed by the marriage of the parents. The rise in ex-nuptial births in 1943, 1944, and 1945 was due in part to war service increasing the period between extra-marital conceptions and subsequent marriages, and partly counter-balanced the decline in births during the first four years of marriage.

NUMBER OF BIRTHS PER AVERAGE MARRIAGE, QUEENSLAND.

Year of Birth.	Ex-Nuptial Births.	Nuptial Births.			All Births.
		In First 4 Years of Marriage.	After First 4 Years of Marriage.	Total Nuptial.	
1938	0.104	0.987	1.535	2.522	2.626
1939	0.111	1.043	1.558	2.601	2.712
1940	0.093	1.003	1.513	2.516	2.609
1941	0.107	1.004	1.522	2.526	2.633
1942	0.085	0.903	1.525	2.428	2.513
1943	0.152	0.918	1.565	2.483	2.635
1944	0.152	0.882	1.698	2.580	2.732
1945	0.184	0.925	1.795	2.720	2.904
1946	0.138	0.939	1.786	2.725	2.863

The decline to 1944 in the figure for the first four years of marriage was due to the large number of war-time marriages and consequent separations due to war-service, &c., the number of servicemen's wives engaged in industry, and the lack of adequate housing. The increase in the numbers born after the first four years of marriage appears to be quite real, although a rise in the percentage of first births indicates that part of it is due to delayed first births to parents who had been separated by the war.

From calculations based on current survival and marriage rates, it appears that a stationary population with 1,000 births per annum will have 436 marriages per annum at normal marriage rates. If these 436 marriages produced eventually 2.29 births each, they would have produced a total of 1,000 births and their generation would have exactly reproduced itself. The number of children per marriage necessary barely to maintain the population is then 2.29. If this figure is divided into the figures of the

total number of children per marriage which are shown in the preceding table, a true replacement rate for each year is obtained as shown in the next table. This rate may be used over a short period, but the factor of 2.29 must be changed if infantile mortality alters appreciably. This has been allowed for in the Commonwealth Statistician's Australian rates shown below, which have been calculated by a different method. Crude birth rates and reproduction rates obtained by the Kuczynski method are also shown, and compared with similar figures for Australia calculated by the Commonwealth Statistician.

BIRTH AND REPRODUCTION RATES, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Crude Birth Rate.		Gross Reproduction Rate.		Net Reproduction Rate.		True Replacement Rate.	
	Q'land.	Aust.	Q'land.	Aust.	Q'land.	Aust.	Q'land.	Aust.
1901 ..	28.5	27.2	<i>n</i>	1.74	<i>n</i>	1.39	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1911 ..	27.6	27.2	<i>n</i>	1.71	<i>n</i>	1.42	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1921 ..	26.7	25.0	<i>n</i>	1.51	<i>n</i>	1.31	<i>n</i>	1.33
1931 ..	19.3	18.2	<i>n</i>	1.14	<i>n</i>	1.03	<i>n</i>	1.06
1934 ..	18.2	16.4	<i>n</i>	1.03	<i>n</i>	0.94	<i>n</i>	0.96
1939 ..	20.1	17.7	1.28	1.08	1.16	1.00	1.18	0.95
1940 ..	19.9	18.0	1.25	1.10	1.15	1.02	1.14	0.94
1941 ..	20.7	18.9	1.30	1.15	1.19	1.07	1.15	0.96
1942 ..	20.4	19.1	1.26	1.16	1.16	1.07	1.09	0.94
1943 ..	22.1	20.7	1.39	1.26	1.25	1.16	1.15	1.00
1944 ..	23.0	21.0	1.45	1.29	1.32	1.20	1.19	1.03
1945 ..	24.8	21.8	1.53	1.34	1.39	1.24	1.26	1.07
1946 ..	24.8	23.7	1.55	1.46	1.42	1.33	1.25	<i>n</i>

n Not available.

The birth rate, which had been declining before 1900, remained fairly steady during the first decade of the twentieth century. After 1911 there was a steady fall, and the rate reached its lowest level in 1934. The subsequent rise has been due in part to increased marriages during recovery from the economic depression and during the war years.

Net reproduction rates for some other countries for which rates are available are as follows:—

NET REPRODUCTION RATES.

Japan (1937) ..	1.44	U.S.A. (1942 white pop.) ..	1.19
New Zealand (1942) ..	1.21	Germany (1940) ..	1.00
Italy (1935-37) ..	1.13	France (1939) ..	0.90
Canada (1940-42) ..	1.27	England and Wales (1944)	0.99

Ages of Mothers and Duration of Marriage.—The first part of the following table shows the ages of mothers at the birth of their first child after marriage. In the case of multiple births, only the first-born is included. Of the first births in 1946, 2,482, or 27.98 per cent., were born within nine months of marriage. The second part shows the ages and the duration of the marriages of the mothers of all nuptial children born in 1946, and also the ages of mothers of ex-nuptial children. In this latter part of the table, all the children of multiple births are included.

BIRTHS AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE, QUEENSLAND, 1946.

Age of Mother at Birth of Child.	Total.	Duration of Marriage.						
		Ex- Nuptial.	Under 1 Year.	1 Year and under 2 Years.	2 Years and under 3 Years.	3 Years and under 4 Years.	4 Years and under 5 Years.	5 Years and Over.
FIRST NUPTIAL BIRTHS ONLY.								
Under 20	862	..	695	142	23	2	..	..
20-24 ..	3,763	..	1,659	1,225	527	227	89	36
25-29 ..	2,608	..	649	614	458	366	274	247
30-34 ..	1,118	..	229	221	143	128	116	281
35-39 ..	414	..	72	88	40	38	45	131
40 & over	105	..	19	16	12	9	9	40
Total	8,870	..	3,323	2,306	1,203	770	533	735

ALL BIRTHS.

Under 20	1,351	340	698	221	69	16	6	1
20-24 ..	7,083	586	1,680	1,447	1,236	931	618	585
25-29 ..	8,211	309	650	681	877	1,100	1,202	3,392
30-34 ..	6,071	199	230	253	283	352	451	4,303
35-39 ..	3,268	128	75	99	80	110	135	2,641
40 & over	1,040	49	20	18	24	20	28	881
Total	27,024	1,611	3,353	2,719	2,569	2,529	2,440	11,803

In the next table all nuptial births registered during 1946 are shown according to the duration of marriage and the previous issue of the mother.

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS,^a QUEENSLAND, 1946.

Duration of Marriage.	Total Mothers.	Total Issue. <i>b</i>	Average Number of Children.	Previous Issue.					
				0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 and Over.
Under 5 years ..	13,483	20,156	1.49	8,135	4,285	950	95	16	2
5 yrs. & under 10	7,142	21,033	2.94	624	2,143	2,382	1,302	507	184
10 yrs. & under 15	3,043	13,081	4.30	91	332	696	702	520	702
15 yrs. & under 20	1,142	6,550	5.74	16	46	126	205	186	563
20 yrs. & under 25	307	2,210	7.20	4	7	20	32	34	210
25 yrs. & over ..	27	256	9.48	..	..	..	1	4	22
Total	..	25,144	63,286	2.52	8,870	6,813	4,174	2,337	1,683

^a Including only those confinements that resulted in one or more live births.

^b These totals are derived by multiplying the numbers of mothers shown in the "previous issue" section of the table by the number of previous issue plus one, and adding the second or third children of multiple births in 1946.

Masculinity of Births.—The proportion of male births to female (masculinity) in Australia usually varies from year to year between 106 and 104. In 1946, the masculinity of births registered in the various States was:—New South Wales, 106.55; Victoria, 106.84; Queensland, 105.72; South Australia, 105.18; Western Australia, 107.99; and Tasmania, 108.18. Offsetting these prevailing masculinity rates, however, the infantile mortality rate (deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births) is much higher for males than it is for females, and this factor tends to equalise the proportion of males and females in the population.

Ex-Nuptial Births.—The number of ex-nuptial births occurring in the State in 1946 was 1,611, the percentage of the total births being 5.96. The other States recorded lower ex-nuptial birth rates in 1946 than did Queensland, the rates being:—Queensland, 5.96; New South Wales, 4.39; Western Australia, 4.37; Tasmania, 4.10; Victoria, 3.66; and South Australia, 3.18. Queensland's rate is usually higher than that for any other of the States, but war-time conditions caused an increase in the rate, which rose to a peak of 7.11 in 1944, but has subsequently declined towards its pre-war level between 4 and 5 per cent.

Legitimation of Ex-Nuptial Births.—The *Legitimation Act*, 1899, provided for the legitimation of children born before the marriage of the parents upon the furnishing by the father of a certified copy of the registration of marriage of the parents, and his declaration that no legal impediment to such marriage existed when the child was born. In 1936, an amendment provided for the mother to legitimate the birth if the father had died without taking action under the original Act. A further amendment in 1938 enabled legitimation in cases where a legal impediment to the intermarriage of the parents existed at the time of the child's birth.

The number of legitimations in 1946 was 249. During the five years ended 1946 there were 1,464 legitimations, equivalent to 19.1 per cent. of all ex-nuptial births registered during the same period.

Multiple Births.—During 1946 there were 278 pairs of twins born, 99 being twin males, 93 twin females (one female stillborn), and 86 being one of each sex. These were also two cases of triplets, one set all males (one stillborn), and one set all females.

Still Births.—There is no statutory provision in Queensland for the registration of still births. Provision is made, however, for voluntary registration, and it appears likely that practically all such births are notified to the Registrar-General.

Still births registered in 1944, 1945, and 1946 numbered 687, 710, and 658 respectively. Per 100 of all births (live and still) registered, still births numbered 2.73, 2.59, and 2.38.

The masculinity (i.e., male births per 100 female births) of still births was 128, 136, and 125, in the three years respectively. The proportion of males is thus substantially higher among the still births than among live births.

Infantile Mortality tables will be found on pages 57 and 58.

4. MARRIAGES.

Marriages may be celebrated by the Registrar-General, Brisbane, District Registrars, or Ministers of Religion or Justices of the Peace authorised to celebrate marriages. Any Minister or Justice who has celebrated a marriage must, within one month thereafter, transmit the original document to the Registrar of the District in which the marriage took place. (See beginning of section 3 of this chapter for particulars of Registry Districts.)

The following table shows the number of marriages for Queensland since 1861.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Marriages.	Marriage Rate. <i>a</i>	Year.	Number of Marriages.	Marriage Rate. <i>a</i>
1861-1870 ..	834	11.19	1937	8,353	8.43
1871-1880 ..	1,374	8.03	1938	8,853	8.84
1881-1890 ..	2,690	8.38	1939	9,108	8.97
1891-1900 ..	2,904	6.35	1940	10,287	10.02
1901-1910 ..	3,678	6.83	1941	9,885	9.54
1911-1920 ..	5,549	8.15	1942	11,722	11.32
1921-1930 ..	6,176	7.36	1943	9,979	9.53
1931-1940 ..	7,966	8.15	1944	11,325	10.67
1941-1946 ..	10,747	10.16	1945	9,905	9.20
			1946	11,666	10.70

a Number of marriages per annum per 1,000 mean population. 1937 to 1946 rates revised in accordance with adjustments to population following 1947 Census.

Age and Conjugal Condition at Marriage.—The following table shows the age and conjugal condition at marriage of all persons married during 1946. Of the 11,666 marriages celebrated, 654 bridegrooms and 3,321 brides were minors. One bride was aged 13 years and 2 bridegrooms were aged 16 years. The oldest bridegroom was 96 and his bride was aged 72 years.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND, 1946, AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Age at Marriage.	Never Previously Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 20 ..	277	2,178	..	1	..	1	277	2,180
20-24 ..	4,373	5,380	3	37	13	66	4,389	5,483
25-29 ..	3,529	1,758	29	84	109	149	3,667	1,991
30-34 ..	1,336	687	60	84	147	150	1,543	921
35-39 ..	554	259	57	61	136	101	747	421
40-44 ..	256	153	56	58	97	58	409	269
45-49 ..	110	74	59	51	64	33	233	158
50-54 ..	52	33	52	50	34	28	138	111
55-59 ..	16	19	78	39	19	11	113	69
60 and over ..	23	13	119	48	8	2	150	63
Total ..	10,526	10,554	513	513	627	599	11,666	11,666

In the next table the average ages of brides and bridegrooms are given. Figures have been shown for nine years so that a comparison can be made with average age before the war. It will be noted that the average age at marriage decreased a little during the war. From 1938 to 1946, the average age of bachelors married decreased by about 12 months and of spinsters by about 6 months. On the other hand, widowers remarried were on the average 12 months older in 1946 than in 1938, but widows remarried were $3\frac{1}{2}$ years younger. Divorced men remarried were $2\frac{3}{4}$ years younger and divorced women nearly 2 years younger.

MARRIAGES, AVERAGE AGE OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES.

Year.	Never Previously Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1938 ..	27.68	23.99	47.54	44.18	40.01	35.68	28.89	24.94
1939 ..	27.59	23.95	47.17	44.13	39.94	34.74	28.70	24.82
1940 ..	27.59	24.06	48.13	43.77	39.53	35.24	28.70	24.90
1941 ..	27.25	23.90	49.38	45.69	40.96	35.36	28.52	24.89
1942 ..	27.17	23.94	47.72	44.92	39.21	36.01	28.26	24.79
1943 ..	26.97	23.79	48.43	43.29	38.38	35.41	28.28	24.76
1944 ..	26.69	23.60	48.54	42.92	36.47	33.12	27.92	24.62
1945 ..	26.88	23.73	48.89	41.99	37.36	34.22	28.53	25.12
1946 ..	26.63	23.50	48.67	40.60	37.24	33.78	28.17	24.78

Religious Denominations.—The 11,666 marriages in 1946 were celebrated by officials of the following denominations:—Church of England, 3,403; Roman Catholic, 2,463; Presbyterian, 2,249; Methodist, 2,109; Baptist, 234; Lutheran, 231; Congregational, 169; other religious denominations, 407; civil officers, 401.

5. DEATHS.

Every death must be registered within thirty days by the occupant of the house or place where death occurs. In the case of the deaths of illegitimate children under six years of age, *notification* must be made in writing within 24 hours by the occupant of the house or place where the death occurs. In cases where the death of an illegitimate child occurs in an outside district, or where the occupant is also the mother, this time is extended to one week.

There were 10,648 deaths of civilians registered in Queensland during 1946. The table on the next page shows the number of deaths, male and female, crude death rates, and infantile mortality rates, distributed according to the normal residences of the persons who died. Deaths of members of the Armed Services, whether due to war or other causes, have been excluded.

Deaths according to age and cause of death are shown on page 64, and death rates from principal causes are given on page 65. Deaths in public hospitals, and the diseases for which the deceased persons were treated, are shown on pages 67 and 70.

DEATHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1946^a.

Statistical Division.	All Civilian Deaths.			Infants under One Year.	Crude Death Rate. <i>b</i>	Rate of Infantile Mortality <i>c</i>
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Metropolitan	2,333	1,909	4,242	251	10.7	26
Moreton ^d	744	500	1,244	102	8.6	30
Maryborough	569	439	1,008	90	9.1	30
Downs	613	459	1,072	95	9.5	31
Roma	87	55	142	15	9.3	33
South Western	74	42	116	14	10.1	48
<i>Total South Queensland</i>	<i>4,420</i>	<i>3,404</i>	<i>7,824</i>	<i>567</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>28</i>
Rockhampton	455	283	738	58	9.5	31
Central Western	121	62	183	22	8.9	44
Far Western	28	15	43	2	8.9	24
<i>Total Central Queensland</i>	<i>604</i>	<i>360</i>	<i>964</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>33</i>
Mackay	177	112	289	21	7.8	23
Townsville	428	283	711	45	10.8	32
Cairns	440	196	636	54	8.8	31
Peninsula	43	50	93	9	<i>e</i>	67
North Western	94	37	131	13	8.8	36
<i>Total North Queensland</i>	<i>1,182</i>	<i>678</i>	<i>1,860</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>31</i>
Total Queensland ..	6,206	4,442	10,648	791	9.8	29

^a See section 6 of this chapter for a more detailed comparison.

^b Civilian deaths per 1,000 total population (civilian and service).

^c Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births.

^d Excluding Metropolitan.

^e Not significant.

Death Rate.—The number of deaths per 1,000 of population is an unsatisfactory basis for measuring the rate of mortality for a State for the same reason that crude birth rates are unsatisfactory for measuring reproduction, i.e., no account is taken of the age composition of the population. In war time it was particularly unsatisfactory as a measure of comparative mortality, since deaths of Service personnel were excluded, partly for security reasons, and partly because the inclusion of a large number of deaths in action and from war wounds would have inflated the rate in a manner which had no significance in the study of comparative mortality. The section of the population which, during the war, was in the Armed Services, contributed, in normal times, on account of its age distribution and physical selection, very little to the total death rate. It was found, by testing, that the war-time death rate most nearly comparable with pre-war rates would be obtained by taking the number of *civilian* deaths per 1,000 of the total population, and this method was adopted throughout Australia during the war years. The table on the next page gives a comparison of the crude death rates in each of the Australian States.

CRUDE DEATH RATES^a, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1946.

Period.		New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. b
1861-1870	..	16.53	17.08	19.56	15.15	15.03	14.77	16.65
1871-1880	..	15.56	15.42	18.09	15.24	15.01	16.06	15.71
1881-1890	..	14.84	15.43	17.54	13.53	16.30	15.63	15.27
1891-1900	..	12.41	13.79	12.63	12.05	15.94	12.95	13.04
1901-1910	..	10.68	12.38	10.64	10.56	11.80	10.78	11.25
1911-1920	..	10.52	11.44	10.65	10.51	9.89	10.11	10.75
1921-1930	..	9.26	9.82	9.19	9.14	9.04	9.57	9.40
1931-1940 ^r	..	9.06	10.04	8.85	9.03	9.02	9.77	9.31
1937 ^r	..	9.36	10.04	9.09	8.90	8.89	9.49	9.43
1938 ^r	..	9.59	10.16	9.18	9.34	9.13	9.68	9.63
1939 ^r	..	9.75	10.73	9.39	9.61	9.23	10.16	9.92
1940 ^r	..	9.41	10.68	8.97	9.53	9.47	9.90	9.71
1941 ^r	..	9.75	10.62	9.20	10.46	10.06	10.71	10.01
1942 ^r	..	10.32	11.21	9.29	11.02	10.65	10.08	10.48
1943 ^r	..	10.10	10.81	10.10	10.57	9.62	10.40	10.30
1944 ^r	..	9.23	10.30	8.84	9.66	9.30	10.15	9.52
1945 ^r	..	9.25	10.21	8.79	9.64	9.66	9.71	9.50
1946 ^r	..	9.70	10.63	9.77	10.17	9.64	10.11	10.00

^a Number of deaths per annum per 1,000 of mean population. During the war years, civilian deaths only are included in the rates.

^b Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

^r Revised in accordance with population adjustments following 1947 Census.

Infantile Mortality.—There were 791 deaths of infants under 1 year of age in Queensland in 1946, which resulted in an infantile mortality rate of 29.27.

The number of infant deaths of males was 457, and of females 334, giving infantile mortality rates per 1,000 births of 32.9 and 25.4 respectively. The infantile mortality rates of infants *under one month of age* per 1,000 births were 24.8 for males, and 19.6 for females, or 22.3 for both sexes together.

The infantile mortality rate for residents of the tropical portion of the State is usually higher than that for residents of the non-tropical portion. Rates for the last five years were as follows.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES, QUEENSLAND.

Area.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.
Tropical Area	44.5	41.5	31.5	35.1	32.5
Sub-Tropical Area	31.6	36.6	31.3	28.2	28.4
Whole State	34.8	37.8	31.3	29.8	29.3

In 1946, for Brisbane alone the rate was 25.7; for the other Cities in the Sub-tropical area, 38.1; and for Tropical Cities, 34.5.

Causes of Infantile Mortality.—The main causes of infant deaths (under 1 year of age) in 1946 are shown in the following table.

INFANT DEATHS, QUEENSLAND, 1946.

Cause.	Sub-Tropical.	Tropical.	Total.
Premature Birth	240	73	313
Other Pre-natal Causes	229	65	294
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	29	8	37
Pneumonia (All Forms)	41	19	60
Whooping Cough	7	3	10
Other	54	23	77
Total	600	191	791

Infantile Mortality in Various States.—A comparison of infantile mortality rates in the various States is shown in the following table. The Queensland rate for 1945 was lower than any rate previously recorded in this State, and 1946 showed a further small decline.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES^a, AUSTRALIA, 1901 TO 1946.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. ^b
1901-1905 ^c ..	97.36	95.83	94.73	86.69	125.87	90.06	97.13
1906-1910 ^c ..	77.35	79.96	71.43	68.50	89.68	83.21	77.71
1911-1915 ^c ..	71.04	72.15	65.74	67.01	72.61	70.94	70.29
1916-1920 ^c ..	64.87	66.96	63.18	61.77	61.52	63.70	64.63
1921-1925 ^c ..	58.14	61.98	51.00	54.14	59.26	60.27	57.90
1926-1930 ^c ..	54.72	52.24	47.33	46.91	49.23	53.47	51.95
1931-1935 ^c ..	41.92	42.74	39.49	35.13	40.79	44.47	41.27
1936-1940 ^c ..	41.21	37.65	36.78	33.02	39.71	41.41	38.83
1941-1945 ^c ..	36.29	34.73	34.55	33.20	33.37	39.54	35.24
1942	40.19	41.67	34.77	39.72	36.86	42.41	39.50
1943	36.18	35.76	37.79	36.67	32.63	40.56	36.26
1944	30.68	31.96	31.32	29.07	32.57	38.27	31.34
1945	30.63	28.03	29.76	28.08	29.52	27.48	29.38
1946	30.22	27.16	29.27	27.07	31.06	30.23	29.01

^a Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births.

^b Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

^c Average of five annual rates.

Expectation of Life.—The improvement in the death rates of persons in the earlier years of life has resulted in a substantial increase in the average expectation of life. This is particularly noticeable in the expectation of life at birth and early ages owing to the great improvement in infantile mortality rates. Comparative expectations of life for Australia according to the experience of four recent periods, as calculated by the Commonwealth Statistician, are shown in the table on the next page.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT CERTAIN AGES ACCORDING TO EXPERIENCE OF CERTAIN PERIODS, AUSTRALIA.

Age.	Male Lives.				Female Lives			
	1891-1900.	1901-1910.	1920-1922.	1932-1934.	1891-1900.	1901-1910.	1920-1922.	1932-1934.
	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
0 ..	51.076	55.200	59.148	63.478	54.756	58.837	63.311	67.144
1 ..	56.881	59.962	62.673	65.493	59.888	62.886	66.030	68.674
2 ..	57.413	60.044	62.597	65.003	60.401	62.945	65.862	68.118
3 ..	56.975	59.449	61.988	64.247	59.981	62.341	65.206	67.342
4 ..	56.331	58.709	61.249	63.431	59.349	61.597	64.444	66.503
5 ..	55.609	57.913	60.432	62.566	58.637	60.796	63.635	65.641
10 ..	51.426	53.532	56.014	58.015	54.462	56.385	59.196	61.023
15 ..	46.984	49.026	51.439	53.364	49.966	51.861	54.546	56.292
20 ..	42.809	44.737	46.988	48.812	45.722	47.521	50.034	51.666
25 ..	38.898	40.599	42.697	44.366	41.692	43.360	45.712	47.185
30 ..	35.110	36.520	38.444	39.901	37.855	39.327	41.482	42.767
35 ..	31.344	32.486	34.201	35.458	34.140	35.371	37.283	38.372
40 ..	27.645	28.557	30.053	31.107	30.488	31.473	33.138	34.042
45 ..	23.994	24.778	26.028	26.872	26.691	27.589	28.990	29.742
50 ..	20.450	21.163	22.196	22.832	22.933	23.688	24.903	25.576
55 ..	17.077	17.670	18.514	19.034	19.285	19.847	20.952	21.581
60 ..	13.988	14.348	15.082	15.571	15.863	16.195	17.166	17.736
65 ..	11.252	11.306	12.014	12.402	12.749	12.879	13.597	14.150
70 ..	8.900	8.670	9.261	9.595	9.892	9.955	10.412	10.975
75 ..	6.698	6.580	6.870	7.192	7.367	7.586	7.733	8.228
80 ..	4.997	4.960	5.001	5.224	5.486	5.731	5.611	6.010
85 ..	3.785	3.654	3.622	3.903	4.121	4.188	4.056	4.304
90 ..	2.908	2.639	2.598	2.985	3.068	2.990	2.911	3.047
95 ..	2.159	1.883	1.864	2.108	2.177	2.095	2.072	1.996
100 ..	1.293	1.180	1.170	1.100	1.233	1.240	1.240	1.023

In the next table figures of expectation of life for various countries are shown, the latest information available being given for each country. The table provides a more vivid comparison than death rates. The effect of infantile mortality is clearly shown in the expectation of life at ages 0 and 1.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE, VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Expectation of Life, in Years, at Age—							
		0.	1.	10.	20.	30.	40.	50.	60.
Australia ..	1932-34	65.3	67.1	59.5	50.2	41.3	32.6	24.2	16.7
Canada ..	1940-42	59.8	67.4	59.9	50.6	41.8	32.9	24.5	16.8
England ..	1937	62.3	65.1	57.9	48.8	40.0	31.2	22.8	15.4
France ..	1928-33	56.7	60.6	54.0	45.4	37.5	29.5	21.9	14.9
Germany ..	1932-34	61.3	65.4	58.2	49.0	40.3	31.6	23.2	15.6
India ..	1931	26.7	34.1	35.0	28.3	23.0	18.4	14.5	10.5
Ireland ..	1935-37	58.9	62.4	55.9	47.0	38.9	30.7	22.8	15.8
Italy ..	1930-32	54.9	60.5	56.3	47.6	39.5	31.3	23.2	15.6
Japan ..	1935-36	48.3	53.0	49.4	41.8	35.4	27.9	20.5	13.8
New Zealand ..	1934-38	67.0	68.2	60.3	51.0	42.0	33.0	24.6	16.8
Queensland ..	1932-34	64.9	66.8	59.3	50.0	41.3	32.7	24.4	16.9
Russia ..	1926-27	44.4	53.4	53.7	45.3	37.7	30.1	22.7	16.0
U.S.A. ^a ..	1945	67.0	68.4	60.2	50.7	41.5	32.5	24.1	16.6

^a White population only.

6. COMPARATIVE FERTILITY AND MORTALITY BY DISTRICTS

The compilation of vital statistics by Local Authority Areas has made it possible to analyse fertility and mortality by districts. However, the small numbers involved in some areas, such as the Far Western, Peninsula, and North Western Statistical Divisions, make the various rates erratic from year to year. The maps on page 62, being based on the average of five years' figures, provide more accurate comparisons between cities or statistical divisions. The impact of war conditions, evacuations, and population movements in 1942 and 1943 made it particularly difficult to calculate accurate rates for those years.

Comparative Mortality.—Crude death rates do not permit a satisfactory measure of mortality by districts because liability to death varies considerably with age and sex. The method of "comparative mortality" is used by the Registrar-General of England for this purpose, and has been used in Queensland since 1938.

"Standard mortality ratios" (S.M.R.) are used for comparing districts, and also for comparing the sexes within districts, with the average mortality of the State as a whole, which is defined as 100. The S.M.R. for a district is the ratio of the number of deaths actually occurring, to the number which would have occurred if the average State rates of mortality for both sexes together had prevailed in each sex and age group. The effect on mortality of the different age and sex compositions of the district is thereby eliminated.

As far as possible deaths have been allocated to the usual place of residence, but the population movements of the war years made this more difficult than usual, and resulted in a greater than normal degree of error in the fluctuations of the rates for individual districts.

As is well known, women throughout show a higher vitality than men. The country population also shows a considerably greater vitality than the urban, this difference being more marked for males than for females. These differences may be partly, but by no means wholly, accounted for by the tendency of chronic invalids to make their homes in the cities.

The comparative vitality of dwellers in the tropics is a matter of considerable interest. The cities of Cairns, Charters Towers, and Mackay usually show mortality rates well above the urban average, but Rockhampton and Townsville do not. For the rural population, the differences between districts are small. Male mortality is above the average in the Peninsula and North Western district, and has a tendency to be high in Cairns, Rockhampton, South West, and Roma districts. Female mortality is slightly above average in the Mackay, South West, and Roma districts, and well above in the Peninsula and North West, where there is a very small white population living under conditions of pioneering hardship.

The high male rates for Charters Towers and, to a less extent, Gympie are probably due to the poor health of the many former metalliferous miners still resident in those districts.

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY BY DISTRICTS, QUEENSLAND, 1943 TO 1946.

District.	Standard Mortality Ratios.							
	1943.		1944.		1945.		1946.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female. <i>r</i>	Male.	Female.
<i>Cities—</i>								
Brisbane ..	125	87	123	83	124	86	117	85
Ipswich ..	124	88	144	102	137	94	136	86
Bundaberg ..	119	90	151	109	115	70	124	90
Gympie ..	132	77	203	72	112	82	154	91
Maryborough ..	99	74	129	101	125	80	98	98
Toowoomba ..	116	91	137	108	118	82	128	84
Warwick ..	120	53	159	113	126	64	138	102
Rockhampton ..	135	102	107	85	130	106	146	90
Mackay ..	121	100	129	104	133	110	143	114
Charters Towers	170	87	232	140	268	128	230	92
Townsville ..	113	92	127	91	122	68	126	93
Cairns ..	165	110	152	90	137	137	183	102
All Urban <i>a</i> ..	125	88	129	88	127	87	125	87
<i>Statistical Divisions</i> <i>(excluding Cities)—</i>								
Moreton ..	84	74	83	71	81	77	90	72
Maryborough ..	92	81	94	69	87	77	95	86
Downs ..	98	80	93	67	94	82	90	83
Roma ..	138	91	86	93	124	85	102	92
South-West ..	137	89	116	91	116	65	112	109
Rockhampton..	99	78	120	83	146	82	142	75
Central-West ..	108	72	115	73	77	76	86	78
Far-West ..	85	41	79	21	90	86	95	101
Mackay ..	77	88	101	93	90	90	83	68
Townsville ..	105	74	96	74	93	71	101	101
Cairns ..	108	81	120	76	108	92	117	78
Peninsula, N.W.	168	235	164	222	161	189	164	191
All Rural <i>a</i> ..	100	83	100	76	97	83	101	82
Whole State ..	114	86	116	84	114	86	114	85

a Cities with populations over 7,000 are treated as urban; all other towns are included with rural.

r Revised since last issue.

Infantile Mortality.—These rates, which are shown in the table on page 63 are calculated as the number of deaths of infants under one year of age for every 1,000 live births in the district. Generally, the average rate for the tropical cities is higher than that for the sub-tropical cities excluding Brisbane, but in 1946 the rate for the tropical cities (35) was lower than the rate for the non-metropolitan sub-tropical cities (38). The average rural rate is usually lower than the average urban rate, while rural rates themselves are lowest in the fairly closely settled districts.

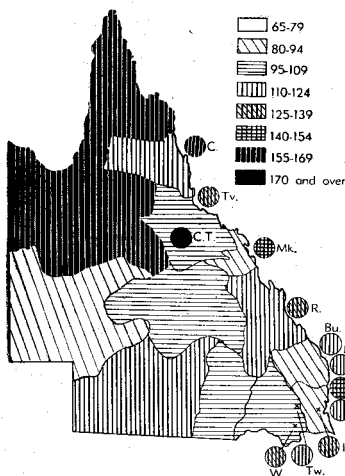
Comparative Fertility.—The net reproduction rate, which is calculated on female births and mortality, measures the extent to which births are sufficient to replace the population. A rate of, say, 1.30 means that the current female births will provide for a generation of mothers 30 per cent. larger than the present generation.

The rural areas have markedly higher fertilities than the cities, although the rates for the cities of Warwick, Cairns, and Bundaberg are usually near the rural average. The districts which are still being developed tend to show higher rates than the older districts of the South-East.

A study of the specific fertilities (i.e., the number of births per 1,000 women) in the various districts and age-groups shows that, in the cities, fertility of women under 20 years was highest in the tropics, while women over 25 years showed decidedly greater fertility in the sub-tropics. Even Brisbane, where the fertility of women over 20 years was much lower

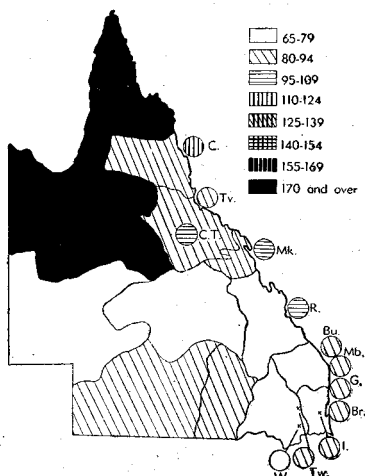
STANDARD MORTALITY RATIOS—MALE

Queensland—Average for Five Years 1942-1946



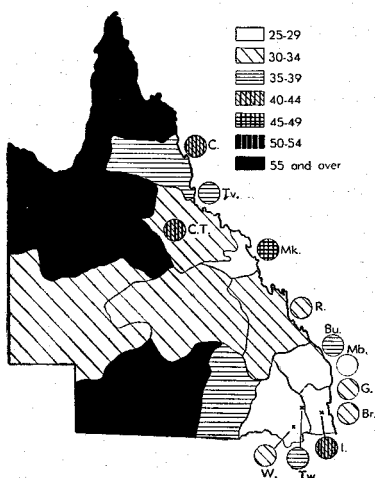
STANDARD MORTALITY RATIOS—FEMALE

Queensland—Average for Five Years 1942-1946



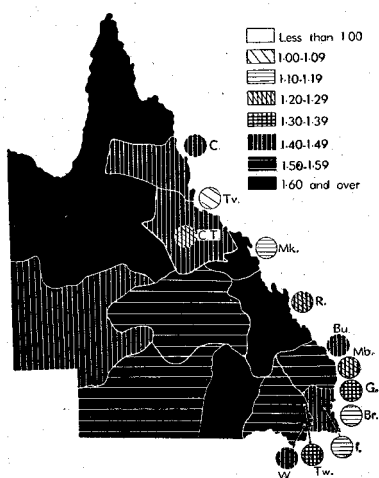
INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Queensland—Average for Five Years 1942-1946



NET REPRODUCTION RATES

Queensland—Average for Five Years 1942-1946



than in other sub-tropical cities, showed fertilities as high as the tropical cities for women over 25 years. Outside the cities, fertility of women up to 20 years was highest in the central and mid-western districts, while, for women over 30 years, it was highest in the more southerly districts, particularly in the belt comprising the Maryborough, Downs, Roma, and South Western Statistical Divisions. In general, it appears that, in the more tropical areas, fertility both in city and country is higher than in the southern areas amongst young women, but that it falls off more quickly amongst older women. Fertility in rural areas is generally greater than in urban areas, and the difference becomes more marked as age increases.

INFANTILE MORTALITY, AND COMPARATIVE FERTILITY, BY DISTRICTS,
QUEENSLAND, 1943 TO 1946.

District.	Infantile Mortality Rate. <i>b</i>				Net Reproduction Rate.			
	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.
<i>Cities—</i>								
Brisbane ..	38	30	28	26	1.05	1.14	1.24	1.27
Ipswich ..	55 ^r	38	35	34	1.02	1.32	1.27	1.22
Bundaberg ..	36	41	30	35	1.29	1.56	1.64	1.51
Gympie ..	26	39	15	54	1.36	1.35	1.32	1.57
Maryborough ..	28	28	16	32	1.22	1.25	1.17	1.28
Toowoomba ..	38	45	30	43	1.39	1.49	1.42	1.46
Warwick ..	36	62	13	25	1.31	1.70	1.81	1.61
Rockhampton..	29	24	36	35	1.30	1.34	1.17	1.27
Mackay ..	45	41	24	43	1.11	1.16	1.04	1.31
Charters Towers	65	19	52	22	1.26	1.31	1.37	1.12
Townsville ..	41	31	38	28	1.14	1.02	1.13	1.05
Cairns ..	40	29	23	42	1.36	1.46	1.70	1.50
All Urban ^a ..	38	32	29	29	1.12	1.18	1.26	1.28
<i>Statistical Divisions (excluding Cities)—</i>								
Moreton ..	31	28	24	29	1.28	1.36	1.54	1.51
Maryborough ..	38	28	25	26	1.42	1.41	1.58	1.76
Downs ..	31	22	28	26	1.54	1.54	1.68	1.71
Roma ..	42	19	63	33	1.55	1.55	1.84	1.94
South-West ..	52	79	31	48	1.71	1.65	1.64	1.65
Rockhampton..	36	39	31	28	1.69	1.67	1.64	1.62
Central-West ..	33	40	21	44	1.50	1.40	1.64	1.57
Far-West ..	31	22	37	24	1.37	1.29	1.77	1.34
Mackay ..	46	26	38	13	1.50	1.62	1.65	1.67
Townsville ..	19	31	41	39	1.65	1.38	1.48	1.49
Cairns ..	40	28	33	28	1.39	1.52	1.54	1.48
Peninsula, N.W.	94	48	53	45	1.79 ^c	1.98 ^c	2.53 ^c	2.51 ^c
All Rural ^a ..	37	31	31	29	1.47	1.49	1.63	1.64
Whole State ..	38	31	30	29	1.25	1.32	1.39	1.42

^a Cities with populations over 7,000 are treated as urban; all other towns are included with rural.

^b Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births.

^c The figure for the Peninsula and North-Western Divisions is unreliable, since the births include a number of half-caste births, while the mothers are not included with the potential mothers.

^r Revised since last issue.

7. DISEASES.

Causes of Death by Age Groups.—The ages at which persons died during 1946 are shown in the following table for all deaths and for chief causes. Deaths of members of the Armed Services are not included.

CIVILIAN DEATHS, PRINCIPAL CAUSES IN AGE GROUPS, 1946.

Cause of Death.	Age at Death.									Total. a
	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70 and Over.		
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Diphtheria	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	3	8	27	42	51	59	75	38	303	
Other Tuberculosis	7	2	1	..	1	1	2	2	16	
Malaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Syphilis	..	..	2	2	3	11	20	12	50
Influenza	12	3	2	3	4	2	6	26	58	
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	12
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	4
Other Infective and Parasitic	18	14	7	7	6	10	8	6	76	
Cancer	10	6	8	32	110	225	342	458	1,191	
Tumours, Non-malignant	3	2	5	9	20	16	13	9	77	
Chronic Rheumatism and Gout	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	16	23
Diabetes Mellitus	..	2	3	6	9	20	43	89	172	
Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic)	..	..	..	1	12	4	9	5	31
Vitamin-deficiency, General and Blood Diseases, Chronic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poisonings	24	13	11	11	16	28	28	24	155	
Meningitis (Simple), Diseases of Spinal Cord	13	3	4	5	5	13	6	3	52	
Intra-cranial Lesions of Vascular Origin	3	5	5	18	63	182	225	425	926	
Other Nervous System and Sense Organs	22	9	10	14	12	13	15	30	125	
Diseases of the Heart	11	6	16	30	152	426	747	1,797	3,186	
Other Circulatory System	1	..	4	4	15	19	47	128	218	
Nasal Passages and Annexa	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Bronchitis	13	3	3	7	3	8	23	51	111	
Pneumonias	94	7	12	10	22	49	73	253	520	
Other Respiratory System	9	1	1	2	6	26	36	77	158	
Buccal Cavity, Pharynx, Tonsils	5	2	1	1	2	..	2	2	15	
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	48	2	..	2	2	1	2	20	77	
Appendicitis	7	5	8	8	7	10	10	7	62	
Liver and Biliary Passages	2	1	1	5	9	30	37	30	115	
Other Digestive System	12	1	6	6	26	42	44	70	207	
Nephritis	10	9	55	58	56	96	74	158	516	
Other Genito-urinary System	4	..	4	9	11	24	34	111	197	
Puerperal Infection	..	2	3	10	1	..	..	..	16
Other Diseases of Pregnancy	..	2	18	20	5	..	..	..	45
Skin, Bones, Organs of Movement	2	1	..	1	..	3	5	4	16	
Pre-natal and Early Infancy..	624	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	632
Senility	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	336	351

CIVILIAN DEATHS, PRINCIPAL CAUSES IN AGE GROUPS, 1946—*continued*.

Cause of Death.	Age at Death.									Total <i>a</i>
	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70 and Over.		
Suicide .. .. .	..	5	14	17	25	30	17	19	127
Homicide	2	1	3	7	5	2	2	1	23	
Automobile Accidents ..	18	26	38	24	17	19	15	11	169	
Other Violent or Accidental	55	52	48	34	55	70	39	171	524	
Unspecified or Ill-defined ..	11	3	4	3	7	5	14	5	52	
All Causes	1,089	202	325	412	742	1,445	2,036	4,395	10,648	

a Including 2 deaths of age unspecified.

Death Rates from Principal Causes.—The death rates from each of the main causes since 1900 are shown in the next table.

DEATH RATES^a FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES.

Cause of Death.	1900.	1910.	1920.	1930.	1940.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.
Influenza	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.14	0.03	0.03	0.05
Tuberculosis, All Kinds	1.08	0.59	0.51	0.42	0.27	0.32	0.32	0.28	0.31	0.29
Cancer, All Kinds .. .	0.47	0.67	0.79	0.82	1.03	1.00	1.07	1.03	1.04	1.09
Diabetes Mellitus .. .	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.15	0.20	0.19	0.16	0.14	0.16
Cerebral Hæmorrhage .. .	0.45	0.34	0.40	0.27	0.46 ^b	0.51 ^b	0.52 ^b	0.49 ^b	0.52 ^b	0.56 ^b
Arterio Sclerosis .. .	<i>n</i>	0.18	0.17	0.22	0.10 ^b	0.10 ^b	0.10 ^b	0.09 ^b	0.09 ^b	0.11 ^b
Heart Disease, All Kinds	0.57	1.14	1.39	1.36	2.15	2.39	2.62	2.50	2.45	2.92
Bronchitis, All Kinds .. .	0.27	0.24	0.26	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.14	0.10	0.08	0.10
Broncho-pneumonia ..	<i>n</i>	0.08	0.15	0.18	0.24	0.24	0.29	0.22	0.21	0.28
Pneumonia, Other .. .	0.68	0.25	0.34	0.24	0.21	0.20	0.24	0.18	0.15	0.20
Diarrhœa and Enteritis .. .	1.14	0.65	0.95	0.17	0.11	0.15	0.16	0.10	0.08	0.07
Nephritis, Acute and Chronic ..	0.38	0.42	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.53	0.53	0.51	0.47	0.47
Congenital Malformations ..	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.11
Diseases of Early Infancy .. .	0.48	0.60	0.75	0.48	0.42	0.41	0.46	0.43	0.48	0.47
Senility	0.25	0.48	0.65	0.50	0.27	0.34	0.39	0.32	0.32	0.32
Suicides	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.13	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.12
Accidents	1.00	0.77	0.60	0.55	0.65	0.57	0.59	0.50	0.48	0.64
All Other Causes ..	4.52	2.79	2.61	1.87	1.91	1.92	2.14	1.72	1.74	1.81
All Causes	11.72	9.70	10.65	8.19	8.97	9.29	10.10	8.84	8.79	9.77

a Deaths per 1,000 of mean population. See page 56 re war-time death rates.*b* In accordance with an amended classification of diseases, certain cerebral hæmorrhage deaths previously put to arterio sclerosis were in 1940 included with cerebral hæmorrhage.*n* Not available.

Prevention of Disease.—Good progress in the prevention of diseases has been made in Queensland, but much yet remains to be done, particularly in the northern districts where the tropical climate necessitates greater precautions. The campaign against Weil's disease and hookworm in the canefields is being pushed ahead by insistence on better sanitation methods and rat-control operations. No case of plague has occurred since 1922.

There have been no recent epidemics of diphtheria and this may be ascribed to the large number of persons who have been immunised. (See page 95.)

The Queensland Radium Institute, established in March, 1944, supersedes the Queensland Cancer Trust and provides treatment for cancer in Queensland. The Institute operates at hospitals in Brisbane, Cairns, Mackay, Rockhampton, and Townsville, and co-ordinates the facilities available for their best utilisation. Diagnosis of cases and treatment, if necessary, are free. Radium for the treatment of cancer is held at Cairns, Mackay, Maryborough, Rockhampton, and Townsville, and some doctors at these centres have received tuition at the metropolitan centre. The radiotherapist from Brisbane visits country centres periodically to encourage standardisation of diagnosis and treatment.

Diseases Treated in Hospitals.—Information is received from all public hospitals in the State concerning the patients treated therein during the year, the diseases for which they received treatment, and the result of the treatment. Reports were received for 124,310 cases treated in the public hospitals during 1946. The table on page 67 shows the cases of each disease in four geographical divisions according to the situation of the hospital; the table on pages 68 and 69 gives the cases treated for the same diseases by age groups; and the table on page 70 gives the results of the principal diseases treated.

The sub-tropical coastal division includes the Moreton, Maryborough, and part of Rockhampton statistical divisions; sub-tropical inland the Downs, Roma, South Western, and portions of the Central Western and Far Western statistical divisions; tropical coastal the Mackay, Townsville, Cairns, Peninsula, and part of Rockhampton statistical divisions; and tropical inland the North Western and portions of Central Western and Far Western statistical divisions.

Patients still in hospital at the end of the year are not included in these statistics, and normal maternity cases are excluded.

Patients have been classified in all cases according to the disease for treatment of which, according to the hospital authorities, they entered the hospital. In cases where the patient subsequently died, the cause of death may not have been the disease for treatment of which he entered the hospital. Deaths on page 70, therefore, cannot be directly compared with causes of death as recorded in death statistics (pages 64 and 65). Moreover, although in death statistics the information is tabulated with respect to the normal place of residence of the deceased, in hospital statistics no attempt has been made to transfer cases to the district where the patient usually lived when treatment was received in a hospital in another district.

PATIENTS TREATED IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1946.

Disease for which Treated. (Abridged International List of Causes.)	Patients Treated.				Patients Died.			
	Sub-Tropical.		Tropical.		Sub-Tropical.		Tropical.	
	Coastal.	Inland.	Coastal.	Inland.	Coastal.	Inland.	Coastal.	Inland.
Typhoid, Paratyphoid Fever	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	362	37	33	2	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	173	43	61	6	8	..	..	..
Diphtheria	268	50	109	107	8	6	3	..
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	393	57	217	21	88	11	50	4
Other Tuberculosis	93	3	28	9	8	..	3	..
Malaria	1,203	562	1,337	151	..	..	2	..
Syphilis	146	19	80	1	11	..	3	..
Influenza	716	526	697	157	10	2	8	..
Measles	729	110	265	15	4	..	..	..
Typhus Fever	67	16	76	..	1	..	..	..
Other Infective and Parasitic	2,396	706	1,837	245	34	11	19	2
Cancer	1,662	149	440	29	433	67	110	9
Tumours, Non-malignant	1,010	165	231	28	26	2	5	2
Chronic Rheumatism & Gout	681	187	285	42	13	5	2	..
Diabetes Mellitus	638	141	193	27	27	12	11	1
Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic)	758	168	344	62	6	2	2	1
Vitamin Deficiency, General and Blood Diseases,								
Chronic Poisonings	1,198	278	457	86	68	12	20	2
Meningitis (Simple) Diseases of Spinal Cord	109	20	34	7	28	5	8	1
Intra-cranial Lesions of Vascular Origin	593	143	155	14	340	73	73	8
Other Nervous System and Sense Organs	5,166	1,048	1,722	281	71	15	20	4
Diseases of the Heart	2,057	627	892	103	598	151	217	14
Other Circulatory System	1,997	536	684	117	111	14	21	1
Nasal Passages and Annexa	961	172	327	56	2	1	..	..
Bronchitis	1,374	574	785	146	43	18	8	1
Pneumonias	2,121	791	968	165	238	44	77	19
Other Respiratory System	1,528	474	784	100	74	21	33	2
Buccal Cavity, Pharynx, and Tonsils	7,464	2,337	2,453	359	6	3	1	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	1,560	484	808	199	35	5	5	3
Appendicitis	1,975	841	953	150	20	4	10	1
Liver and Biliary Passages	1,014	292	397	69	48	12	10	2
Other Digestive System	3,638	954	1,432	220	100	26	36	3
Nephritis	550	250	162	18	141	33	31	4
Other Genito-urinary System	4,926	1,332	1,729	263	100	13	31	2
Puerperal Infection	117	..	6	..	2	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Pregnancy	4,224	862	895	311	17	4	..	3
Skin, Bones, Organs of Movement	4,518	1,178	2,228	296	7	4	2	..
Pre-natal and Early Infancy Causes	516	61	63	19	53	6	8	..
Senility	488	173	278	63	135	37	70	17
Attempted Suicide	78	10	13	2	13	1	4	..
Attempted Homicide	33	4	5	2	3	..	..	..
Automobile Accidents	818	239	334	31	50	18	15	1
Other Violent and Accidental Cause Not Determined	7,560	2,590	4,008	768	171	36	62	11
	1,692	625	1,168	176	14	2	9	1
Total	69,579	19,834	29,973	4,924	3,165	676	989	119

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1946—

Disease for which Treated. (Abridged International List of Causes.)	Males.					
	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.
Typhoid, Paratyphoid Fever	2	3	1	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	154	12	5	5	4	1
Whooping Cough	134	8	1	1	..	..
Diphtheria	175	37	13	10	9	7
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	4	15	54	65	93	101
Other Tuberculosis	14	17	8	6	10	11
Malaria	5	37	2,100	852	157	25
Syphilis	4	8	37	29	23	32
Influenza	152	168	218	148	125	137
Measles	440	66	47	20	3	..
Typhus Fever	2	18	27	25	23	10
Other Infective and Parasitic	668	694	735	419	295	208
Cancer	11	5	20	58	121	261
Tumours, Non-malignant	49	60	69	66	64	78
Chronic Rheumatism and Gout	13	42	60	125	104	133
Diabetes Mellitus	18	19	13	31	33	64
Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic) .. ..	..	9	124	182	244	278
Vitamin Deficiency, General and .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blood Diseases, Chronic Poisonings	226	183	110	80	70	101
Meningitis (Simple), Spinal Cord	36	19	9	12	9	12
Intra-cranial Lesions of Vascular Origin	5	6	8	15	42	90
Other Nervous System and Sense Organs	949	461	625	574	510	472
Diseases of the Heart	13	24	37	84	162	486
Other Circulatory System	168	113	131	174	210	261
Nasal Passages and Annexe	269	135	150	109	92	51
Bronchitis	534	109	88	93	137	186
Pneumonias	826	243	190	214	229	203
Other Respiratory System	351	109	152	146	176	270
Buccal Cavity, Pharynx, and Tonsils	3,483	1,143	604	378	220	99
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	815	143	166	140	123	101
Appendicitis	189	674	507	292	190	109
Liver and Biliary Passages	14	33	54	66	99	113
Other Digestive System	499	324	486	589	678	707
Nephritis	70	89	90	60	64	66
Other Genito-urinary System	266	170	344	398	469	482
Puerperal Infection .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Pregnancy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skin, Bones, Organs of Movement	961	867	793	732	639	510
Pre-natal and Early Infancy Causes	319	35	4	3	..	2
Senility .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	6
Attempted Suicide .. .. .	..	2	11	13	8	4
Attempted Homicide .. .. .	..	1	8	7	9	8
Automobile Accidents	88	188	345	166	116	83
Other Violent and Accidental Causes	1,862	2,301	2,184	1,607	1,264	998
Cause Not Determined	478	275	315	260	234	208
Total	14,266	8,865	10,943	8,254	7,058	6,974

AGES OF ALL PATIENTS TREATED.

		Females.								Total. a		
60-69.	70 and Over.	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70 and Over.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	3	10
1	..	171	41	13	17	5	2	..	1	184	250	434
..	..	129	7	2	..	1	..	..	..	144	139	283
1	3	152	58	32	21	4	5	2	1	256	278	534
94	34	6	11	61	57	38	25	15	3	467	221	688
5	6	12	15	11	1	5	3	5	2	77	56	133
13	1	8	7	17	7	3	3	5	..	3,199	54	3,253
22	6	3	7	28	20	7	5	8	2	164	82	246
77	77	166	211	203	104	86	80	72	43	1,106	990	2,096
3	2	363	70	66	26	7	2	2	..	583	536	1,119
7	1	6	10	7	7	8	5	1	1	114	45	159
118	83	501	442	352	215	136	125	83	49	3,242	1,942	5,184
403	420	8	5	26	83	150	243	224	235	1,304	976	2,280
64	39	58	82	149	233	230	120	48	15	490	944	1,434
114	76	8	41	50	77	77	90	96	79	672	523	1,195
63	63	15	34	41	24	72	174	208	121	306	693	999
161	97	..	2	20	39	50	45	25	7	1,138	194	1,332
86	85	152	161	159	181	135	108	87	78	944	1,075	2,019
7	1	33	5	9	5	3	7	2	1	105	65	170
132	171	2	4	10	24	41	100	121	126	473	432	905
394	346	740	403	568	554	558	440	274	268	4,374	3,843	8,217
645	912	13	13	33	59	149	241	338	452	2,372	1,307	3,679
261	216	128	94	119	174	258	409	327	277	1,540	1,794	3,334
34	34	165	120	138	85	58	29	19	10	879	637	1,516
228	287	422	136	151	97	82	86	98	116	1,671	1,208	2,879
218	262	625	159	145	138	118	125	115	199	2,402	1,643	4,045
285	172	219	113	190	220	138	155	93	76	1,669	1,217	2,886
35	19	3,099	1,668	944	466	210	126	35	12	5,995	6,618	12,613
89	76	669	160	183	90	61	78	62	61	1,660	1,391	3,051
39	17	193	888	464	175	80	47	23	13	2,027	1,892	3,919
116	62	12	41	134	212	248	268	173	114	560	1,212	1,772
493	284	392	299	341	244	295	271	162	129	4,087	2,157	6,244
49	54	55	66	87	73	38	61	23	26	545	435	980
509	536	188	494	1,355	1,257	854	466	268	149	3,189	5,061	8,250
..	..	..	20	69	31	2	..	..	..	..	123	123
..	..	..	330	3,302	2,217	396	6	..	..	..	6,292	6,292
382	250	625	564	418	355	332	355	246	136	5,153	3,067	8,220
..	..	235	23	13	7	3	..	1	1	366	293	659
63	569	..	..	..	..	..	6	38	314	641	361	1,002
4	4	..	5	20	9	7	6	4	1	48	55	103
2	1	1	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	36	8	44
73	32	51	60	79	32	30	33	15	19	1,100	322	1,422
641	407	1,016	618	387	284	293	307	268	383	11,343	3,583	14,926
151	71	412	227	286	222	177	142	84	53	2,035	1,626	3,661
6,082	5,777	11,048	7,717	10,685	8,143	5,446	4,799	3,670	3,574	68,667	55,643	124,310

a Including 1,009 whose ages were not specified.

DISCHARGES FROM PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1946.

Disease for which Treated. Abridged International List of Causes.)	Cured.		Died.		Other. <i>a</i>	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
Typhoid, Paratyphoid Fever ..	4	2	..	..	3	1
Scarlet Fever	153	218	..	..	31	32
Whooping Cough	85	69	3	5	56	65
Diphtheria	217	246	11	6	28	26
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) ..	28	14	123	30	316	177
Other Tuberculosis	14	10	8	3	55	43
Malaria	1,221	25	1	1	1,977	28
Syphilis	13	13	11	3	140	66
Influenza	988	899	15	5	103	86
Measles	489	468	1	3	93	65
Typhus Fever	93	39	1	..	20	6
Other Infective and Parasitic ..	2,372	1,393	39	27	831	522
Cancer	187	103	350	269	767	604
Tumours, Non-malignant	261	548	16	19	213	377
Chronic Rheumatism and Gout ..	180	151	6	14	486	358
Diabetes Mellitus	23	61	12	39	271	593
Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic) ..	326	19	8	3	804	172
Vitamin Deficiency, General and Blood Diseases, Chronic Poison- ings	325	415	51	51	568	609
Meningitis (Simple), Diseases of Spinal Cord	32	24	25	17	48	24
Intra-cranial Lesions of Vascular Origin	24	20	245	249	204	163
Other Nervous System and Sense Organs	1,662	1,317	55	55	2,657	2,471
Diseases of the Heart	148	110	641	339	1,583	858
Other Circulatory System	664	588	72	75	804	1,131
Nasal Passages and Annexa	563	367	1	2	315	268
Bronchitis	892	683	49	21	730	504
Pneumonias	1,815	1,229	235	143	352	271
Other Respiratory System	571	409	87	43	1,011	765
Buccal Cavity, Pharynx, and Tonsils	5,320	5,912	7	3	668	703
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	1,316	1,131	31	17	313	243
Appendicitis	1,653	1,561	23	12	351	319
Liver and Biliary Passages	205	484	38	34	317	694
Other Digestive System	2,114	1,177	107	58	1,866	922
Nephritis	128	98	129	80	288	257
Other Genito-urinary System	1,326	2,776	107	39	1,756	2,246
Puerperal Infection .. .. .	..	107	..	2	..	14
Other Diseases of Pregnancy .. ..	..	5,014	..	24	..	1,254
Skin, Bones, Organs of Movement Pre-natal and Early Infancy Causes	3,230	1,897	10	3	1,913	1,167
Senility	127	91	35	32	204	170
Attempted Suicide	35	16	158	101	448	244
Attempted Homicide	15	11	9	9	24	35
Automobile Accidents	11	2	3	..	22	6
Other Violent and Accidental	568	168	67	17	465	137
Cause Not Determined	6,832	2,099	193	87	4,318	1,397
Total	1,014	811	17	9	1,004	806
Total	37,244	32,795	3,000	1,949	28,423	20,899

a Including temporarily relieved, unrelieved, and transferred to other institutions.

Notifiable Diseases.—The Health Acts of the State have made it obligatory for cases of certain diseases to be notified to the Health Department. These diseases are either of an infectious or contagious nature. The table below shows the number of cases for the most prevalent of notifiable diseases since 1901. The total for all diseases is given for 1940 and later years; but totals for earlier years are omitted because they are not comparable, as the list of notifiable diseases has altered from time to time, some diseases having been discarded, and others having been included.

PRINCIPAL NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, QUEENSLAND.

Disease.	1901.	1909-10.	1919-20.	1930.	1940.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.
Diphtheria	252	552	2,841	1,686	598	678	510	499	462
Hookworm	<i>b</i>	1	5	10	18	106	25	15	21
Leptospirosis ^a ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	55	10	7	6	..
Leprosy	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	8	30	10	13	6	12
Malaria	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	9	9	10	451	696	396	1,994
Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal	<i>b</i>	10	32	3	5	186	105	54	36
Poliomyelitis, Acute Anterior	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	17	4	44	7	7	300	149
Puerperal Fever ..	10	11	26	40	33	16	11	10	9
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	119	143	125	90	136
Scarlet Fever and Scarlatina ..	115	33	340	617	248	925	616	605	491
Tuberculosis ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	343	525	498	415	424	400
Typhoid Fever ..	793	760	731	130	53	87	41	37	11
Typhus Fever ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	..	33	46	97	98	75
Venereal Diseases ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	2,848	1,714 ^c	1,258	1,364	954	895	1,102
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	3,029	4,527	3,622	3,435	4,898

^a Including Weil's disease, Paraweil disease, and Seven-day fever.

^b Not notifiable.

^c Figure for the financial year ended 30th June.

ⁿ Not available.

The numbers treated in public hospitals for some of these diseases are somewhat higher than the figures shown in the above table, especially in the case of malaria and typhus fever, which is largely accounted for by servicemen entering public hospitals in districts where there is no service hospital. These cases would not be reported to the Health Department.

8. MENTAL SICKNESS.

The first mental hospital was opened at Goodna, Brisbane, in 1864, and was followed by the Ipswich Hospital in 1870, and the institution at Toowoomba in 1890. The original buildings of these hospitals have been considerably enlarged and added to since their erection; but they remain the three principal hospitals for the treatment of mental patients. In addition to these institutions, there is a Mental Hospital at Townsville which, up to 1940, was merely a Reception House where patients were lodged temporarily for supervision pending removal to one of the main hospitals. There is also an Epileptic Home at Willowburn, Toowoomba,

and a detention ward at the Dunwich Benevolent Institution. All of these institutions are under the direct control of the State, the cost of their upkeep beyond what is paid in patients' fees being provided for by Consolidated Revenue.

The number of mental patients in 1874 was 300, which represented a rate of 1.83 per 1,000 of the population. The number of cases has increased annually, probably due largely to better supervision and notification, until at 30th June, 1946, there were 3,781 persons in the four mental hospitals. Though the cases have increased, the rate reached its highest point in 1909, when it was 3.95 per 1,000, declining since then to 3.47 at 30th June, 1946.

Comparing Queensland's rate, including epileptics, with that for other States over a period of years, it is observed that New South Wales and Victoria show higher rates. The 1945 rates were:—New South Wales, 4.05; Victoria, 3.60; Queensland, 3.58; South Australia, 3.21; Western Australia, 3.01; Tasmania, 2.62.

The number of patients stated to have recovered has shown a tendency, though not a regular one, to increase; but the recoveries expressed as a percentage of the admissions each year has remained fairly constant, the annual average since 1909 being 46 per cent. In 1945-46, the number of persons who had recovered or were relieved was 42 per cent. of admissions during the year.

A more rational attitude towards the treatment of mental cases has no doubt resulted in a greater willingness in recent years to submit afflicted persons to treatment at an early stage, whilst medical and scientific research has done much to cause an improvement in the actual rate.

Since the first year for which information is available, the number of male patients has exceeded the number of females, the figures at 30th June, 1946, being 2,010 males and 1,771 females. Of the four hospitals, Goodna treats the greatest number of cases, 2,037 being on its books at 30th June, 1946. Toowoomba had 1,210, Ipswich 533, and Townsville 1 at that date.

The Epileptic Home at Toowoomba is solely for epileptic patients, and at the 30th June, 1946, contained 95 patients. This figure has shown but slight variation over the last 20 years. Whilst male patients predominate in the mental hospitals, female patients exceed the male patients in this institution, the figures at 30th June, 1946, being 40 males and 55 females. This feature is observed as far back as records are available.

In the male detention ward at Dunwich Benevolent Institution, 61 patients were placed in 1945-46. These cases consisted of inmates of the institution who wandered away and became lost, those who would not conform to the rules of the institution, and those who required special care. In the event of their being certified mentally sick, they would be removed to a Mental Hospital, usually Goodna.

For statistics of mental hospitals, see Chapter 5.

9. ABORIGINALS.

The advance of the white population on to the black man's domain was not only conducive to much hostility, but it led to the rapid decline of the native population and a steady growth of a half-caste population. The

public conscience was awakened to the plight of the aboriginals, and in all of the States measures for greater protection were instituted. Legislation dating from 1897 to 1934 provided detailed control, but this legislation was repealed by *The Aboriginals Preservation and Protection Act* and *The Torres Strait Islanders Act* passed in 1939. Both Acts are administered by the Director of Native Affairs.

The first of these Acts covers aboriginals resident on the Queensland mainland. Provision is made for the establishment of Protectorates and Reserves, with the appointment of Protectors and Superintendents; also for the proclamation of regulations regarding employment, wages, hours of work, trading, quality of food and clothing supplied, accommodation, &c. The treatment of sickness and contagious diseases is provided for.

The Protectors have control over the employment of the aboriginals, and persons desiring to employ them must enter into an agreement with the Protector of the district in which the intending employees are situated. There are also regulations regarding the movements of aboriginals from one district to another. All aboriginals in employment are insured under *The Workers' Compensation Act*. These employed aboriginals are not allowed to spend their full earnings, as a proportion is banked to their credit, but they may make reasonable withdrawals with the permission of the Protector under whose control they may be. At the 30th June, 1946, there were 3,442 accounts of natives in the Aboriginal Trust Account, the total to their credit being £320,103, including invested funds.

The Torres Strait Islanders Act aims at conferring a measure of local self-government upon the natives of the islands. The local government of each reserve is vested in a council consisting of not more than five Islanders. These councillors, including the chairman, are elected by ballot triennially, each Islander over the age of eighteen years being entitled to vote. An island fund has been established, into which is paid the receipts from an island tax and charges for services. The council makes by-laws for controlling the health, food supply, housing, &c., of the natives. An island court deals with offences against by-laws. Other provisions of the Act are similar to the Act covering Queensland natives. At 30th June, 1946, the credit balance of 1929 accounts of Islanders was £79,028.

After the cessation of war with Japan, 700 Island soldiers who had served in the Torres Strait Light Infantry Battalion were rehabilitated in the pearling industry by the Queensland Government. From their own earnings, these islanders purchased 40 pearling vessels costing about £50,000, and the fleet commenced to operate at the beginning of 1946.

At the 30th June, 1946, there were three aboriginal settlements, Cherbourg (Murgon), Palm Island (Townsville), and Woorabinda (Rockhampton), controlled by the Government, and 13 reserves managed either by religious bodies or the Government. The mission reserves are subsidised by the Government. There are 15 island villages with native schools controlled by teachers established on the Torres Strait Islands. During the early part of the Pacific War, all white teachers were

evacuated from island villages, and during their absence the native teachers kept the schools operating to the best of their ability. The white teachers are now being returned.

A Census of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders used to be taken at the 30th June of each year with the assistance of the several Protectors, Superintendents, and Teachers, but, owing to war conditions, 1941 was the last year in which a complete Census was made, the results of which are shown in the next table. In 1945, a Conference of Australian Statisticians decided that an annual Census of aborigines was unnecessary, and that particulars of the settled aboriginal population should be obtained as part of each general population Census, while estimates of the nomadic aboriginal population should be obtained at the same time. A general Census was taken at 30th June, 1947, and particulars of aborigines will be obtained from it.

ABORIGINES, QUEENSLAND, AT 30TH JUNE, 1941.

Class.	Adults. <i>a</i>		Children.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
FULL-BLOODS.^b						
In Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	1,384	323	..	..	1,384	323
Other	658	1,277	601	610	1,259	1,887
Not in Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	1,165	366	..	..	1,165	366
Nomadic	724	617	143	167	867	784
Other	152	243	280	267	432	510
Total Full-bloods ..	4,083	2,826	1,024	1,044	5,107	3,870
HALF-BLOODS.^c						
In Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	512	98	..	..	512	98
Other	97	585	559	612	656	1,197
Not in Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	818	364	..	..	818	364
Nomadic	9	8	9	10	18	18
Other	390	599	899	882	1,289	1,481
Total Half-bloods..	1,826	1,654	1,467	1,504	3,293	3,158
TOTAL.						
In Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	1,896	421	..	..	1,896	421
Other	755	1,862	1,160	1,222	1,915	3,084
Not in Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	1,983	730	..	..	1,983	730
Nomadic	733	625	152	177	885	802
Other	542	842	1,179	1,149	1,721	1,991
Total.	5,909	4,480	2,491	2,548	8,400	7,028

a Persons 12 years of age or over.

b More than 50 per cent. aboriginal blood.

c Not more than 50 per cent. nor less than 25 per cent. aboriginal blood.

As Torres Strait Islanders are not now classed as aboriginals, they have been excluded from the table on page 74. There were 3,795 Torres Strait Islanders at 30th June, 1941, most of whom were in supervised camps. Males numbered 1,948 and females 1,847.

Queensland contains the third highest number of full-blood aboriginals, the percentage of the total at 30th June, 1941, in each State being:— New South Wales, 1.2; Victoria, 0.2; Queensland, 18.9; South Australia, 5.9; Western Australia, 45.6; Tasmania, 0.0; Northern Territory, 28.2.

The following table shows the numbers of full-blood and half-blood aboriginals in the various States in 1921, 1931, and each of the five years, 1937 to 1941. The total number of full-bloods in Australia has been declining slowly during the period shown, but it should be noted that the large decrease shown in 1940 is mostly due to the exclusion of Torres Strait Islanders. Half-bloods, on the other hand, have been steadily increasing in numbers.

ABORIGINAL POPULATION, AUSTRALIA.

At 30th June.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Northern Territory.	Australia. <i>a</i>
FULL-BLOODS.							
1921 ..	1,597	144	14,014	1,609	25,587	17,349	60,300
1931 ..	864	49	13,654	1,657	23,110	19,567	58,901
1937 ..	849	53	12,112	1,734	22,118	15,968	52,835
1938 ..	809	92	12,160	2,081	21,882	14,354	51,379
1939 ..	794	81	12,030	2,684	21,878	14,089	51,557
1940 ..	690	77	8,766^b	2,704	21,821	13,901	47,960 ^b
1941 ..	594	88	8,977^b	2,798	21,709	13,451	47,620 ^b
HALF-BLOODS.							
1921 ..	4,588	442	3,090	811	1,960	460	11,536
1931 ..	8,503	557	4,052	1,692	3,397	813	19,014
1937 ..	9,754	646	5,912	2,103	4,209	919	23,950
1938 ..	9,611	647	6,461	2,148	4,602	907	24,718
1939 ..	10,069	719	6,778	2,197	4,688	913	25,712
1940 ..	10,171	673	6,164^b	2,250	4,781	902	25,311 ^b
1941 ..	10,022	687	6,451^b	2,220	4,407	1,037	25,191 ^b

a Including Tasmania and Australian Capital Territory

b Excluding Torres Strait Islanders.

Chapter 4.—PUBLIC JUSTICE.

1. THE LEGAL SYSTEM.

Civil Jurisdiction.—The Civil Jurisdiction of the Queensland Courts is vested in a Supreme and Inferior Courts.

For the purpose of Supreme Court business, the State is divided into three divisions with Registries at Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville. Six Judges are appointed to the Southern Division (Brisbane) and one each to the Central (Rockhampton) and Northern (Townsville) Divisions. Judges are appointed for life, subject to retirement at the age of seventy. In the Supreme Court is vested Common Law, Equity, Matrimonial, Probate, and Admiralty Jurisdictions, and also Bankruptcy Jurisdiction under Commonwealth law. Judges are not assigned specifically to any one branch. For the convenience of litigants the Supreme Court holds periodical sittings in country centres, and for that purpose a Judge is sent on Circuit. Appeal lies to the full bench of the Supreme Court (consisting of not less than three Judges), and in certain cases to the High Court of Australia; in some cases appeal can be carried to the Privy Council. The jury system obtains but can be dispensed with at the wish of the parties.

The Inferior Courts, known as Magistrates' Courts, consist of Stipendiary Magistrates or Justices of the Peace. The jurisdiction varies in accordance with the personnel of the Bench but is, in general and unless extended by consent, limited to actions in which not more than £200 is claimed.

Criminal Jurisdiction.—The general Criminal Jurisdiction is vested in the Supreme Court and is exercised by a Judge sitting with a Jury.

A preliminary hearing is held before a Stipendiary Magistrate or Justices of the Peace for the purpose of determining whether a *prima-facie* case has been made out. The matter then proceeds on the indictment to the Supreme Court.

Stipendiary Magistrates and Justices of the Peace have power to deal summarily with certain minor offences and except in excluded cases have power to grant bail.

Appeal lies from the Criminal Court to the Court of Criminal Appeal consisting of not less than three Judges, and can, with leave, be taken to the High Court of Australia. This right of appeal applies both to the Crown and accused.

2. POLICE.

The Queensland Police are controlled by a Commissioner, and at 30th June, 1946, there were 339 police stations in the State, grouped for administrative purposes into 14 police districts.

There is a cadet system in operation under which youths of about 18 years of age are enrolled, performing general clerical work and obtaining a preliminary knowledge of police routine. Prior to attaining the age of 19 years, they are sent to the Police Depot to receive the usual training before being appointed constables. At the 30th June, 1946, there were 80 cadets enrolled.

During 1938-39, a school of instruction in criminal investigation was established, at which selected policemen receive a course covering all branches of crime detection. In this year also a law and procedure branch was set up to provide practical instruction and advice to all members of the Police Force. Members of the force desiring promotion must pass a qualifying examination held annually, the subjects being law and police duties. A system of interchange of detectives between this State and New South Wales and Victoria gives detectives a wider knowledge of criminal methods and criminals.

A number of motor vehicles and a launch are equipped with wireless, thus enabling quick despatch of police to places where their services are required. During 1945-46, approximately 9,000 messages were sent to motor vehicles and 1,450 received by the station from such sources. A total of 675 messages were forwarded interstate, and 860 were received.

The Police Force performs a wide range of duties, the country policeman usually representing many State and Commonwealth Departments.

The number of police officers is shown in the following table, the figure for 1946 including 105 detectives, 34 trackers, and 8 women police.

QUEENSLAND POLICE.

Particulars.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
<i>Police Officers at End of Year—</i>					
Metropolitan No.	710	775	769	789	814
Country .. No.	945	974	997	976	962
Total No.	1,655	1,749	1,766	1,765	1,776
<i>Expenditure during Year</i>					
Maintenance ^a £	684,718	781,478	845,189	865,943	911,735
Buildings .. £	17,255	4,260	7,074	18,906	18,744
Grant to Superannuation Fund £	68,750	68,100	68,100	68,800	67,100
Total £	770,723	853,838	920,363	953,649	997,579

^a Including salaries.

The Police Force has its own Superannuation Fund, the members contributing 5½ per cent. of their annual salaries, with an annual grant from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The State grant is shown in the above table (for fuller particulars, see Chapter 13). During 1945-46, the amount of pensions paid to retired policemen and to the widows and children of deceased policemen amounted to £108,239, and the number of contributors at the 30th June, 1946, was 1,622.

3. PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

Prisons are administered by a Comptroller-General, and at 31st December, 1946, there were 9 prisons or prison farms in the State. The

principal gaols are located at Brisbane and Townsville, while smaller institutions at Rockhampton and Thursday Island are used only for short-sentence prisoners. Marburg Prison was closed down on 26th June, 1947. There are also four prison farms conducted on the honour system.

The following table shows details for the last ten years.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Prisons.	Prison Farms.	Prisoners Received during Year.		Prisoners in Confinement at End of Year.		
			Males.	Females.	Number.		Per 100,000 Mean Population.
					Males.	Females.	
1937 ..	5	1	925	43	296	5	30
1938 ..	5	1	995	54	266	5	27
1939 ..	5	1	1,164	33	273	5	27
1940 ..	5	2	999	37	283	4	28
1941 ..	5	2	876	45	290	12	29
1942 ..	5	2	1,024	63	308	12	31
1943 ..	5	3	1,064	78	335	21	34
1944 ..	6	4	1,352 ^a	99	489 ^a	21	48 ^a
1945 ..	5	4	1,597 ^a	115	507 ^a	17	49 ^a
1946 ..	5	4	1,015 ^a	86	350 ^a	23	34 ^a

^a including Service Personnel confined in Civil Prisons.

The numbers of convicted prisoners in confinement per 100,000 of the population in the various States at 31st December, 1945, were:—New South Wales, 58; Victoria, 48; Queensland, 45; South Australia, 34; Western Australia, 60; Tasmania, 38.

Prison conditions have been improved in recent years, provision now being made for teaching trades, for the establishment of libraries, and for giving lectures, concerts, and occasional picture shows; while radio sets provide selected programmes. In the Brisbane Prison, the long-term inmates are kept apart from the short-term and are taught trades such as tailoring, bootmaking, tinsmithing, &c. In all prisons and prison farms, prisoners are engaged in useful work, the products being used by Government Institutions and Departments. Work done during 1946 was valued at £29,760.

Children under 17 years of age are dealt with in the Children's Courts and those convicted are usually sent to the Reformatory School at Westbrook, Toowoomba.

In 1934, a prison farm conducted on the honour system was established at Palen Creek, near Mount Lindsay. Other prison farms were established at Numinbah, via Nerang, in 1940, Whitingbah, via Nerang, in 1943, and Stone River, via Ingham, in 1944. Marburg Prison was used as a prison farm between August, 1944, and November, 1945, after which it became a prison for women until March, 1946, when it again became a prison for men until it was closed down in June, 1947.

Prisoners selected for transfer to prison farms are given to understand that they are placed on their honour to perform their duties faithfully and to the best of their ability and are not to attempt to escape. In general, the behaviour of such prisoners has been excellent and they have worked well. They have been engaged in forestry, timber-getting, sawmilling, road-making, dairying, pig-raising, and general farming. The men have erected their own buildings and surplus agricultural products are sold. The number of prisoners at the four State Farms at 31st December, 1946, was 61. Each farm is controlled by an Officer-in-Charge, assisted by Warder-Overseers.

The sentences of prisoners are reduced for good conduct, and in the trade section there is a marks system under which prisoners receive marks for work done in excess of the amount allotted, these marks counting towards the remission of part of their sentences. The Salvation Army and the William Powell Home for discharged prisoners do much work in assisting released prisoners to obtain employment.

Under *The Prisoners' Parole Acts, 1937 to 1942*, a Board recommends to the Governor in Council the release of prisoners on parole. During 1946, the Board made three such recommendations.

4. CRIMINAL COURTS.

Criminal cases are dealt with at the three Supreme Courts (Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville) and by the Supreme Court on Circuit at 24 different centres. The main offences with which persons were charged during 1945-46 and how they were dealt with are shown below.

SUPREME COURTS, CRIMINAL CASES, QUEENSLAND, 1945-46.

Offence.	Persons Charged.		How Dealt With.			
	Males.	Females.	Sentenced or Bound Over.	Found Insane.	Acquitted.	Other. ^a
Murder	13	2	7	..	5	3
Attempted Murder	4	..	1	2	..	1
Manslaughter	20	..	3	..	13	4
Offences against Females	38	..	30	..	6	2
Other Offences against the Person	96	15	75	..	28	8
Offences against Property	166	8	107	..	48	19
Offences against Currency .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other	16	1	6	..	8	3
Total	353	26	229	2	108	40

^a Jury disagreed, case postponed, case fell through, etc.

Persons convicted of serious crime in the States of Australia during the last ten years are shown in the next table of convictions for criminal offences in the Supreme Courts. There was an increase in crime during the war years. Queensland's figure for 1945-46 (229) was the highest since 1928-29.

SUPREME COURTS, CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	New South Wales. <i>a</i>	Victoria.	Queensland. <i>a</i>	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. <i>b</i>
1936 ..	623	533	154	171	52	47	1,592
1937 ..	695	565	173	183	103	42	1,776
1938 ..	804	642	142	172	90	55	1,932
1939 ..	982	690	214	179	71	39	2,200
1940 ..	861	651	145	163	84	59	2,003
1941 ..	886	705	151	177	65	28	2,041
1942 ..	941	721	155	211	64	39	2,169
1943 ..	1,130	826	200	200	93	35	2,513
1944 ..	1,050	792	218	158	87	56	2,387
1945 ..	1,178	692	229	203	99	73	2,498
RATE PER 100,000 MEAN POPULATION.							
1945 ..	40	34	21	32	20	29	34

a Figures for year ended 30th June following.*b* Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

Courts of Petty Sessions (presided over by a Stipendiary Magistrate or a Justice of the Peace) are held in the several Police Districts throughout Queensland. There are 14 Police Districts altogether, but the metropolitan area comprises 3 of them. The following table shows, for the last five years, the number of criminal cases dealt with by these Courts, as well as cases dealt with by Industrial Magistrates. The numbers are given for the principal offences, and the percentage convicted is also shown.

INFERIOR COURTS, CRIMINAL AND QUASI-CRIMINAL CASES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Assault.	Stealing.	Against Good Order.		Transport.		Total, All Offences.
			Drunkenness.	Other.	Motor.	Railway.	
1941-42							
No. of Cases ..	320	1,793	10,124	2,207	4,469	489	25,783
% Convicted <i>a</i>	73.4	90.2	99.0	97.2	89.8	96.9	91.4
1942-43							
No. of Cases ..	375	2,706	8,527	2,017	3,374	121	23,451
% Convicted <i>a</i>	72.8	87.6	99.0	94.7	88.4	93.4	89.4
1943-44							
No. of Cases ..	443	2,842	8,367	2,168	3,680	97	24,397
% Convicted <i>a</i>	65.9	86.8	99.1	93.5	91.8	91.8	89.8
1944-45							
No. of Cases ..	595	2,945	7,489	1,888	4,356	208	24,040
% Convicted <i>a</i>	65.7	88.0	98.8	92.2	93.1	92.8	88.5
1945-46							
No. of Cases ..	544	2,430	11,675	2,769	4,696	144	27,838
% Convicted <i>a</i>	75.7	92.0	99.5	97.5	93.7	86.8	92.6

a including summarily convicted, bail estreated, and committed to higher courts.

Drunkenness and breaches of traffic and transport laws made up nearly 60 per cent. of all cases in 1945-46. The numbers of cases and rates for these offences and for "other" offences and total offences are shown for each Police District in the next table. In the category of "other" offences, which include the more serious offences, the highest rates were recorded in the Cloncurry, Metropolitan, and Townsville districts. Cloncurry showed the highest convictions for drunkenness, followed by Townsville, Charleville, and Cairns; while traffic and transport breaches were most frequent in the Metropolitan and Townsville districts.

INFERIOR COURTS, CASES IN POLICE DISTRICTS, QUEENSLAND, 1945-46.

Police District.	Drunkenness.		Traffic and Transport Law Breaches.		Other Offences.		Total Offences.	
	Number of Cases.	Rate. <i>a</i>	Number of Cases.	Rate. <i>a</i>	Number of Cases.	Rate. <i>a</i>	Number of Cases.	Rate. <i>a</i>
Metropolitan ..	5,166	11.6	3,307	7.4	6,568	14.7	15,041	33.7
Cairns ..	1,213	17.7	197	2.9	747	10.9	2,157	31.5
Charleville ..	228	18.4	6	0.5	80	6.5	314	25.4
Cloncurry ..	369	39.7	6	0.6	216	23.3	591	63.6
Ipswich ..	295	4.2	123	1.8	311	4.4	729	10.4
Longreach ..	252	13.2	13	0.7	197	10.3	462	24.2
Mackay ..	474	12.8	84	2.3	280	7.6	838	22.7
Maryborough ..	487	4.0	196	1.6	503	4.1	1,186	9.7
Rockhampton ..	631	8.0	86	1.1	469	5.9	1,186	15.0
Roma ..	182	8.5	41	1.9	135	6.3	358	16.7
Toowoomba ..	606	5.3	208	1.8	603	5.2	1,417	12.3
Townsville ..	1,772	20.9	573	6.7	1,214	14.3	3,559	41.9
Total ..	11,675	10.8	4,840	4.5	11,323	10.4	27,838	25.7

a Rate per 1,000 population.

5. CIVIL COURTS.

Writs of Summons matters dealt with by the Supreme and Circuit Courts of Queensland during the last five years are shown hereunder.

SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS, CIVIL CASES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
Writs of Summons Issued No.	812	905	1,181	1,572	1,983
Amount Claimed .. £	191,086	121,227	97,344	114,973	160,635
Actions Tried—					
With Jury .. No.	33	32	36	65	50
Without Jury .. No.	339	398	682	1,028	1,202
Judgments under Orders					
No. XV and XVIII <i>a</i> No.	117	66	28	16	25
Judgments—					
For Plaintiff .. No.	471	477	731	1,066	1,242
For Defendant .. No.	18	19	15	43	35
Total Amount Awarded £	58,114	31,360	16,755	48,477	41,639

a Judgments by default of appearance, and judgments signed by Order of Registrar or Judge in Chambers.

Claims for personal damages or for debts not exceeding £200, or for rent not exceeding £100, are heard by Magistrates' Courts. The total amount awarded to plaintiffs in Magistrates' Courts each year substantially exceeded the amount awarded in Supreme Courts until 1944-45 and 1945-46, when Supreme Courts exceeded Magistrates' Courts, as the business of the latter fell much more heavily than that of the former during the war.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, CIVIL CASES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.		1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
Cases Heard ..	No.	11,602	6,359	4,185	3,429	2,211
Amount Claimed ..	£	206,832	11 9,074	76,373	66,410	61,006
Amount Awarded ..	£	135,317	80,346	51,160	41,537	39,963

Divorces and Judicial Separations.—In Queensland, divorces may be obtained on the grounds of adultery, desertion, insanity, and some other causes. Nullity of marriage may be decreed on account of marriage within prohibited degrees, incapacity, and various other causes.

During 1946, 1,162 marriages were dissolved as follows:—divorce decree made absolute, 1,154; nullity of marriage, 7; and judicial separation, 1. Ten petitions for divorce were dismissed during the year, while 5 petitions were withdrawn, and 2 were abandoned through death of a party. Petitions by husbands were responsible for 659 of the successful cases, and petitions by wives for 503.

Grounds on which dissolution of marriage was allowed were, in the cases of petitions by husbands:—adultery, 344; desertion, 306; other grounds, 9. For wives' petitions, the grounds were:—adultery, 169; desertion, 318; insanity, 4; other grounds, 12.

The following table shows the total number of marriages dissolved (i.e., divorce decrees made absolute, and decrees for nullity of marriage and judicial separations granted) in each State during the five years ended 1946 and for the last pre-war year.

DIVORCES, &C., GRANTED, AUSTRALIA.

State.	1939.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.
New South Wales	1,553	1,611	1,840	2,049	3,139	2,798
Victoria ..	805	959	1,383	1,694	1,759	1,651
Queensland ..	201 ^a	248	444	721	907	1,162
South Australia ..	243	315	450	499	606	660 ^c
Western Australia	234	367	458	588	565	731
Tasmania ..	80	83	89	115	172	219
Australia ^b ..	3,129	3,583	4,671	5,679	7,159	7,238

^a Year ended 30th June.

^b Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

^c Subject to revision.

The number of divorces had been rising steadily for a long period before the war, but, as may be seen from the foregoing table, it showed a sharp upward turn in all States during the war years. The next table

illustrates the rise in the divorce rate since 1901. The rates shown have been calculated by dividing the divorces in each period by the number of marriages in a period of similar length 10 years earlier, as the greatest number of divorces occur amongst marriages which have lasted from 5 to 15 years. The figures comprise divorce decrees made absolute, decrees for nullity of marriage, and judicial separations granted.

DIVORCE RATE ^a, AUSTRALIA.

State.	1901 to 1910.	1911 to 1920.	1921 to 1930.	1931 to 1940.	1941 to 1946.
New South Wales	27.2	32.3	55.9	65.4	111.6
Victoria	16.4	28.5	38.5	50.0	103.9
Queensland	4.4	8.0	20.0	26.4	86.8
South Australia	3.1	6.8	24.5	50.7	112.1
Western Australia	13.8	20.8	52.9	64.5	143.7
Tasmania	6.0	5.4	26.1	40.8	74.2
Australia ^b	17.1	23.9 ^r	41.9 ^r	53.8	106.9

^a Rate per 1,000 marriages ten years earlier. See text above.

^b Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

^r Revised since last issue.

The following table shows marriages dissolved in 1946 classified according to the duration of the marriage, and distinguishing cases originating in the husband's petition from those in which the wife was the petitioner. The proportion of all cases falling in each ten-year period of duration, and the proportion at each duration in which the husband was the petitioner, are also shown. Similar proportions for 1945 are shown for comparison.

DURATION OF MARRIAGES DISSOLVED, QUEENSLAND.

Duration of Marriage.	Divorces ^a , 1946.			Proportion at each Duration.		Proportion where Husband Petitioner.	
	Husband Petitioner.	Wife Petitioner.	Total.	1946.	1945.	1946.	1945.
Under 5 years	92	45	137	%	%	%	%
5 years and under 10 years	248	153	401	46.3	41.9	67	79
10 " " " 15 "	146	127	273	36.3	38.2	62	60
15 " " " 20 "	80	69	149			53	57
20 " " " 30 "	80	84	164	14.1	15.4	54	47
30 " " " 40 "	12	25	37	3.2	4.1	49	49
Over 40 years	1	..	1	0.1	0.4	32	57
Total	659	503	1,162	100.0	100.0	100	50

^a Including divorce decrees made absolute, nullities of marriage and judicial separations granted.

Prior to 1944, the greatest proportion of divorces was provided by marriages which had lasted from 10 to 20 years. In 1944, 1945, and 1946, however, marriages of less than 10 years duration provided a greater number of divorces. In 1944, divorces of persons married less than 5 years rose to 17·5 per cent. of all divorces, compared with about 5 per cent. before 1943. This proportion fell to 11·8 per cent. in 1946, but the proportion from marriages of 5 to 10 years duration rose from about 25 per cent. in the years up to 1944 to 29·4 per cent. in 1945, and 34·5 per cent. in 1946. In 1946, as in previous years, husbands were the petitioners in a little more than half the total cases. Husbands initiate the cases more frequently in dissolutions of marriages of short duration, according to the statistics of recent years, but the probability of the wife initiating proceedings becomes greater as the duration of marriage increases.

6. MISCELLANEOUS.

Land Titles.—Land in Queensland is held either under “the old system” or under *The Real Property Acts, 1861 to 1887*. The method introduced by the above Acts is based on the Torrens system. Under it all transfers and interests in land are recorded in the Titles Office Register and are endorsed on a Certificate of Title issued to the owner.

“Title (to land) is proved by the production of a single document for a Certificate of Title is not like a conveyance under ‘the old system,’ merely a proof of ownership as between the parties to it ; it is, in all but certain excepted cases, conclusive proof that the person mentioned in it is owner of the land therein described as against all the world.”

The Acts compel simplicity and essential uniformity in all instruments of the same class by prescribing schedule forms for such instruments which may not be materially altered, but which are, nevertheless, flexible enough to admit of the interpolation of special covenants agreed upon between the parties to leases, mortgages, or encumbrances. The Acts provide for bringing land under “the old system” under the Acts.

LAND TITLES BUSINESS, QUEENSLAND.

Transactions.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
UNDER REAL PROPERTY ACTS.					
Transfers	14,403	10,203	14,248	19,837	29,031
Mortgages	8,930	4,882	5,170	7,136	11,610
Releases from Mortgage ..	9,089	9,407	11,353	11,968	12,829
Other Dealings	8,633	5,955	6,729	8,545	9,826
UNDER REGISTRATION OF DEEDS ACT (OLD SYSTEM).					
Conveyances	8	8	2	11	13
Mortgages	2	5	3	5	8
Releases from Mortgage ..	2	2	1	8	2
Other Dealings	24	4	..	10	1

Liquor Licenses.—The control of Liquor Licenses is regulated under *The Liquor Acts, 1912 to 1945*. Powers under the Act were exercised by local Magistrates until 1935, since when they have been vested in the Licensing Commission consisting of three members, one of whom is required to be a Judge of the Supreme Court or a member of the Industrial Court. The Commission administers the Liquor Acts, the provisions of which set up the control of Hotel, Wine Saloon, Club, Billiard, Bagatelle, and Bottlers' Licenses, and Certificates of Registration of Wholesale Spirit Merchants.

The 1935 amending Act provided that the number of each of the Licensed Victuallers' and Winesellers' Licenses in existence at that date should not be increased. The requirement that licenses be renewed annually and the provision for the holding of Local Option Polls were repealed; whilst provision was made for a State-wide Prohibition Poll every seven years.

The Commission is empowered to become possessed of licenses by accepting voluntary surrenders, or by cancelling or forfeiting licenses, and removing any of such licenses to new sites. The license to be removed to the new site is sold by public tender, the premium received being credited to a trust fund from which compensation is paid on the surrender or cancellation of a license.

The Commission collects liquor fees which under the 1935 amendment were based upon $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the purchase price of liquor, this basis of assessment being substituted for the "Annual Value" fixed-fee system. During 1941, the provision of a maximum annual fee of £300 was deleted. In 1945, the annual fees payable by licensed victuallers and winesellers were increased to 3 per cent., the $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. increase being payable by the owner of the premises, not the licensee. The increase is credited to the trust fund from which compensation is paid on the surrender or cancellation of a license.

The "Tied House" system, under which brewers and spirit merchants exercised control over the sale of brands of liquor at hotels which they own or control, was limited by the 1945 amending legislation which gave the public the right to purchase at any hotel, and compelled the licensee to sell, all classes and kinds of liquor usually consumed or demanded in the locality. There is provision, however, that a licensee of a hotel owned by a brewery need not stock or sell liquor of a class or kind similar to any liquor actually manufactured by the owner-brewer. The Commission may forfeit the licensee's license if he fails to meet the public's requirements.

The 1945 amendment also provided that where the Licensing Commission was satisfied that the facilities provided in any locality for board and meals were inadequate to meet the public demand, it might order the licensed victualler in that locality to provide the necessary accommodation. Many such notices have been issued and the license of one hotel was suspended until such time as the Commission's directions had been fulfilled.

The fact that repair and rebuilding work on hotels receives a low priority under Building Control Regulations has prevented the Commission from applying its policy of generally raising the standard of hotel accommodation by ordering extensive improvements necessary in many cases. The Commission has therefore limited its orders to work essential for the preservation of public health and safety.

All war-time regulations under *The Public Safety Act*, 1940, and National Security Regulations in so far as these modified the operation of *The Liquor Acts* were repealed on 7th May, 1946, and the conduct of business by hotels reverted to approximately pre-war standards except that hours of trading were amended to 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

During 1945-46, the Commission suspended the operation of 4 Licensed Victuallers' Licenses necessitated by war causes and lifted the suspension of 8 licenses after premises had been reinstated to the satisfaction of the Commission. Two Licensed Victuallers' Licenses were cancelled, and one new License was provided at South Moile Island, N.Q. In the same period the Commission granted 410 transfers of hotel licenses, 6 applications were refused, and 17 withdrawn.

During 1945-46, fees amounted to £108,197 from Licensed Victuallers' and Winesellers' Licenses, and £28,105 from Spirit Merchants. Spirit Merchants pay a fixed annual fee, and 2½ per cent. on sales of spirits to persons other than persons licensed to sell liquor. Revenue from Club and Packet Licenses amounted to £3,915. The total revenue from all sources amounted to £145,993.

The following table shows licenses in force for the last ten years. These figures exclude Railway Refreshment Rooms which sell liquor, as they are controlled by the Railway Commissioner. At the 30th June, 1946, 49 of these Rooms were selling liquor.

LIQUOR LICENSES IN FORCE, QUEENSLAND.

At 30th June.	Licensed Victuallers.	Wine Sellers.	Wholesale Spirit Merchants.	Registered Clubs.	Exempted Clubs.	Packet.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1937 ..	1,335	31	138	32	122	12
1938 ..	1,318	31	135	33	127	14
1939 ..	1,307	30	134	33	134	14
1940 ..	1,298	29	134	33	144	14
1941 ..	1,284	29	126	33	146	7
1942 ..	1,281	29	124	35	148	5
1943 ..	1,280	30	118	35	145	5
1944 ..	1,280	30	119	35	145	5
1945 ..	1,280	30	119	35	147	4
1946 ..	1,279	30	120	35	156	3

Chapter 5.—SOCIAL SERVICES.

1. SCHOOLS.

State Schools.—In 1860, by an Act of the first Queensland Parliament, primary education was placed under the control of a Board of General Education consisting of five members presided over by a Minister of the Crown. The duties of the Board were to superintend the formation and management of primary schools and to administer the funds granted by the Act. Fifteen years later came *The State Education Act* which, with subsequent amending Acts, is still in force. By this Act the Board of General Education was abolished and its functions transferred to the Department of Public Instruction now administered by the Director-General of Education who is responsible to the Secretary for Public Instruction. In 1902, a Board of Technical Education was established to supervise technical education, which had been carried on in connection with Schools of Arts in many of the towns under the control of local committees. In 1905, however, this Board was abolished, and its functions were transferred to the Department of Public Instruction. *The Technical Education Act*, 1908, dealt comprehensively with technical education in Queensland.

Several new features, such as the raising of the leaving age from twelve to fourteen years and compulsory education, were introduced by an Amending Act of 1910. State High Schools were inaugurated in 1912, and a more liberal scheme of Government scholarships to secondary schools came into force in 1913, with further amendments in subsequent years. A Teachers' Training College was established in 1914, and Rural Schools for training in useful manual arts and elementary agricultural science were introduced in 1917. A Correspondence School was opened in 1922, and in the following year classes were formed at various centres for the instruction of backward, sub-normal, and defective children. The same year also saw the establishment of special vocational classes at various centres.

The use of wireless and film projectors in schools is becoming of increasing importance. During 1946, according to the records of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, 308 State schools, including 20 secondary schools, and 82 private schools, including 30 secondary schools, were equipped with radio sets, and the Commission gave 510 broadcasts for schools. In the State schools were 137 motion and still picture projectors, and the Department of Public Instruction had 1,245 motion picture films available; whilst 12 private schools had projectors, with 96 motion films at their disposal.

Practical education for country children is also provided by travelling schools. Two railway carriages are equipped as Travelling Manual Training Schools for boys, and two as Travelling Domestic Science Schools for girls. In 1923, the Gatton Agricultural College was transferred to the Department of Public Instruction, and reorganised as the Queensland Agricultural High School and College. A School Medical Service and Travelling Dental Clinics, under the control of the Department of Health and Home Affairs, provide free treatment for school children.

At present, public education in Queensland is carried on under *The State Education Acts, 1875 to 1940*, and *The Technical Instruction Acts, 1908 to 1918*, at the following types of schools:—

(a) Primary schools—

- (i) State,
- (ii) Provisional,
- (iii) Correspondence,
- (iv) Special,
- (v) Rural,
- (vi) Intermediate.

(b) Secondary schools—

- (i) State High Schools,
- (ii) High "tops" to Primary Schools,
- (iii) State Commercial High School and College,
- (iv) Industrial High School,
- (v) Domestic Science High School.

(c) Queensland Agricultural High School and College.

(d) Technical Colleges.

(e) A Teachers' Training College, replacing pupil teacher system.

Primary education is free and compulsory for all children up to fourteen years of age or until they pass the scholarship examination; although, by special permission, they may leave school at less than fourteen years. Scholarships providing free education at secondary schools (State or denominational) are open to all children attending State or private schools, the qualifying scholarship examination being held annually.

Grammar Schools.—These are established under *The Grammar Schools Acts, 1860 to 1900*, and there are now eight—five for boys and three for girls. They are a characteristic Queensland institution, being semi-State in character, and are of interest as representing the first attempt by the State to make provision for secondary education. They are controlled by boards of trustees, and operate under subsidy from the State, and are inspected annually by the Department of Public Instruction. Other private schools are inspected only by request. The net enrolment at grammar schools for 1946 was 1,358 boys and 709 girls.

Other Private Schools.—These schools, of which there were 227 in 1946, are not subject to State control. The Roman Catholic Church conducted 191 of these schools, the Church of England 15, and other religious denominations 15, while 6 private schools were undenominational in character. Net enrolments for 1946 were—Roman Catholic, 14,635 boys and 15,147 girls, Church of England, 1,567 boys and 1,726 girls, other denominations, 846 boys and 1,512 girls, and undenominational schools, 81 boys and 98 girls.

Business Colleges.—There are 10 of these colleges; and in 1946 the aggregate enrolments were 441 males and 1,528 females.

Aboriginal Schools.—At 30th June, 1946, there were 30 aboriginal schools, all except one being under the control of the Director of Native Affairs, with an enrolment of 1,213 boys and 1,250 girls. Average attendance during 1945-46 was 1,047 boys and 1,126 girls.

Government Expenditure on Education.—The Government of Queensland spent £2,170,478 on State schools during 1945-46. This amounted to £2 0s. 0d. per head of the population, compared with £1 8s. 1d. in 1920-21

and 11s. 1d. in 1910-11, the year in which compulsory education was introduced. If Government expenditure on education and buildings is taken to include not only State schools but also subsidies to grammar schools, university, libraries, art galleries, &c., it amounted to £2,661,841 in 1945-46, or £2 9s. 1d. per head. In 1860, there were 73 children receiving education per 1,000 of mean population; in 1900, 224; and in 1946, 162. The decline since 1900 is due to the proportion of children of school age in the population decreasing because of lower birth rates and improved longevity.

State and Private Schools.—Particulars of State and private schools for the year 1946 are given in the following table.

SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND, 1946.

Type.	Schools at End of Year.	Teachers at End of Year.	Net Enrolment during Year.		Average Attendance during Year.	
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Primary—						
State—						
State ..	1,429	4,336	58,736	54,351	48,987	44,990
Provisional ..	51	62	540	466	426	373
Correspondence	1	90	4,079	3,955	1,803	1,934
Special ..	11	47	251	213	191	172
Rural ..	28	293	3,954	3,591	3,385	2,946
Intermediate	15 ^a	106	1,586	1,440	1,339	1,227
<i>Total State</i>	<i>1,522</i>	<i>4,934^b</i>	<i>69,146</i>	<i>64,016</i>	<i>56,131</i>	<i>51,642</i>
Private—						
Grammar ..	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	91	38	87	36
Other ..	227	1,582	14,091	15,240	13,008	13,796
<i>Total Private</i>	<i>227</i>	<i>1,582</i>	<i>14,182</i>	<i>15,278</i>	<i>13,095</i>	<i>13,832</i>
Total Primary ..	1,749	6,516	83,328	79,294	69,226	65,474
Secondary—						
State—						
High ..	19	327	2,562	2,217	2,167	1,895
High "Top" ..	17 ^d	100	453	431	370	367
<i>Total State</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>427^b</i>	<i>3,015</i>	<i>2,648</i>	<i>2,537</i>	<i>2,262</i>
Private—						
Grammar ..	8	103	1,267	671	1,202	642
Other ..	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>	3,038	3,243	2,805	2,936
<i>Total Private</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>4,305</i>	<i>3,914</i>	<i>4,007</i>	<i>3,578</i>
Total Secondary	27	530	7,320	6,562	6,544	5,840
Total All Schools..	1,776	7,046	90,648	85,856	75,770	71,314

^a Thirteen of these are attached to State schools, and are excluded from the total.

^b Including teachers temporarily absent on war service.

^c Included with Secondary schools.

^d High "tops" are attached to State schools, and are excluded from the total.

^e Included with Primary schools.

Vocational subjects are taught in the Rural and Intermediate schools, 48 vocational centres, and by two travelling cars. The number of scholars receiving instruction in manual training for wood, leather, and sheet metal work at the end of 1946 was 6,135, and in domestic science, 6,724.

The following table shows particulars of all primary and secondary schools for the last six years.

SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Schools.		Teachers.		Net Enrolment of Scholars.			Government Expenditure on State Schools. <i>b</i>
	State.	Other.	State. <i>a</i>	Other.	State.	Other.	Total.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.
1941	1,660	225	4,584 ^r	1,561	138,358	32,512	170,870	1,608
1942	1,589	218	4,022 ^r	1,345	137,450	28,914	166,364	1,538
1943	1,548	219	4,169 ^r	1,421	133,849	32,569	166,418	1,639
1944	1,546	219	4,343	1,483 ^r	135,451	35,006 ^r	170,457 ^r	1,859
1945	1,524 ^r	222	4,997	1,565	137,146	35,949	173,095	2,170
1946	1,541	235	5,275	1,685	138,825	37,679	176,504	<i>n</i>

a Excluding teachers temporarily absent on war service; 83 males and 3 females in 1946.

b For year ending 30th June following.

n Not available.

r Revised since last issue.

Ages of Scholars.—This information has been collected from all schools since 1939, and details for 1946 are given in the next table. The total scholars in this table is not the same as in the table on page 89 as the scholars in that table represent net enrolments during the year.

AGES OF SCHOLARS, QUEENSLAND, AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1946.

Age.	Primary Schools.			Secondary Schools.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 6 ..	4,406	4,263	8,669	..	..	..
6	9,171	8,731	17,902	..	..	..
7	9,754	9,359	19,113	..	..	..
8	9,429	8,724	18,153	..	..	..
9	9,283	8,949	18,232	..	..	..
10	9,058	8,661	17,719	..	..	..
11	8,512	8,157	16,669	..	3	3
12	7,973	7,912	15,885	20	24	44
13	7,142	6,901	14,043	354	279	633
14	3,582	3,109	6,691	1,754	1,697	3,451
15	675	461	1,136	2,397	2,331	4,728
16	29	31	60	1,589	1,321	2,910
17	8	15	23	774	496	1,270
18 and over	499	32	531	357	146	503
Total ..	79,521	75,305	154,826	7,245	6,297	13,542

Practically all children from the age of 6 years to 12 years were receiving full-time education. Of older age-groups, the proportions of all children in the State receiving full-time education were:—13 years, 93 per cent.; 14 years, 63 per cent.; 15 years, 34 per cent.; 16 years, 17 per cent.; and 17 years, 7 per cent.

Queensland Agricultural High School and College.—Of 461 students enrolled at this institution during 1946, 135, including 27 ex-servicemen,

were taking diploma courses in agriculture, dairying, stock, and horticulture, and 87 other ex-servicemen were taking refresher courses under the Rural Training Scheme.

School Examinations.—Scholars from State and private schools may enter for the Scholarship, and Junior and Senior Public University Examinations. The Scholarship, which is taken at about 13 years of age, entitles holders to free education for two years at an approved secondary school, State or private, but holders of State scholarships who pass the Junior University Examination in required subjects may be granted an extension of their scholarship for a further two years. The Junior University Examination follows after a two years course of secondary education, and a further two years brings the student to the Senior University Examination. The Junior University Examination is generally regarded by employers as satisfactory qualification for apprenticeship and clerical work, while the Senior University Examination qualifies for matriculation to the University. The next table gives the number of passes and the percentage of candidates who passed in each of the examinations for the last five years.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Scholarship.		Junior.		Senior.	
	Number of Passes.	Percentage Passed.	Number of Passes.	Percentage Passed.	Number of Passes.	Percentage Passed.
1942 ..	5,135	64	3,378	87	485	71
1943 ..	5,668	70	3,632	84	452	64
1944 ..	5,454	67	3,804	84	657	64
1945 ..	5,305	68	3,819	80	731	69
1946 ..	4,964	65	3,411	77	861	58

Technical Colleges.—There were 12 of these colleges in 1946, with 293 teachers. Ten of the teachers were engaged with correspondence classes, while 111 full-time and 172 part-time teachers were engaged with ordinary classes. Full-time students at classes numbered 229, and part-time, 11,683. The number of scholars taking diploma courses was 682, and apprentices, all part-time, totalled 5,633. The principal diploma courses were architecture, civil engineering, mechanical and electrical engineering, sheep and wool, sugar chemistry, and industrial chemistry. Correspondence courses are conducted by a Technical Correspondence School, and in 1946 there were 1,522, including 1,362 apprentices, taking these courses.

Teachers' Training College.—There were 525 students being trained as teachers in this college in 1946. Correspondence classes, for Junior, Senior, and Teachers' examinations, are also held, and during 1946 there were 677 correspondence students, including 344 persons serving in the armed services.

The evening classes formerly associated with the Teachers' Training College were abolished and Evening Tutorial classes established as a separate institution from the beginning of 1946. Enrolments during the year included 468 ordinary students and 110 part-time Commonwealth Post-War Reconstruction Training Scheme students. Full-time day courses were followed by 175 ex-servicemen under the same scheme.

2. UNIVERSITY.

The University of Queensland was established by *The University of Queensland Act, 1909*, and was opened on the 14th March, 1911. There are now Faculties of Art, Science, Engineering, Commerce, Agriculture, Law, Dentistry, Medicine, and Veterinary Science. The activities of the Faculty of Veterinary Science were suspended at the end of 1942 as a result of war conditions, and were resumed in part only at the beginning of 1945. The governing body of the University is a Senate. The number of members prescribed in the original University Act was 20—10 nominated triennially by the Governor in Council and 10 elected triennially by the University Council, which consists of members and past members of the Senate, graduates of three years' standing, donors of not less than £500 to the University, and others. The number of government nominees was increased to 15 under *The National Education Co-ordination and the University of Queensland Acts Amendment Act, 1941*.

Since its inception the University has been housed in temporary premises adjoining the Brisbane Domain. Expansion has necessitated the use of several buildings originally erected for use by the Technical College, and the use of certain temporary buildings. A Medical School Building, situated near the Brisbane General Hospital, was opened in August, 1939, and a Dental College, located in Turbot Street, in July, 1941. The erection of new permanent University buildings at St. Lucia on the Brisbane River was commenced in March, 1938. The first three St. Lucia buildings were to have been ready for occupation in March, 1943, but the work was interrupted in July, 1942, when the partly-completed buildings were taken over for war purposes. It has been necessary to erect temporary additional buildings on the Domain and Medical School sites, to acquire for use some ex-Service buildings at Victoria Park (near the Medical School), and to lease a building adjoining the Dental College in Turbot Street, to meet immediate post-war requirements. Part of the St. Lucia buildings will be used by the University in 1948.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Teaching Staff. <i>a</i>		Students. <i>b</i>			Revenue.			
	Pro-fessors.	Other.	Day.	Even-ing.	Exter-nal.	Govern-ment Aid. <i>c</i>	Students' Fees, &c.	From Private Foundations. <i>d</i>	From All Sources.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
1942	22	242	566	388	351	60,403	36,720	18,337	117,554
1943	20	231	581	297	539	45,861	38,938	13,500	103,281
1944	20	238	651	358	780	59,283	44,021	17,063	124,174
1945	19	260	761	501	962	59,404	53,571	19,209	136,196
1946	19	253	1,487	693	927	106,976	82,787	24,112	219,885

a Including part-time staff.

b Excluding students attending Extension Lectures at the University.

c Including grants from Governmental Authorities for special purposes.

d Excluding capital of new foundations. In 1946. these amounted to £2,076.

The University carries out research work in various subjects for the benefit of the State, and also conducts engineering and other tests. In addition to students doing research work, a staff of 18 special research workers is retained. A comprehensive reference library, containing nearly 84,000 works, is available at the University.

The following table shows the age distribution of students enrolled for the various courses and the number of degrees, diplomas, and certificates granted during 1946.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND.

AGES OF STUDENTS AND DEGREES, &C., CONFERRED, 1946.

Course.	Ages of Students.							Degrees, Diplomas, and Certificates Conferred.		
	16 to 18.	19.	20.	21.	22 to 25.	Over 25.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
Arts	66	88	55	44	175	436	864	18	27	45
Law	1	3	4	3	22	60	93	11	..	11
Commerce or Economics..	25	24	19	16	112	198	394	28	..	28
Education ..	2	2	7	3	31	214	259	14	7	21
Science ..	82	83	50	63	102	56	436	24	13	37
Medicine ..	70	71	52	47	128	48	416	28	5	33
Engineering ..	54	39	40	39	90	39	301	42	1	43
Agriculture ..	9	4	8	5	6	3	35	2	..	2
Veterinary Science ..	3	9	3	1	7	4	27	..	..	..
Dental Science ..	22	33	22	24	31	16	148	13	1	14
Music .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
Architecture ..	..	..	2	2	10	13	27	3	..	3
Physical Education ..	2	..	3	..	..	7	12	1	3	4
Physiotherapy ..	26	23	20	6	19	1	95	..	18	18
Total ..	362	379	285	253	733	1,095	3,107	185	78	263

3. SCIENCE AND ART.

Libraries.—Under *The Libraries Act*, 1943, the Library Board of Queensland was established. Its duty is to attain the fullest co-operation and improvement of the library facilities of the State, with the object of placing such facilities on a sound basis for the benefit and educational improvement of citizens generally. The Board must maintain co-operation between the Department of Public Instruction, which administers the Act, the University of Queensland, and such other local bodies or societies having for their object the encouragement of education, literature, and the arts and sciences, in order that the facilities available will be of the most benefit. The Board consists of six members, with the Librarian of the Public Library as secretary. The Public Library may establish branches throughout Queensland, or may amalgamate with the public library of any approved society. The Government may subsidise donations and subscriptions to the Board on a £ for £ basis, but not exceeding £5,000 in any year.

At present, Brisbane Public Library is the only public library in the State maintained by the Government. It is purely a reference library which contains over 50,000 books. In 1946, the Library Board was given custody of the Oxley Memorial Library, which had been established from the balance of a fund raised in connection with the Brisbane Centenary celebrations in 1923. The Oxley Memorial Library is to remain a separate library within the Public Library of Queensland, and its object is the promotion of Australian literature and literature relating to Australia.

Besides numerous private lending libraries, there are in Brisbane 25 libraries attached to Schools of Arts, the contents numbering 164,000 books. Outside Brisbane, there are 125 libraries containing about 378,000 books, which are operated in conjunction with Schools of Arts and other organisations. In some towns, however, they have been taken over by the Local Authority and controlled as municipal libraries. Provided the local bodies comply with conditions laid down by the Library Board, with the approval of the Governor in Council, they are eligible to receive subsidy on a £ for £ basis for expenditure on building and equipment, and 10s. for each £1 expenditure on books. Most institutions have availed themselves of the opportunity of receiving Government assistance to purchase books, and there has been a marked improvement in the contents of these libraries since the Library Board commenced operations.

In order to provide supplementary reading for country Schools of Arts the Government is subsidising the Queensland Schools of Arts Association, an organisation which circulates books under the box system to member institutions from a central library in Brisbane. The Library Board has, in addition, purchased reference works which have been issued on loan to the Association for circulation, and the Public Library has loaned books to the Bush Book Club for circulation among its members.

Museums and Art Galleries.—The Queensland Museum, Brisbane, was founded in 1855 and moved to its present building in 1901. It is entirely maintained by the State Government. The museum comprises exhibited and reference collections of zoology, geology, and ethnology, which are principally, but not exclusively, Australian; there is, for example, the excellent series of ethnological material formed by Sir William McGregor in New Guinea.

The Queensland Geological Survey Museum has branches in Townsville, opened in 1886, and in Brisbane, opened in 1892.

The National Art Gallery, Brisbane, also maintained by the State Government, was opened on 29th March, 1895. There are 633 pictures, 336 of which have been presented, and 297 have been purchased.

Science.—Important scientific work is conducted by the Department of Agriculture and Stock, and the Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, both being concerned with the application of practical scientific methods to production, and the eradication of stock and plant diseases. These activities are co-ordinated with those of the University, which is also linked with the Department of Health in matters under the jurisdiction of that Department, including problems of nutrition. The Royal Society and a number of specialist bodies promote activities in many fields of scientific research.

4. SUPERVISION OF HEALTH.

The Health Acts, 1937 to 1945, are administered by the Director-General of Health and Medical Services, under the direction of the Minister for Health and Home Affairs. The executive staff consists of the Director-General, Deputy Director-General, State Health Officer, and twenty-seven food and sanitary inspectors and cadets. In addition, there is a Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology under the control of a Director assisted by a medical officer, bacteriologists, and ancillary staff. Among other duties, the staff of this Laboratory performs any necessary medico-legal work. A medical officer controls the Enthetic Diseases Section with the assistance of two female medical officers, while a microscopist and an inspector have charge of the Hookworm Campaign. A Weil's Disease Campaign with headquarters in Innisfail, North Queensland, is operating with a staff of six health inspectors.

The following services also come under the purview of the Department:—School Health Services, Maternal and Child Welfare Services, Chemical Laboratory, Mental Hygiene, and Supervision of Private Hospitals. During 1946, a qualified Nutrition Adviser was appointed, and also a Section of Industrial Hygiene in charge of a medical officer was instituted.

Branch offices, in charge of inspectors, are located at Toowoomba, Rockhampton, Mackay, Townsville, and Cairns, which, in conjunction with the Brisbane staff, are responsible for the enforcement of provisions of the Health Act and Regulations dealing with Food and Drugs, Milk Sellers, Health (Food Supply), Fish Supply, Poisons, Footwear, &c., and are concerned in a supervisory capacity with Local Authority health administration.

During recent years, health authorities have been advocating that "prevention is better than cure" for some diseases where the death rate is high, especially of young children, and a system of immunisation of young children is being carried out by Local Authorities as a preventive of diphtheria and whooping cough.

Diphtheria.—Diphtheria prophylaxis by means of formalised toxoid has continued to grow in favour, and, in proportion to population, more children have been immunised in Queensland than in any other State in the Commonwealth. It has been observed that in a few instances children who have submitted to immunising measures have later developed diphtheria, but no deaths have occurred in such cases.

Within the Greater Brisbane area, the City Health Authority, in conjunction with the School Health Services, carries out a full programme of diphtheria immunisation of school and pre-school children, both at the schools and daily at the City Hall. These measures are exercising a beneficial effect. It is estimated that 80 per cent. of children in Brisbane between the ages of 1 and 12 years have been immunised. Similar campaigns are carried out by many other Local Authorities.

Among the many thousands of children annually immunised against diphtheria in Queensland by the formalised toxoid method, no instance of dangerous symptoms arising therefrom has been reported, and the people of the State are being educated to the value of diphtheria immunisation. Alum toxoid has not been employed for public immunisation in Queensland.

Whooping Cough.—As a result of the improvement in efficacy of the pertussis or whooping cough vaccine, a number of Local Authorities are making preparations for a campaign against this disease. The Brisbane City Council has already commenced, and is immunising children free of charge at four sessions per week, in addition to which its Medical Officer of Health visits institutions for this purpose.

Although it is too early to give an authoritative statement on the results obtained, it would appear that immunisation against whooping cough will be a step forward in the prevention of a disease which adds greatly to the death rate of young children.

5. HOSPITALS.

There is a system of public hospitals throughout the State. The Brisbane General, South Brisbane Auxiliary, the Children's, and the Brisbane Women's Hospitals, provide public hospital accommodation for Brisbane. In addition, there are 73 private hospitals registered in the State, 30 per cent. of which are in Brisbane. The Mater Misericordiae (R.C.) has public, intermediate, private, and children's sections, and St. Martin's (C.E.) is a large private hospital. In the whole State on 1st July, 1947, there were 113 public hospitals, a tuberculosis sanatorium, and 7 ambulance brigades, which were administered by 63 District Hospitals Boards. Five other hospitals received aid from the Government. There were also 105 public maternity hospitals or sections of the above hospitals.

Public Hospitals supply free consultation and treatment, including radiological and pathological service, to out-patients. In-patient treatment in the public wards is also free. In conjunction with public hospitals, thirteen dental clinics are in operation and more are proposed.

Leper settlements are situated at Peel Island in Moreton Bay, and at Fantome Island, near Townsville, each with a full-time medical officer. The former is for white persons only, and the latter for aborigines. In Brisbane there is an Institution for the Blind, and an Institution for the Deaf, particulars of which are included in the table on page 105.

Public Hospitals.—Prior to 1923, the public hospitals were under the control of local committees elected by subscribers and endowed by the Government. *The Hospitals Act, 1923*, subsequently superseded by *The Hospitals Act, 1936*, provided for the grouping of hospitals in adjacent districts, under the authority of a board. *The Hospitals Act Amendment Act, 1944*, provided, as from 1st July, 1945, that all of the public hospitals in the State would come within the jurisdiction of District Hospitals Boards. Each board consists of not less than five and not more than nine members, including the chairman. One of the members is a representative elected by the component Local Authorities. The chairman and the remaining members are appointed by the Governor in Council.

The State Government is responsible for the net annual cost of administration and maintenance of all hospitals controlled by Hospital Boards, but from 1st January, 1946, the Commonwealth, under the Hospital Benefits Scheme, has paid six shillings per patient per day for patients in public and private sections of public hospitals. The State

Government agreed not to make any charge for patients in public sections of public hospitals. The Commonwealth subsidy of six shillings per patient per day extends to approved private hospitals.

The progress of public hospitals in Queensland during ten years is shown in the following table.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND.^a

Year.	Hospitals.	Staff.		Patients Treated.		Deaths during Year.	Expenditure.
		Medical.	Other.	General.	Maternity.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1936-37 ^b	118	371	3,531	91,731	9,570	3,756	1,026,436
1937-38 ^b	119	384	4,054	97,430	10,452	3,988	1,174,292
1938-39 ^c	121	379	4,317	99,226	12,117	4,041	1,450,657
1939-40	120	375	4,435	104,670	13,065	4,180	1,421,150
1940-41	118	374	4,563	110,539	13,817	4,109	1,466,816
1941-42	119	324	4,782	110,269	14,852	4,373	1,657,285
1942-43	119	326	5,024	114,291	14,499	4,563	1,597,646
1943-44	119	341	5,125	118,253	16,752	4,892	1,703,096
1944-45	118	342	5,047	117,830	19,473	4,585	1,788,898
1945-46	119	363	5,481	127,917	19,470	4,952	1,991,139 ^d

^a Including Government sanatoria and lazarets, and subsidised private hospitals.

^b Excluding Peel Island and Fantome Island lazarets.

^c Excluding Fantome Island lazaret.

^d Excluding £90,996 expenditure from loans.

The following table gives particulars of public hospitals in the various States during 1945-46.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, AUSTRALIA, 1945-46.^a

State.	Hospitals.	In-Patients.			Receipts.		
		Treated during Year.	Deaths during Year.	Remaining at End of Year.	Government Contributions. ^b	Total.	
	No.	No.	Per 1,000 of Pop.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N. S. Wales	223	282,485	96	9,831	11,848	2,221	4,490
Victoria ..	75	93,108	46	4,966	5,382	1,956	3,369
Queensland	119	147,387	136	4,952	5,664	1,437	1,936
S. Australia	58	46,698	74	2,341	2,277	467	849
W. Australia	87	56,056	115	1,822	2,053	489	785
Tasmania..	23	27,203	109	1,075	1,246	230	398
A. C. T.	1	2,889	187	56	96	33	39
Total ..	586	655,826	88	25,043	28,566	6,833	11,866

^a Figures for Victoria and W. Australia are for the year 1945.

^b Including Commonwealth Hospital Benefits.

The table on pages 98-101 gives particulars of the year 1945-46 of the staff, patients treated, and finances of public hospitals in the various statistical divisions of Queensland. The total for all hospitals in each division is given together with separate particulars for each Board.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS,

Name of Statistical Division and Hospital Board or Hospital.	Hospitals.	Staff.			Patients Treated during Year.			Average Daily Number Resident In- Patients.
		Medical.	Nursing.	Other.	In-Patients.		Out- Patients.	
					General.	Maternity		
(i) Boards	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>Moreton</i>	13	137	1,290	826	45,934	7,998	86,889	2,219
Brisbane and S.C.	8	115	1,160	739	40,595	7,301	72,093	2,025
Ipswich	4	21	118	81	4,760	526	14,501	179
Laidley	1	1	12	6	579	171	295	15
<i>Maryborough</i>	14	27	433	273	16,399	2,460	45,036	628
Biggenden	1	1	12	10	453	102	83	18
Bundaberg	3	4	120	77	4,286	731	7,185	178
Eidsvold-Cracow	2	3	12	7	459	72	798	12
Gayndah	1	2	13	8	572	97	901	18
Gympie	1	3	70	47	2,392	507	7,066	112
Isis	1	2	12	8	448	89	934	16
Kingaroy	2	5	53	31	2,431	174	1,926	77
Maryborough	1	3	109	66	3,394	441	23,846	137
Mundubbera	1	2	9	7	591	73	853	16
Wienholt	1	2	23	12	1,373	174	1,444	44
<i>Downs</i>	11	40	285	165	11,713	2,679	18,608	464
Chinchilla	1	2	20	12	792	117	631	24
Dalby	2	3	33	20	1,148	343	679	53
Goondiwindi	1	2	14	14	810	157	1,245	28
Inglewood	2	2	14	8	394	121	194	13
Miles	1	2	10	1	491	62	688	13
Stanthorpe	1	3	28	20	1,805	207	589	48
Tara	1	2	10	6	320	45	765	10
Toowoomba	1	18	113	77	3,883	1,307	12,361	205
Warwick	1	6	43	7	2,070	320	1,456	70
<i>Roma</i>	7	7	76	50	2,910	431	6,407	91
Balonne	3	3	22	19	973	108	2,702	28
Roma	4	4	54	31	1,937	323	3,705	63
<i>South Western</i>	6	10	49	42	2,282	277	5,426	67
Charleville	2	6	31	23	1,425	191	2,191	40
Cunnamulla	2	3	8	12	601	63	2,116	20
Quilpie	2	1	10	7	256	23	1,119	7
<i>Rockhampton</i>	9	15	191	156	7,604	1,003	23,025	286
Banana	2	2	22	19	861	128	1,821	22
Gladstone	2	2	28	21	1,177	109	5,012	44
Monto	1	1	11	9	552	152	780	20
Mount Morgan	1	2	23	18	923	183	8,116	45
Rockhampton	2	7	101	84	3,874	414	6,649	149
Taroom	1	1	6	5	217	17	647	6
<i>Central Western</i>	13	12	90	79	3,517	536	13,546	122
Alpha	1	1	6	3	201	27	441	6
Barcaldine	2	2	14	9	423	73	1,839	18
Blackall	2	2	16	15	640	82	638	16
Clermont	2	2	9	9	442	95	2,808	20
Emerald	1	1	10	7	489	60	1,208	22
Longreach	3	2	24	25	956	146	3,710	30
Springure	1	1	6	7	237	43	1,985	7
Tambo	1	1	5	4	129	10	917	3

QUEENSLAND, 1945-46.

Government Precepts or Endow- ment.	Receipts.				Expenditure.			Average Cost per In- Patient per Day. <i>b</i>	
	Private Contribu- tions.	Patients' Payments	Other.	Total.	Mainten- ance and Adminis- tration.	Other. <i>a</i>	Total.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
543,196	1,505	151,359	13,605	709,665	634,616	81,577	716,193	15	8
496,608	577	132,875	12,527	642,587	571,116	75,947	647,063	15	5
42,286	916	16,847	1,014	61,063	58,030	5,480	63,510	17	9
4,302	12	1,637	64	6,015	5,470	150	5,620	20	0
168,922	2,695	57,073	1,471	230,161	217,224	18,596	235,820	19	0
6,400	82	1,330	33	7,845	8,459	26	8,485	25	9
42,305	524	14,884	652	58,365	54,605	3,622	58,227	16	9
4,915	246	614	149	5,924	6,412	244	6,656	29	1
4,790	..	1,727	48	6,565	6,944	297	7,241	21	8
26,386	1,119	9,099	..	36,604	35,002	3,644	38,646	17	2
6,125	5	1,673	153	7,956	8,007	355	8,362	28	2
22,616	584	4,842	116	28,158	28,069	425	28,494	20	0
39,929	86	16,959	77	57,051	48,096	9,313	57,409	19	3
6,525	9	1,459	38	8,031	7,421	128	7,549	25	2
8,931	40	4,486	205	13,662	14,209	542	14,751	17	11
112,688	1,729	37,950	3,659	156,026	155,462	6,757	162,219	18	4
9,483	12	2,012	37	11,544	11,818	52	11,870	26	9
10,545	12	5,365	2,530	18,452	20,937	171	21,108	21	9
7,924	44	3,087	300	11,355	11,219	756	11,975	22	0
5,400	13	1,095	..	6,508	7,128	34	7,162	30	1
6,700	318	953	38	8,009	7,966	223	8,189	33	10
11,393	405	3,573	10	15,381	15,316	198	15,514	17	4
4,281	301	506	291	5,379	5,390	240	5,630	29	3
43,328	527	14,384	150	58,389	54,549	4,665	59,214	14	7
13,634	97	6,975	303	21,009	21,139	418	21,557	16	8
39,480	23	9,459	1,995	50,957	48,986	1,753	50,739	29	7
15,674	..	2,563	1,505	19,742	18,568	442	19,010	36	7
23,806	23	6,896	490	31,215	30,418	1,311	31,729	26	6
28,145	24	6,628	153	34,950	37,710	2,830	40,540	30	10
16,353	..	4,305	42	20,700	22,233	834	23,067	30	4
6,137	21	1,784	47	7,989	8,771	1,635	10,406	24	4
5,655	3	539	64	6,261	6,706	361	7,067	51	4
114,427	1,313	23,065	4,624	143,429	122,081	12,369	134,450	23	5
11,719	341	1,578	69	13,707	13,919	307	14,226	34	1
13,180	7	4,437	108	17,732	15,928	2,832	18,760	20	0
5,032	192	2,156	..	7,380	8,261	226	8,487	22	11
12,000	681	2,361	198	15,240	13,441	1,822	15,263	16	4
69,970	92	12,097	4,234	86,393	67,327	7,058	74,385	24	8
2,526	..	436	15	2,977	3,205	124	3,329	30	4
60,495	288	11,528	1,698	74,009	77,278	7,526	84,804	34	3
6,752	164	655	39	7,610	6,228	893	7,121	54	0
8,227	..	1,031	1,187	10,445	9,648	1,361	11,009	29	4
9,687	7	1,652	..	11,346	12,564	125	12,689	42	9
3,000	21	1,739	77	4,837	8,144	1,235	9,379	22	1
6,000	40	1,789	42	7,871	8,130	343	8,473	19	11
18,924	25	3,541	161	22,651	23,340	2,561	25,901	43	3
4,625	25	863	..	5,513	5,130	580	5,710	37	5
3,280	6	258	192	3,736	4,094	428	4,522	66	6

PUBLIC HOSPITALS.

Name of Statistical Division and Hospital Board or Hospital.	Hospitals.	Staff.			Patients Treated during Year.			Average Daily Number Resident In- Patients.
		Medical.	Nursing.	Other.	In-Patients.		Out- Patients.	
					General.	Maternity		
(i) Boards— <i>contd.</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>Mackay</i>	1	6	65	37	3,238	180	4,634	140
<i>Mackay</i>	1	6	65	37	3,238	180	4,634	140
<i>Townsville</i>	8	19	227	160	9,602	1,511	24,574	334
<i>Ayr</i>	2	3	37	28	1,473	211	7,065	59
<i>Bowen</i>	3	4	47	40	1,904	301	9,190	68
<i>Charters Towers</i> ..	1	2	33	22	938	180	1,472	32
<i>Townsville</i>	2	10	110	70	5,287	819	6,847	175
<i>Cairns</i>	13	20	257	181	12,236	1,680	45,896	392
<i>Atherton</i>	3	3	52	26	2,405	375	11,584	92
<i>Cairns</i>	3	5	99	88	4,631	698	18,815	152
<i>Innisfail</i>	1	5	37	27	2,420	287	3,481	60
<i>Mareeba</i>	4	5	32	19	1,311	149	5,827	49
<i>Mossman</i>	1	1	16	8	644	61	4,422	18
<i>Tully</i>	1	1	21	13	825	110	1,767	21
<i>Far Western</i>	2	2	13	10	653	73	2,099	24
<i>Boulia</i>	1	1	3	3	119	8	492	3
<i>Winton</i>	1	1	10	7	534	65	1,607	21
<i>Peninsula</i>	2	2	13	13	285	6	715	20
<i>Cook</i>	1	1	4	5	177	5	582	5
<i>Thursday Is.</i>	1	1	9	8	108	1	133	15
<i>North Western</i>	11	8	66	58	3,514	363	16,416	95
<i>Cloncurry</i>	1	2	10	7	567	66	836	23
<i>Etheridge</i>	2	..	3	4	106	5	1,132	3
<i>Hughenden</i>	1	1	12	7	651	73	1,218	15
<i>McKinlay</i>	1	1	8	6	272	25	631	8
<i>Mount Isa</i>	2	3	22	18	1,499	137	10,642	33
<i>Normanton</i>	3	..	6	10	175	21	649	7
<i>Richmond</i>	1	1	5	6	244	36	1,308	6
Total Boards ..	110	305	3,055	2,050	119,887	19,197	293,271	4,882
(ii) Other Hospitals								
<i>Moreton</i>	4	48	194	77	5,994	119	17,318	295
<i>Mater Misericordiae</i> ..	1	30	131	50	3,625	..	8,762	169
<i>Mater Children's</i> ..	1	16	55	11	2,314	..	8,556	77
<i>Peel Is. Lazaret</i> ..	1	1	4	13	55	..	..	45
<i>S. Army Women's</i> ..	1	1	4	3	..	119	..	4
<i>Downs</i>	1	7	37	9	1,884	4	1,252	61
<i>St. Vincent's</i>	1	7	37	9	1,884	4	1,252	61
<i>Rockhampton</i>	2	2	14	35	53	150	..	27
<i>S. Army Women's</i> ..	1	1	3	4	..	150	..	5
<i>Westwood Sanatm.</i> ..	1	1	11	31	53	..	..	22
<i>Townsville</i>	1	1	5	2	81	..	..	71
<i>Fantome Is. Lazaret</i> ..	1	1	5	2	81	..	..	71
<i>Far Western</i>	1	..	2	1	18	..	225	1
<i>Birdsville</i>	1	..	2	1	18	..	225	1
Total Other ..	9	58	252	124	8,030	273	18,795	455
Total All Hospitals	119	363	3,307	2,174	127,917	19,470	312,066	5,337

a Including expenditure on dental clinics, out-patients, buildings, new furniture, interest, redemption of loans, and trust funds.

QUEENSLAND, 1945-46—continued.

Government Precepts or Endow- ment.	Receipts.				Expenditure.			Average Cost per In- Patient per Day. b
	Private Contribu- tions.	Patients' Payments	Other.	Total.	Mainte- nance and Adminis- tration.	Other. a	Total.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.
25,574	..	7,360	69	33,003	34,059	4,732	38,791	13 4
25,574	..	7,360	69	33,003	34,059	4,732	38,791	13 4
138,028	2,886	31,376	1,159	173,449	148,617	20,008	168,625	24 3
27,928	448	3,740	7	32,123	29,305	2,900	32,205	26 3
27,467	2,067	4,696	168	34,398	26,798	9,180	35,978	21 7
17,382	133	2,930	244	20,689	17,808	1,199	19,007	30 10
65,251	238	20,010	740	86,239	74,706	6,729	81,435	23 4
126,598	3,393	33,308	1,947	165,246	158,655	12,124	170,779	22 2
24,066	2,405	5,634	37	32,142	29,668	3,407	33,075	17 9
51,497	48	13,703	271	65,519	63,750	3,481	67,231	23 1
20,319	871	5,518	..	26,708	26,885	1,305	28,190	24 9
14,600	44	4,163	1,556	20,363	19,394	2,239	21,633	21 8
7,695	12	1,673	45	9,425	8,467	1,210	9,677	25 4
8,421	13	2,617	38	11,089	10,491	482	10,973	26 7
6,636	32	1,756	35	8,459	11,698	787	12,485	27 5
1,750	25	217	..	1,992	2,853	80	2,933	64 4
4,886	7	1,539	35	6,467	8,845	707	9,552	23 2
2,956	..	406	17	3,379	3,471	570	4,041	23 6
1,500	..	406	17	1,923	2,131	500	2,631	25 8
1,456	..	..	..	1,456	1,340	70	1,410	20 8
32,129	299	9,485	2,615	44,528	49,886	6,400	56,286	28 10
6,034	17	1,152	8	7,211	8,655	467	9,122	20 10
1,000	42	271	202	1,515	1,707	522	2,229	28 5
6,660	..	1,621	64	8,345	8,279	319	8,598	30 6
1,786	113	1,055	126	3,080	5,553	88	5,641	36 3
10,632	126	4,226	2,038	16,422	15,757	4,422	20,179	26 4
1,000	1	558	45	1,604	3,934	277	4,211	34 0
5,617	..	602	132	6,351	6,001	305	6,306	51 10
1,399,274	14,187	380,753	33,047	1,827,261	1,699,743	176,029	1,875,772	19 1
19,083	2,667	48,787	1,920	72,457	85,000	..	85,000	15 9
3,835	1,823	36,644	1,070	43,372	52,550	..	52,550	17 0
1,543	601	10,096	690	12,930	16,474	..	16,474	11 9
13,527	..	..	..	13,527	13,527	..	13,527	16 6
178	243	2,047	160	2,628	2,449	..	2,449	30 11
1,000	1,011	13,399	1,398	16,808	9,496	1,438	10,934	8 6
1,000	1,011	13,399	1,398	16,808	9,496	1,438	10,934	8 6
10,935	36	1,473	242	12,686	11,221	1,296	12,517	22 8
287	36	1,473	226	2,022	1,853	..	1,853	19 2
10,648	..	..	16	10,664	9,368	1,296	10,664	23 4
6,469	..	..	..	6,469	6,469	..	6,469	5 0
6,469	..	..	..	6,469	6,469	..	6,469	5 0
..	140	8	9	157	235	212	447	29 2
..	140	8	9	157	235	212	447	29 2
37,487	3,854	63,667	3,569	108,577	112,421	2,946	115,367	13 6
1,436,761	18,041	444,420	36,616	1,935,838	1,812,164	178,975	1,991,139	18 8

b Maintenance and administration expenditure per in-patient per day.

Mental Diseases Hospitals.—A general discussion on the incidence of insanity in the State will be found in section 8 of Chapter 3. The following table shows the operations of the various establishments conducted by the Queensland Government for the treatment of diseases of the mental system. Four are hospitals for the insane, and one a hospital for epileptic patients. All are supported by the Government, and all expenditure, in excess of patients' fees and contributions, is met from State revenue. The hospitals are under the control of the Department of Health and Home Affairs, and there is a Director of Mental Hygiene, who reports annually on the conduct of these institutions.

MENTAL DISEASES HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Hos- pitals.	Staff.		Patients Treated during Year.	Re- covered and Re- lieved.	Deaths.	Patients at End of Year.		Expendi- ture.
		Medi- cal.	Other.				Males.	Females	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1936-37 ^a	4	7	535	3,993	265	268	1,978	1,473	233,804
1937-38 ^a	4	7	543	4,064	214	287	2,062	1,482	242,598
1938-39 ^a	4	8	554	4,187	263	258	2,100	1,550	255,397
1939-40 ^a	4	8	572	4,206	250	257	2,109	1,583	271,383
1940-41..	5	9	569	4,303	296	220	2,135	1,637	275,022
1941-42..	5	9	575	4,343	307	294	2,068	1,667	314,593
1942-43..	5	9	531	4,579	383	260	2,060	1,689	296,374
1943-44..	5	10	571	4,715	455	270	2,035	1,784	335,631
1944-45..	5	10	637	4,467	350	269	2,029	1,811	350,711
1945-46..	5	11	609	4,642	337	297	2,050	1,826	364,667

^a Not including Reception House at Townsville, which prior to 1940-41 was not classed as a Mental Hospital.

6. AMBULANCES.

A sub-centre of the Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade is established in most districts of the State, and, at 1st July, 1947, there were 85 such sub-centres. With the exception of brigades controlled by local hospital boards (seven sub-centres at 1st July, 1947), the control is vested in a local committee, consisting of members elected triennially by subscribers of not less than £1 per annum and Government representatives.

The local committee is responsible for the raising and disbursement of funds, the Government endowing subscriptions, &c., at the rate of 7s. 6d. in the £.

The general committee of the Q.A.T.B., consisting of a representative of each sub-centre, controls the policy of the ambulance brigade and gives assistance where necessary to the sub-centres.

AMBULANCE TRANSPORT BRIGADE, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Brigade Sub-Centres.	Staff.	Cases.				Expenditure.
			Attendance at Accidents.	Treated at Headquarters.	Disinfecting and Fumigating.	Transport to and from Hospitals, &c.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1936-37	75	764	30,762	90,807	266	95,795	112,111
1937-38	75	767	32,398	100,754	151	103,011	114,854
1938-39	76	804	35,719	104,037	177	109,919	120,567
1939-40	76	809	34,790	101,055	320	116,079	131,517
1940-41	75	816	31,234	97,143	216	117,659	132,277
1941-42	75	858	30,623	92,902	169	113,351	134,317
1942-43	74	873	30,405	92,915	165	122,512	140,728
1943-44	77	885	31,885	100,625	195	132,287	161,366
1944-45	80	870	34,316	113,423	138	138,636	179,368
1945-46	83	902	41,709	137,247	200	160,151	201,897

7. MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE.

There is a system of Maternal and Child Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics financed by the State Government and administered by the Director of Maternal and Child Welfare. At the 30th June, 1946, there were 172 Maternal and Child Welfare Centres in the State, comprising 34 resident centres and 138 sub-centres, and 2 Ante-Natal Clinics with 7 sub-centres. In the metropolitan area there were 6 resident centres and 33 sub-centres of Maternal and Child Welfare, and 2 Ante-Natal Clinics with 7 sub-centres. An Infant Welfare Railway Car is an adjunct to the work of Maternal and Child Welfare, visiting centres in the Winton-Hughenden-Mount Isa area. Particulars of operations for five years are given in the table on the next page.

Two correspondence sections have been established; one to provide advice for expectant mothers in remote parts of the State and to which mothers can send enquiries, and the other where country mothers, who are unable through distance or ill-health to attend Child Welfare Centres, can obtain advice on feeding babies, &c.

There are two training schools in Brisbane and one in Toowoomba. At one Brisbane school, registered nurses may qualify, by examination after four months' training, for a Child Welfare Certificate issued by the Nurses' Registration Board. At the other Brisbane school and at Toowoomba, untrained girls may qualify after 12 months' training for a Child Welfare Assistant's Certificate issued by the State Department of Health. These three homes admit into residence, for skilled care and feeding supervision, premature and weakling babies, and those having feeding difficulties; mothers are admitted with babies when necessary. A Maternal and Child Welfare Home is in operation at Sandgate for the care of children whose mothers have been admitted to hospital for confinement, or whose mothers have been taken ill and for whose care no suitable arrangements can be made. There are also 12 Pre-school Centres for the examination of children under school age.

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
Maternal and Child Welfare Centres—					
Resident Centres .. No.	34	34	34	34	34
Sub-Centres .. No.	130	132	134	136	138
Patients Sent to Hospital or to Own Doctor No.	3,434	3,350	3,471	3,208	2,666
New Cases Seen—					
Infants .. No.	12,902	12,205	14,513 ^a	15,615 ^a	15,389 ^a
Expectant Mothers No.	1,713	1,519	1,548	1,259	1,036
Total Attendances at Clinics .. No.	271,137	277,415	308,424	342,985	252,726
New Cases Seen by Clinic Doctors .. No.	2,706	2,550	1,638	1,266	1,145
Attendances to See Clinic Doctors .. No.	3,758	3,375	2,068	1,680	1,441
New Born Babies Visited .. No.	15,754	16,261	19,141	20,827	20,246
Subsequent Visits .. No.	3,148	2,396	2,446	2,692	2,373
Ante-Natal Clinics—					
Resident Centres .. No.	2	2	2	2	2
Sub-Centres .. No.	8	9	8	8	7
New Cases Seen .. No.	653	618	405	409	422
Total Attendances at Clinics .. No.	2,701	2,485	1,856	1,944	1,459
Total Expenditure .. £	32,348	37,087	49,541	55,036	59,065

^a Infants under 12 months only.

There are in Brisbane 2 Creches and 5 Kindergartens, controlled by separate committees, each of which sends a delegate to a central committee of the Creche and Kindergarten Association of Queensland. A small fee is charged for services, money is raised by subscription, and a Government grant is received. In 1945-46, total receipts were £12,652, including £3,500 Government aid.

During the recent war a large number of small kindergartens and child minding centres were established. These are mostly controlled by churches or local committees of interested persons. The Brisbane City Council has established a modern centre at the City Hall.

8. CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Care of the aged, destitute, and orphans is provided by a large number of public and private institutions. Statistics of 49 institutions were available at 30th June, 1946, and the next table shows these particulars grouped according to the nature of the institutions. Of the 16 benevolent asylums for aged or destitute adults, 2 were State institutions, and 14 were operated by religious denominations or private organisations. Six of the latter received Government aid. The 5 refugees and night shelters include 2 homes for prisoners just released from gaol which received £470 from the Government.

The 26 children's homes vary from purely reformatory schools to those which care for orphans and destitute children. The State Children's

Department operates 5 of these, and placed State children (see below) in 20 of the others during 1945-46. The number of State children in the 26 institutions at 30th June, 1946, was 653 boys and 377 girls.

For convenience, particulars of the Government Institutions for the Blind and for the Deaf have been included in the following table.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1945-46.

Type of Institution.	Institutions.	Inmates.				Receipts.	
		Admitted during Year.	Died during Year.	Remaining at 30th June.		Government Aid.	Total.
				M.	F.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£
State Benevolent Asylums	2	476	254	806	189	60,618	101,987
Other Benevolent Asylums	14	303	47	265	342	3,298	49,291
Refuges and Night Shelters	5	171 ^a	1	2 ^a	8 ^a	570	7,064
State Industrial Schools and Orphanages	5	695	1	144	29	21,276	21,276
Other Industrial Schools and Orphanages	21	942	3	718	656	40,218	77,901
Institutions for Blind and Deaf	2	58	1	124	66	18,572	46,397
Total	49	2,645	307	1,999	1,290	144,552	303,916

^a Not including figures for three of these institutions which have no regular inmates but supply beds for the night only. In 1945-46, they supplied 44,666 beds for men, and 11,385 beds for women.

9. STATE CHILDREN.

The State Children's Department deals with all matters relating to children who have been committed to the care of the State by the Courts on account of lawlessness or neglect, or have been admitted to the State's care by special application.

There were 5,143 children in the care of the Department at the 30th June, 1946, and the following table shows where they were placed.

STATE CHILDREN, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1940. <i>a</i>	1941. <i>a</i>	1942. <i>a</i>	1943. <i>a</i>	1945. <i>b</i>	1946. <i>b</i>
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Inmates of Institutions	1,002	943	962	1,019	1,086	1,015
In Hospitals	35	43	36	18	53	37
Boarded Out with Foster Mothers	443	453	459	426	372	325
Boarded Out with Female Relatives	5,324	4,953	3,957	3,353	3,166	3,350
Sent to Employers	381	373	340	315	327	324
Released on Probation	152	146	160	173	148	92
Miscellaneous	6	9	14	18	19	
Total	7,343	6,920	5,928	5,322	5,171	5,143

a As at 31st December.

b As at 30th June.

10. INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

Invalid and old-age pensions are paid by the Commonwealth Government. Old-age pensions have been in operation since 1st July, 1909, and invalid pensions since 15th December, 1910. At first, the maximum rate of pension was £26 per annum. The rate was varied from time to time, until, in December, 1940, it stood at £52 per annum. Amending legislation fixed the rate at £54 12s. per annum to operate from 26th December, 1940, subject to quarterly variation of one or more sixpences in accordance with changes in the "C" Series Retail Prices Index Number. In 1943, further legislation abandoned the principle of adjusting the maximum rate of pension in accordance with fluctuations in retail prices. The standard maximum rate was fixed at £70 4s. per annum (27s. per week), and it was provided that that rate might not be altered without the approval of Parliament. From 1st July, 1945, the rate was raised to 32s. 6d. per week, and from 3rd July, 1947, to 37s. 6d. per week.

Old-age pensions are paid to men above the age of 65 years and to women above 60 years. Pensioners must have lived continuously in Australia for twenty years. Invalid pensions are paid to persons above the age of 16 who have lived in Australia for five years continuously and are permanently incapacitated or blind.

A pension is not paid to anyone of bad character, to anyone who, directly or indirectly, deprives himself or herself of income or property in order to receive a pension, or to any person who possesses property (excluding the home in which he or she permanently resides) exceeding £650 in value.

The maximum rate of invalid and old-age pensions is £1 17s. 6d. a week. Any outside income in excess of £1 a week necessitates a corresponding reduction in the pension rate, while outside income of £2 17s. 6d. a week precludes the grant of pension. Possession of property of over £50 in value causes a reduction in the rate of pension. In the case of husband and wife, the income and property of each is considered half of the total of both.

Wives of invalid pensioners may receive a pension of £1 a week, payment of which is subject to a means test. An allowance of 5s. a week is paid for one child under 16, not covered by Child Endowment.

A funeral benefit of up to £10 is payable towards costs which have been incurred for the funeral of an invalid or old-age pensioner.

A special provision for permanently blind persons allows an outside income of £5 7s. 6d. per week without affecting the full pension rate. Pensioners who are inmates of benevolent asylums may receive a maximum pension of 13s. per week. The balance of the pension is payable to the institution towards the pensioner's maintenance.

The number of invalid and old-age pensioners in all States in 1911 was 82,953. Their number increased steadily to a maximum of 336,053 in 1942, but decreased, largely on account of the greater tendency for old persons to remain at work during the war, to 310,915 in 1945, and rose again to 327,694 in 1946. In 1910-11, £1,847,000 was paid in invalid

and old-age pensions, and, with increasing numbers of pensioners and increased rates of pension, the amount rose steadily to £22,293,000 in 1942-43. The cost was slightly less in 1943-44 and 1944-45 at £21,699,000 and £21,701,000 respectively, but rose to £26,962,000 in 1945-46.

The following table shows details of invalid and old-age pensions paid in the State of Queensland during the last five years.

INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Pensioners. <i>a</i>					Total Payments.	Pensioners per 1,000 of Population. <i>r</i>	
	Invalid.		Old-Age.		Total.		Invalid.	Old-Age.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.
1941-42	4,483	4,684	15,443	20,429	45,039	2,567,591	8·8	34·5
1942-43	4,313	4,502	14,661	20,173	43,649	3,153,834	8·4	33·2
1943-44	4,430	4,418	13,730	19,517	42,095	2,802,973	8·3	31·3
1944-45	4,639	4,446	13,366	19,344	41,795	2,943,029	8·4	30·4
1945-46	5,176	4,631	13,715	21,093	44,615	3,661,205	9·0	31·9

a At 30th June each year.

r Revised on account of population adjustments following Census.

A comparison with the other States of Australia is given in the table below. The comparison of old-age pensioners per 1,000 population is affected by the proportion of the population who are of an age to be eligible to receive pensions. Per 1,000 males over 65 years and females over 60 years (as recorded at 1st June, 1945), the numbers of male and female pensioners respectively were at 30th June, 1946—Tasmania, 399 and 416; Western Australia, 379 and 409; New South Wales, 391 and 390; Queensland, 362 and 381; South Australia, 338 and 354; and Victoria, 308 and 319.

INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1945-46.

State.	Pensioners. <i>c</i>					Total Payments.	Pensioners per 1,000 of Population.	
	Invalid.		Old-Age.		Total.		Invalid.	Old-Age.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.
N.S.Wales ^a	14,446	13,809	39,752	68,933	136,940	11,225,455	9·5	36·7
Victoria	6,654	6,945	23,870	45,438	82,907	6,822,535	6·7	34·2
Queensland	5,176	4,631	13,715	21,093	44,615	3,661,205	9·0	31·9
S. Aust. ^b	2,111	2,725	8,068	15,497	28,401	2,334,584	7·5	36·5
W. Aust.	1,853	1,685	7,484	11,313	22,335	1,860,547	7·2	38·1
Tasmania	1,379	1,454	3,680	5,983	12,496	1,058,094	11·2	38·3
Total ..	31,619	31,249	96,569	168,257	327,694	26,962,420	8·5	35·5

a Including Australian Capital Territory.

b Including Northern Territory.

c At 30th June, 1946.

11. MATERNITY ALLOWANCES.

Maternity allowance payments of £5 for every confinement which resulted in the birth of a viable child (live or still born) were introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1912. In 1931, the allowance was reduced to £4, and a maximum limit was placed upon the combined income of husband and wife to be eligible to receive payment. The conditions have been varied on several occasions since that date. From 1st July, 1943, the means test on the combined income of the parents was abolished.

Rates of maternity allowance now vary according to the number of other surviving children under 16 years of age. Since 5th April, 1944, they have been:—no other children, £5; one or two other children, £6; three or more other children, £7 10s. In addition £10 is paid at the rate of 25s. per week in respect of the four weeks immediately preceding and the four weeks succeeding the birth. In the case of twin births an additional £5 is paid, and in the case of triplets an additional £10.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Total Confinements. <i>a</i>	Claims Paid.	Amount Paid.	Average Amount Paid per Claim.	Claims per 1,000 Confinements.
	No.	No.	£	£ s. d.	No.
1941-42	22,410	12,113	65,523	5 8 2	541
1942-43	21,332	9,651	52,397	5 8 7	452
1943-44	25,101	23,743	363,413	15 6 2	946
1944-45	26,921	26,432	421,814	15 19 2	982
1945-46	25,484	25,281	405,378	16 0 8	992

a Live births, less additional births in confinements resulting in multiple births, plus still births.

Maternity allowances paid in the various States in 1945-46 are shown in the following table.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, AUSTRALIA, 1945-46.

State.	Claims Paid.	Amount Paid.	Average Amount Paid per Claim.
	No.	£	£ s. d.
New South Wales ^a	60,730	966,967	15 18 5
Victoria	40,991	649,648	15 17 0
Queensland	25,281	405,378	16 0 8
South Australia ^b	13,736	219,443	15 19 6
Western Australia	9,912	158,903	16 0 8
Tasmania	5,796	92,156	15 18 0
Total	156,446	2,492,495	15 18 8

a Including Australian Capital Territory.

b Including Northern Territory.

The next table shows the number of claims granted according to the number of other surviving children under 16 years of age.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, AUSTRALIA, 1945-46.

State.	Claims Granted.				Total Births on which Claims Granted. <i>c</i>
	No Other Children.	One or Two Other Children.	Three or More Other Children.	Total.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales <i>a</i> ..	23,065	27,630	10,035	60,730	61,435
Victoria	15,697	19,094	6,200	40,991	41,502
Queensland	9,032	11,143	5,101	25,281	25,578
South Australia <i>b</i> ..	5,257	6,519	1,960	13,736	13,914
Western Australia ..	3,524	4,608	1,780	9,912	10,040
Tasmania	1,848	2,604	1,344	5,796	5,859
Total	58,423	71,603	26,420	156,446	158,328

a Including Australian Capital Territory.*b* Including Northern Territory.*c* Total claims shown in preceding column have been adjusted in this column by including the numbers of additional births in cases where claims were on account of multiple births.

The lowest proportion of claims by families with no other children under 16 years of age was in Tasmania (31·9 per cent.). In Queensland and Western Australia, the proportions were 35·7 and 35·5 per cent. respectively, and in the other States about 38 per cent. Tasmania had the highest proportion of claims by families with 3 or more children (23·2 per cent.); followed by Queensland (20·2 per cent.), while in South Australia it was lowest (14·3 per cent.).

12. CHILD ENDOWMENT.

The Commonwealth Government commenced to pay child endowment in July, 1941, at the rate of 5s. per week for each dependent child in excess of one under the age of 16 years in each family. From 1st July, 1945, the weekly amount was increased to 7s. 6d. The same amount is paid in respect of all children in private charitable institutions or boarded out by the State.

CHILD ENDOWMENT AT 30TH JUNE, 1946.

State.	Claims in Force.	Endowed Children. <i>c</i>			Average Liability per Claim.	Amount Paid, 1945-46. <i>d</i>
		Total.	Per 1,000 Population.	Per Claim.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£ s. d.	£
N. S. Wales <i>a</i> ..	211,946	375,395	128	1·77	34 10 9	7,076,691
Victoria	135,377	229,982	113	1·70	33 2 7	4,464,619
Queensland	83,043	156,426	143	1·88	36 14 8	3,009,239
S. Australia <i>b</i> ..	44,509	75,175	117	1·69	32 18 9	1,427,167
W. Australia ..	39,114	69,325	140	1·77	34 11 5	1,285,062
Tasmania	19,830	39,239	156	1·98	38 11 2	756,400
Total	533,819	945,542	127	1·77	34 11 4	18,019,178

a Including Australian Capital Territory.*b* Including Northern Territory.*c* Excluding 18,989 endowed children in approved institutions.*d* Including amounts paid to approved institutions for endowed children.

13. WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

Pensions for widows have been paid by the Commonwealth Government since 1st July, 1942. The rate for a widow supporting one or more children under 16 years of age was £1 10s., which was increased to £1 12s. from 5th April, 1944, to £1 17s. 6d., from 18th September, 1945, and £2 2s. 6d. from 3rd July, 1947. Widows not supporting children, who were over 50 years of age, received £1 5s., raised to £1 7s. from 5th April, 1944, and £1 12s. from 3rd July, 1947. A widow under 50 years of age not supporting a child was eligible, in the case of necessitous circumstances, for a pension of £1 5s. for a period not exceeding 26 weeks after her husband's death. This rate was raised to £1 7s. from 5th April, 1944, £1 12s. 6d. from 18th September, 1945, and £1 17s. 6d. from 3rd July, 1947. Means tests on income and property are similar to those for old-age pensions. Income in excess of £1 per week necessitates a corresponding deduction from the pension rate, while the possession of property exceeding £650 (£1,000 in the case of a widow supporting one or more children) precludes the receipt of a pension. "Widows" include deserted wives, divorced women, *de facto* widows, and women whose husbands are in hospitals for the insane.

Widows' pensions paid in each State in 1945-46 are shown below.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS AT 30TH JUNE, 1946.

State.	Pensions Current. <i>c</i>		Children for Whom Pensions Payable.	Average Weekly Rate of Pension.	Pensions Paid, 1945-46.	
	Total.	Per 10,000 Population			Amount.	Per Head of Population.
	No.	No.	No.	£ s. d.	£	s. d.
N.S.Wales <i>a</i>	17,355	59	7,096	1 9 8	1,295,240	8 10
Victoria ..	12,748	63	3,565	1 7 3	899,747	8 11
Queensland	6,363	58	2,446	1 8 10	484,551	8 11
S. Australia ^b	3,656	57	1,082	1 7 5	251,523	7 11
W. Australia	2,870	58	891	1 7 7	202,625	8 3
Tasmania ..	1,595	64	627	1 8 9	113,647	9 1
Total ..	44,587	60	15,707	1 8 6	3,247,333	8 9

a Including Australian Capital Territory.

b Including Northern Territory.

c Excluding 10 pensions in respect of inmates of benevolent asylums.

14. WAR PENSIONS.

War pensions are a responsibility of the Commonwealth Government, and are paid to disabled ex-servicemen and their dependants. For members of the Forces who served outside Australia or in combat against the enemy within Australia, pensions are payable on account of death or incapacity which occurred at any time during the whole period of service. For others, incapacity or death must have been attributable to service. For all members of the Forces with at least 6 months' camp service, a condition which existed before enlistment is pensionable if it is considered to have been aggravated by war service.

The rate of pension varies according to the pensioner's previous service rank and the extent of his injury. Special rates are payable to wives, widows, and dependants, and an attendant's allowance is payable in cases necessitating the employment of an attendant. (For details, see *Commonwealth Year Book*.)

War pensions paid in Queensland during the last ten years are shown in the following table.

WAR PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Recipients. <i>a</i>		Total Payments.	Average Rate per Fortnight.		Per 1,000 of Population. <i>r</i>	
	Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependants.		Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependants.	Recipients.	Total Payments.
	No.	No.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No.	£
1936-37	8,668	18,860	857,139	2 1 8	0 15 7	27.7	870
1937-38	8,770	20,006	874,872	2 1 11	0 15 5	28.7	878
1938-39	8,833	19,292	890,710	2 2 2	0 15 9	27.6	884
1939-40	8,740	17,994	873,635	2 2 5	0 16 4	26.0	855
1940-41	8,640	16,738	853,757	2 2 4	0 17 0	24.4	827
1941-42	8,632	15,797	846,584	2 2 1	0 18 0	23.5	817
1942-43	9,229	16,110	943,691	2 9 10	1 3 10	24.2	907
1943-44	10,398	17,059	1,177,089	2 4 5	1 4 11	25.9	1,116
1944-45	12,270	19,305	1,291,869	2 4 10 ^r	1 4 1 ^r	29.3	1,209
1945-46	15,681	24,731	1,466,574	1 19 10	1 2 3	37.1	1,353

a As at 30th June each year.

r Revised since last issue.

A comparison of war pensions paid by the Commonwealth Government in the various States is shown in the following table.

WAR PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1945-46.

Where Payable.	Recipients.		Total Payments.	Average Rate per Fort- night.	
	Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependants.		Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependants.
	No.	No.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
N. S. Wales <i>a</i> ..	53,744	84,845	4,874,706	1 17 1	1 2 0
Victoria ..	36,020	57,006	3,640,063	2 0 7	1 5 6
Queensland ..	15,681	24,731	1,466,574	1 19 10	1 2 3
S. Australia <i>b</i> ..	11,122	18,176	1,049,768	2 0 11	1 3 3
W. Australia ..	14,016	23,905	1,264,951	1 17 0	1 0 8
Tasmania ..	5,352	9,151	624,354	2 15 4	1 2 6
United Kingdom	1,483	3,370	290,688	2 13 1	2 1 2
Elsewhere ..	319	469	47,113	2 5 5	1 14 9
Total ..	137,737	221,653	13,258,217^c	1 19 6	1 3 3

a Including Australian Capital Territory.

b Including Northern Territory.

c £8,354,80.3 for 1914-1918 War, and £4,903,409 for 1939-1945 War.

15. COMMONWEALTH PENSIONS AND SOCIAL SERVICES EXPENDITURE.

The following table shows the total expenditure on Social Services and war and service pensions in each State during the year ended 30th June, 1946.

SOCIAL SERVICES EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1945-46.

Social Services.	New South Wales. <i>a</i>	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia. <i>b</i>	Western Australia.	Tasmania	Total.
Invalid and Old- Age Pensions	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Widows' Pensions	11,225	6,823	3,661	2,335	1,861	1,058	26,963
Funeral Benefits	1,295	899	485	251	203	114	3,247
Maternity Allow- ances	73	56	20	14	14	7	184
Child Endowment	967	650	405	220	159	92	2,493
War Pensions ..	7,077	4,465	3,009	1,427	1,285	756	18,019
Service Pensions	4,875	3,640	1,467	1,049	1,265	624	13,258 <i>c</i>
	253	206	142	86	86	32	805
Total	25,765	16,739	9,189	5,382	4,873	2,683	64,969 <i>c</i>
Total per Head of Population ..	£ s. d. 8 14 9	£ s. d. 8 6 1	£ s. d. 8 9 6	£ s. d. 8 7 9	£ s. d. 9 18 10	£ s. d. 10 14 5	£ s. d. 8 14 11

^a Including Australian Capital Territory.

^b Including Northern Territory.

^c Including payment of £338,000, made to Australian soldiers and their dependants now residing outside Australia.

Unemployment Benefits—see Chapter 12.

Friendly Societies—see Chapter 14.

Chapter 6.—LAND AND SETTLEMENT.

1. DEVELOPMENT.

The greater part of the territory of Queensland is Crown land held under lease and controlled by the Land Administration Board under the Secretary for Lands. The State is divided into Land Agents' Districts, each in charge of a Commissioner. The Department of Mines controls leases and licenses of Crown lands for mining and incidental purposes. Attached to the Department of Lands are the sub-Departments of Irrigation and Water Supply, and of Forestry, the Bureau of Investigation (Land and Water Resources), the co-ordinating board under *The Stock Routes and Rural Lands Protection Acts*, and the Prickly Pear Land Commission.

History.—For many years after the colony was established the problem of land tenures remained unsettled and the subject of lively controversy. Much experience had to be gained before it was possible to survey and to classify the pastoral and agricultural lands of the colony. There was from the outset an eager desire to create more intensive settlement on lands in the possession of the squatters, while on the other hand the pastoral industries required stability of tenure to protect their improvements. These objects were achieved to some extent by the granting of leases to squatters who gave up parts of their occupied land, subject to the effective occupation of the leasehold. Agricultural and grazing farms were established and the sale of land brought important revenues for government purposes. The "grazing farm" was an early device to promote closer settlement. In the eighties there developed the principle of leasehold as against freehold, but the conditions of leasehold continued to be the subject of much controversy, particularly over pre-emptive rights of renewal and variations of rentals. The revenue needs of the colony made for a continuance of land sales, but eventually the principle of leasehold became settled policy for pastoral lands.

In 1916, the principle of leasehold tenure was extended to exclude generally the further alienation of any land, and a system of perpetual lease was introduced. Settlement is encouraged by allowing the sale of the rights to these leases after a period without variation in rental because of transfer, and it has proceeded on this basis except for a period from 1929 to 1932, when the previous system of purchase on long terms was reverted to.

2. LAND ADMINISTRATION.

The Land Administration Board.—The Board, established in 1928, is charged with the administration of the unalienated 93½ per cent. of the State held under the main classes of Crown tenures, namely Pastoral Lease, Grazing Selection, and Agricultural Selection, and with making available from time to time, under the appropriate tenure, such lands as come into the hands of the Crown by resumption, expiry, surrender, or forfeiture of existing tenures. The remaining unoccupied lands are either permanently reserved for public purposes or are too inferior or remote for settlement.

Pastoral Leases.—The more remote pastoral lands are dealt with under Pastoral Lease tenure, with a term of lease up to 30 years in ten-year periods. The opening period rental is fixed by the Crown, and that for the remaining periods by the Land Court. A number of pastoral properties are still held in large Pastoral Leases, areas of 500 square miles being not uncommon for sheep, and for cattle 1,500 square miles or more, particularly where the country is far removed from the railway or is rough or dry country with a lower stock carrying capacity. Conditions as to animal and vegetable pests may be imposed; also the maximum area held by the applicant is restricted in the case of Preferential Pastoral Holdings (those requiring residence). Pastoral Holdings are subject to certain rights of resumption of up to one-half of the area for closer settlement purposes.

Grazing Selections.—Grazing Selections represent the closer settlement of the more accessible and better quality pastoral lands and are made available in areas of about 20,000 acres for sheep and up to 60,000 acres for cattle. Grazing Homesteads and Grazing Farms have a term of lease up to 28 years, in seven-year periods, with rents fixable as in Pastoral Leases. Development Selections may have 40-year terms, with appropriate periods. Pest control and stock and improvement conditions apply, and the selection must be fenced within the first three years. A Grazing Homestead is subject to the condition of personal residence by the selector during the first seven years of the term, after which the condition may be performed by the selector or his registered bailiff. A Grazing Farm is subject to the condition of occupation continuously by the selector or his registered bailiff. There is a keen demand for land available at the present time for grazing selection, and the only way the Crown can obtain land for new grazing settlement is by resumptions which accrue from time to time from the large pastoral holdings or on the expiration of leases.

Perpetual Leases (Farming and Dairying Lands).—Land suitable for mixed farming and dairying is made available under Perpetual Lease. These leases have periods of 15 years, the second year being rent free. Opening rents are $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the notified capital value, rentals for subsequent periods being determined by the Land Court. Conditions as to residence, occupation, pest control, cultivation, and development may attach.

Perpetual Lease Prickly Pear Development Selections.—These leases are opened in land that has been reclaimed from prickly pear by *Cactoblastis* and other insects. Conditions are imposed on these selections to secure the eradication of the prickly pear from the whole of the selections and developing of the land and bringing into production of at least one-half of it during the first five years, by ring-barking the useless timber and undergrowth and keeping the ring-barked area free from regrowth suckers or undergrowth. During the first five years the land has to be cleared of pear by infecting it with pear destroying insects, and during this period no rent is payable. For the next 15 years the rental is $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the capital value; and the rent for each succeeding period of 15 years is

determined by the Land Court at a sum equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the capital value of the land at the commencement of each assessment period.

The land formerly infested by prickly pear has again been brought under occupation and intensive development. (See section 3 below.)

General Conditions.—Applications for land open for selection must be lodged at the Land Office of the district in which the land is situated.

The deposit to be lodged with the application to select a perpetual lease or grazing selection is the first year's rent and one-fifth of the survey fee, the balance of the fee being paid by the successful applicant over the next four years. In the case of competition for pastoral lease blocks, priority as between the applicants is decided by auction, and the amount bid by the successful applicant becomes the rent to be paid by him for the first ten years of the term.

In the case of simultaneous applications for a preferential pastoral lease, priority is determined by lot (Land Balloting). The same system is adopted for all classes of selection tenure.

Leases of selections may be transferred or sublet to qualified persons with the permission of the Minister, who also has discretionary powers over the raising of mortgages on leases. The holder of a Pastoral Lease or Grazing Selection has priority both in the right of renewal of his lease if the land is not suitable for subdivision, or in the selection of at least a good living area if it is.

At any time during the last seven years of the term of his lease, a lessee of a Grazing Selection may apply to the Minister for consideration of his selection with a view to obtaining a new lease.

3. RECLAMATION OF PRICKLY PEAR LANDS.

Prickly pears, which are natives of North and South America, were brought into Australia in the early days of colonisation. Several kinds became noxious weeds, but the two related species, the common pest pear, *Opuntia inermis*, and the spiny pest pear, *Opuntia stricta*, increased and spread to such a degree as to overrun very large areas of good pastoral lands, extending from the hinterland of Mackay through the Central Highlands, the Burnett River basin, the Darling Downs, south and south-west Queensland as far west as Charleville and St. George, and across the border into New South Wales. The peak of the invasion was reached about 1925, when approximately 60,000,000 acres in Queensland were affected, of which about 22,000,000 acres represented very densely infested lands. At this time it was estimated that the pest was spreading at the rate of approximately 1,000,000 acres annually.

In 1919, the Commonwealth Prickly Pear Board, a co-operative organisation representing the Commonwealth and the States of New South Wales and Queensland, was given the task of investigating the possibilities of the control of the pest by insect and other natural enemies. Officers were despatched to search for and to study the insects attacking prickly pear in North and South America. About 150 different kinds of insects, restricted to these plants, were discovered. After it had been proved by comprehensive experiments that various insects were unable to feed on plants other than prickly pear, many kinds were introduced into Australia,

where breeding stations were set up for the purpose of attempting to acclimatise and establish these natural enemies. Of the different insects successfully established, the most outstanding was the South American moth borer, *Cactoblastis cactorum*, which was introduced in 1925. With the aid of State bodies, notably the Prickly Pear Land Commission in Queensland, 3,000,000,000 of this insect were distributed throughout the infested lands.

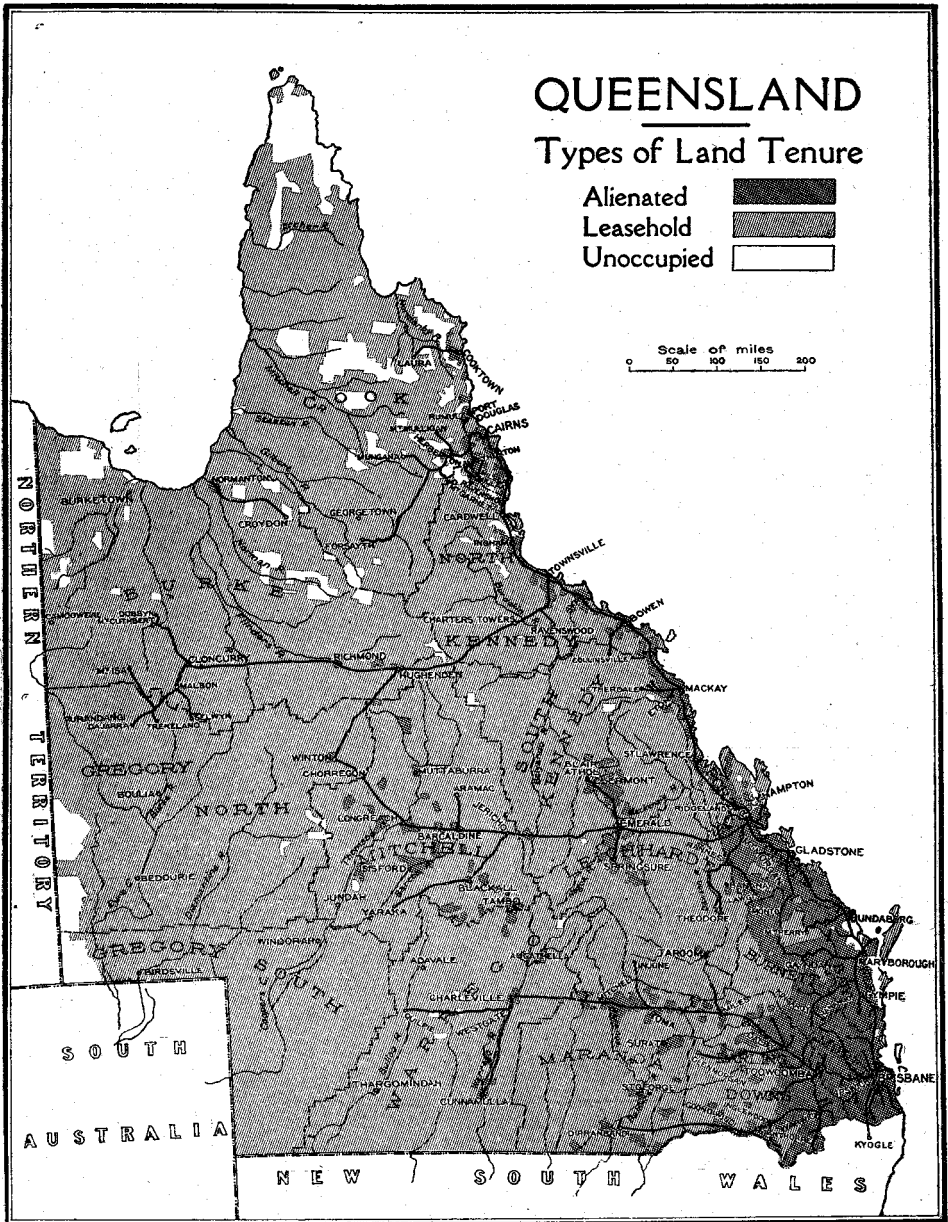
The destruction brought about by *Cactoblastis* has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. Within ten years it had virtually eradicated the whole of the 22,000,000 acres of dense prickly pear, and had completely stopped the spread of the plants. The two major pest pears have now been reduced to the proportions of scattered plants, with restricted areas of heavier infestation here and there. The whole of the former dense pear country, hitherto useless and mainly unoccupied, has been reclaimed and settled, chiefly for pastoral purposes, but also for dairying and general farming. The development of the conquered lands is being pushed ahead expeditiously. The changed conditions are reflected in the growth and general prosperity of town and smaller settlements within and adjoining the former pear-infested territory.

4. AREAS AND TENURES.

The following table shows the total area of the State, the area in occupancy, and the areas held under each main group of tenures at the end of each of the last five years.

TYPES OF LAND TENURE, QUEENSLAND.

Type of Tenure.	At 31st December.				
	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.
Alienated—	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
By Purchase	21,517	21,689	21,854	22,106	22,326
Without Payment ..	92	92	92	92	92
In Process of Alienation..	6,211	6,034	5,862	5,605	5,366
Total Alienated ..	27,820	27,815	27,808	27,803	27,784
Pastoral Leases	245,287	244,051	246,183	248,626	243,802
Occupation Licenses ..	8,059	9,147	11,934	13,914	17,986
Grazing Farms and Homesteads	82,953	83,080	82,967	82,895	83,249
Perpetual Leases	6,347	6,361	6,377	6,391	6,406
Prickly Pear Leases ..	24	24	24	24	11
Forest Grazing Leases ..	1,823	1,885	1,956	1,974	1,973
Under Mining Acts ..	441	439	455	460	452
Leases for Special Purposes	996	969	872	865	898
Total Occupied	373,750	373,771	378,576	382,952	382,561
Roads and Stock Routes ..	3,037	3,039	3,041	3,425	3,436
Reserved for Public Purposes	16,307	16,283	16,325	16,355	16,619
Unoccupied and Unreserved	36,026	36,027	31,178	26,388	26,504
Total Area	429,120	429,120	429,120	429,120	429,120



This map shows the tenures by which the occupied portions of the State are held, and the portions which remain completely unoccupied. Details of the areas held under various kinds of leases from the Crown are shown on page 116.

Land Tenures, Australia.—Land areas and tenures in the various States are shown hereunder.

LAND TENURES, AUSTRALIA, AT END OF 1945.

State.	Private Lands.		Crown Lands.		Total Area.	Proportion Total Area Alienated.
	Alienated.	In Process of Alienation.	Leased.	Other.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	%
N.S.W. ^a	51,637,515	15,806,987	114,886,749	15,705,869	198,037,120	34.06
Vic.	29,087,117	3,304,021	15,322,635	8,531,987	56,245,760	57.59
Q'land.	22,197,791	5,605,296	355,149,395	46,167,518	429,120,000	6.48
S. A.	12,332,247	1,529,883	135,419,994	93,962,676	243,244,800	5.70
W. A. ^a	19,583,418	12,197,771	212,162,893	380,644,718	624,588,800	5.09
Tas.	6,026,542	406,732	2,774,280	7,570,446	16,778,000	38.34
N. T. ^a	457,269	..	203,579,093	131,080,438	335,116,800	0.14
A.C.T. ^b	57,825	48,213	329,040	165,722	600,800	17.65
Total	141,379,724	38,898,903	1,039,624,079	683,829,374	1,903,732,080	9.47

^a At 30th June, 1946.

^b Including Jervis Bay area, 18,000 acres.

Land Revenue.—Land revenue is one of the main sources of Government Consolidated Revenue apart from taxation, and particulars of receipts by the Lands Department for five years are shown in the next table. Rents from leased Crown lands provide the major proportion of the revenue.

LAND REVENUE, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
	£	£	£	£	£
Rents—					
Pastoral ..	390,776	389,859	400,561	389,128	395,875
Grazing ..	480,239	487,068	482,581	492,590	502,656
Perpetual Leases	64,823	77,138	75,476	73,752	72,850
Special ..	20,608	24,922	23,733	27,739	29,103
Total ..	956,446	978,987	982,351	983,209	1,000,484
Sales ..	99,944	104,336	92,547	85,129	79,229
Other—					
Surveys ..	13,392	10,081	6,396	6,191	4,899
Other ..	27,488	27,591	24,670	24,519	28,124
Total ..	40,880	37,672	31,066	30,710	33,023
Total Revenue	1,097,270	1,120,995	1,105,964	1,099,048	1,112,736

5. IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY.

The sub-Department of Irrigation and Water Supply is concerned with irrigation and water conservation, and it is the State authority for artesian and sub-artesian bores. The sub-Department constructs irrigation

and water conservation works (e.g., on stock routes) and administers special irrigation areas in the central district and its southern borders.

Irrigation Works.—The more important large-scale irrigation works are at Inkerman (Ayr), which has been handed over to the control of the local sugar growers, and in the Dawson Valley, which, with the Burnett and Callide settlement, was promoted to develop farming, including cotton growing. In Queensland the method of spray irrigation and the use of small weirs is making more progress. Crops irrigated are shown on page 122.

Artesian Water.—The following table gives particulars of artesian bores in the Great Artesian Basin since 1884. After a change in the method of control in 1937, a revision of figures for bores for past years was made, and current figures are now revised every five years. Information for the intervening years is averaged on the five-yearly revisions.

ARTESIAN BORES, QUEENSLAND.

At 31st December.	Bores Flowing.	Bores Ceased Flowing.	Total Bores Drilled.	Daily Flow.	Total Depth Drilled.	Average Depth of New Bores ^b
	No.	No.	No.	1,000 Gal.	1,000 Ft.	Feet.
1884	3	..	3	0.02	0.3	100
1894	262	5	267	99,600	311	1,180
1904	647	46	693	265,700	1,065	1,770
1914	1,068	161	1,229	354,900	2,013	1,770
1924	1,251	325	1,576	328,500	2,587	1,650
1934	1,291	523	1,814	282,400	2,914	1,370
1938	1,352	596	1,948	262,100	3,053	1,040
1939 ^a	1,341	618	1,959	255,520	3,064	..
1940 ^a	1,330	640	1,970	248,940	3,075	..
1941 ^a	1,320	662	1,982	242,360	3,086	..
1942 ^a	1,310	684	1,994	235,780	3,097	..
1943	1,301	707	2,008	229,200	3,109	930
1944 ^a	1,343	684	2,027	234,800	3,115	..
1945 ^a	1,358	689	2,047	228,300	3,120	..
1946 ^a	1,350	706	2,056	<i>n</i>	3,142	750

^a Estimated.

^b New bores drilled during period since preceding entry in this column.

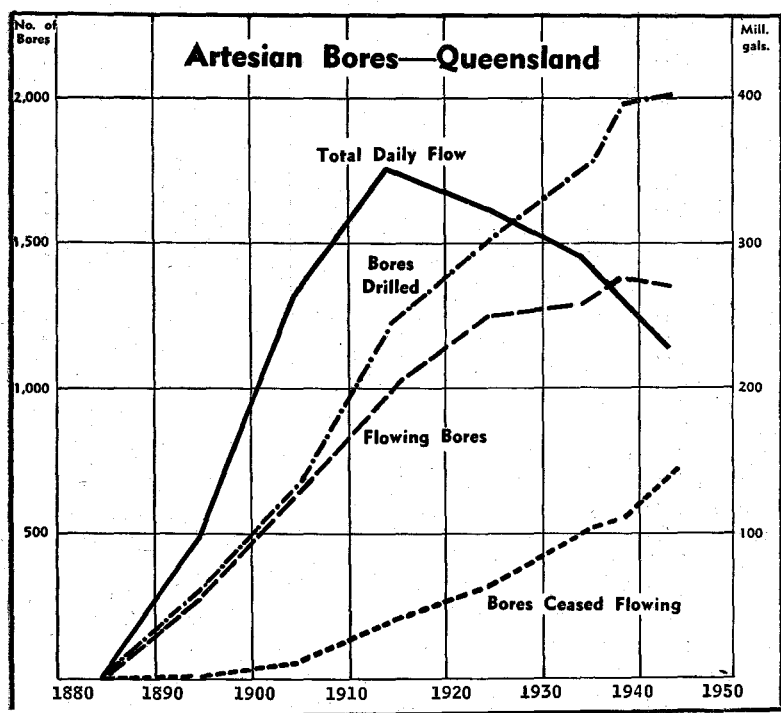
n Not available.

On the next page is a graph showing the progress and operations of artesian bores since 1884. It will be seen that although the number of new bores put down each year has remained fairly steady, the number of bores ceasing to flow has increased sufficiently to prevent any substantial increase in the number of flowing bores since the middle nineteen-twenties. Moreover, the output of flowing bores has declined so that the total daily flow of all bores is now only two-thirds of its volume in 1914.

During 1937, the Government took the matter of diminishing flows from artesian bores in hand, with the idea of conserving the output by inspecting and licensing all bores. Information regarding the great majority of flowing supplies is now available, and is being checked by field inspections.

The average depth of bores put down was at a maximum during the twenty years ended 1914. Since that time, bores have on the average been not so deep, and, as will be seen from the preceding table, the average depth of new bores made since 1938 was less than 1,000 feet, compared with 1,770 feet thirty years ago.

A committee of experts, under the chairmanship of the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works, which was appointed by the Queensland Government to investigate certain aspects relating to the Great Artesian Basin (Queensland Section), with particular reference to the problem of diminishing supply, made its first interim report on 31st January, 1945. The committee stated that its objective was to indicate a policy, based upon a scientific knowledge of the Basin and the laws governing its water content, by which the maximum benefits may be obtained from the artesian supplies. In general, the committee's interim conclusion was that the observed diminution of flow from existing bores was due to a lowering of the pressure under which artesian water is held in the aquifers, or water-bearing strata. The pressure is due, in part, to an "elastic factor" of the aquifer. When a bore is drilled the outflow of water permits a lessening of the distension of the beds, and the weight of the overlying



rocks exerts a "squeezing effect", which produces a large initial flow termed the "flush flow". The "flush flow" exceeds the later flow, which, when the distension has been sufficiently reduced, depends solely upon the water pressure that can be maintained by the head from the intake beds. Over most of the Great Artesian Basin, pressure is being maintained by replenishment through intake beds along its eastern edge. Available data support the view that diminution of flow has resulted almost entirely from diminution of pressure in the water beds. The estimated discharge from all bores in Queensland from the time each commenced to flow to the end of 1943 is only equal to 1 inch over the Queensland portion of the Basin, or, assuming no replenishment since the first bore was drilled, only sufficient to lower the level in the intake beds by 5 feet.

Any new bore will suffer a gradual diminution of pressure over a long period, and, if situated on comparatively high ground, may cease flowing, but it will continue to supply water if pumped. It has also been established that the total or partial closing of the valve on the outlet of a bore will prolong its flowing life; and where the construction of a bore will permit control, it is sound policy for owners to regulate the flow of their bores so as not to exceed actual requirements.

The Committee concluded that available evidence indicated that over much of the Basin the bores will continue to supply water.

For a more detailed account, see *1945 Year Book*.

Sub-artesian Bores.—Since 1936, all sub-artesian bores within the area prescribed by *The Water Acts, 1926 to 1942*, are required to be registered. This area coincides generally with the Great Artesian Basin, which is approximately the area lying west and south of the Dividing Range.

Endeavours are made to locate all sub-artesian bores over 500 feet in depth situated outside the prescribed area, but a large number of sub-artesian bores outside the area are not registered.

The depth of sub-artesian bores is much less than artesian bores, as sub-artesian bores are drilled only to the level of water in the sub-artesian basin and water is usually obtained by pumping. Artesian bores are drilled to a lower level where pressure forces the water to the surface.

At 31st December, 1946, there were 2,139 registered sub-artesian bores over 500 feet deep, the total depth drilled being 1,922,988 feet, while at the same date there were 6,275 registered sub-artesian bores under 500 feet deep, the total depth drilled being 1,182,580 feet. The average depth of all registered sub-artesian bores is 370 feet, as compared with 1,530 feet for artesian bores.

Development of Water Resources.—In 1943, *The Land and Water Resources Development Act* was passed. Its object, *inter alia*, is to plan, co-ordinate, and provide for the development and use of water resources in the State in a manner calculated best to increase the population, settlement, and development of the State. It sets up a State instrumentality to continuously function as an Investigation Bureau and an

Advisory Committee to further the objects of the Act. Complete records and descriptions of the State's natural water resources are to be prepared for the purposes of drawing up plans for the conservation, replenishment, utilisation, and distribution of such waters. The Irrigation Commissioner is then to submit a co-ordinated programme for the development of water resources, except for town purposes. Schemes costing up to £125,000 may be established under the Act.

Irrigation on Rural Holdings.—As part of the annual collection of statistics of rural production in 1946-47, particulars of crops irrigated were obtained. According to the returns, irrigation of crops or pastures was practised on 4,022 holdings, or 9.5 per cent. of all rural holdings in the State. The total area of crops irrigated was 78,257 acres, or 4.8 per cent. of the total area under crop, and 773 acres of pasture were irrigated. The average area irrigated per holding using irrigation was 19.6 acres. Principal crops irrigated are shown below, in comparison with 1945-46.

CROPS IRRIGATED, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.	1945-46.			1946-47.		
	Total Area.	Area Irrigated.	Proportion Irrigated.	Total Area.	Area Irrigated.	Proportion Irrigated.
	Acres.	Acres.	%	Acres.	Acres.	%
Sugar Cane	326,567	36,755	11.3	317,766	40,558	12.8
Vegetables	89,723	16,827	18.7	73,003	16,441	22.5
Fruit	37,949	2,053	5.4	38,873	2,317	6.0
Tobacco	1,897	964	50.8	2,255	1,551	68.8
Cotton	7,698	565	7.3	7,902	346	4.4
Other Crops	1,358,274	9,626	0.7	1,177,481	17,044	1.4
All Crops	1,822,108	66,790	3.7	1,617,280	78,257	4.8

In 1946-47, underground supplies of water were used more than surface water. On 2,065 holdings, 48,984 acres were irrigated with water from bores, spears, or wells, while on 1,835 holdings, 28,560 acres were irrigated with surface water from streams, weirs, lagoons, &c. On 43 holdings, chiefly market gardens in Brisbane, 119 acres were irrigated from town water supplies. Forty-five irrigators used a combination of sources of water to irrigate 1,077 acres, while the remaining 34 irrigators did not specify the source of water used on their 290 acres.

Two-thirds of the users of irrigation employed internal combustion engines for pumping, but electricity was popular in Moreton and Townsville Statistical Divisions. In Moreton Division, electricity was used by 889 irrigators against 866 who employed internal combustion engines. The general method of distribution of the water in Moreton Statistical Division, where the irrigated crops were chiefly vegetables, was by means of spray lines, but in districts where crops such as sugar cane, maize, &c., are irrigated, the method of distribution by channels was predominant.

6. FORESTRY.

The sub-Department controls the timber resources on Crown lands, the reserved forest areas, and the National Parks. The proportion of timber from Crown lands has been increasing as private resources have become depleted, and the revenues are important contributions to the Treasury. The following table gives particulars of the Forestry Service operations.

STATE FOREST SERVICE, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Forest Reservations—					
State Forests, Permanent	3,277	3,281	3,284	3,316	3,403
Timber Forests, Temporary	3,096	3,098	3,110	3,068	3,041
National Parks	677	677	678	706	706
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Nurseries	23	23	23	23	23
Reforestation—	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Area of Plantations ..	32	33	33	33	33
Area Treated for Natural Regeneration	427	429	429	431	436
Harvesting and Marketing—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Logs s. ft.	232,393	198,970	200,741	192,743	189,550
Sleepers pieces	639	288	197	438	550
Railway Timbers { s. ft.	781	899	756	714	639
{ lin. ft.	245	785	763	552	103
Bridge Timbers { s. ft.	76	322	46	104	23
{ lin. ft.	25	3	1	3	3
House Blocks and Poles lin. ft.	314	317	1,297	677	602
Fencing Timber { pieces	37	54	91	65	260
{ lin. ft.	106	64	56	39	107
Mining Timber { pieces	59	78	99	105	137
{ lin. ft.	890	929	1,181	531	376
Fuel tons	76	64	110	124	110
Survey—	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Assessment and Valuation Surveys	196	52	32	23	33
Total Area Dealt with to Date	5,910	5,962	5,994	6,017	6,050
Finance—	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Receipts, Sales of Timber	949	922	1,084	1,145	872
Receipts, Other	10	6	12	11	10
Expenditure on—					
Marketing of Timber ..	489	507	670	640	592
Reforestation "	227	108	99	113	195
National Parks	5	3	2	3	7
Administration, &c. ..	54	47	47	53	70
Access Roads ^b	39	27	26	33	21
Resumption of Timberlands ..	..	..	1	16	19

^a Expenditure from Loan Fund and Special Funds.

^b Excluding expenditure by Main Roads Commission on Forestry Access Roads.

The reforestation operations of the sub-Department of Forestry aim at the perpetuation of adequate timber for the State. These operations cover the establishment of plantations of native species, the natural regeneration of native species, and the establishment of plantations of exotic species.

Plantations of native species are established principally on the jungle types, where after complete logging the area is cleared and planted with commercial species, principally Hoop Pine. Other species used are Kauri Pine, Bunya Pine, and Maple. The principal centres of operations are the Mary Valley, the Brisbane Valley, Nanango, Kilecy, Kilkivan, Kalpowar, and the Atherton Tableland.

The natural regeneration operations, which aim at the improvement of the existing forest by removal of useless trees and the regeneration of the better species, are confined to the hardwood areas of the coast and the Cypress Pine and hardwood areas of the west.

Plantations of exotic species, principally *Pinus*, are established to replace low grade or worthless hardwood forests. These plantings aim at augmenting the softwood supplies from the plantations of the native Hoop and Kauri Pines. The centres of operation are Beerwah and Beerburrum, on the North Coast; Pechey, near Toowoomba; and Passchendaele, in the granite belt.

Rates of growth in plantations are relatively rapid for all species planted—with Hoop Pine in the early development of the stand an average annual growth rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in girth breast high and of 3 to 4 feet in height is maintained. Thus Hoop Pine plantations in 12 to 14 years attain a development reported for average quality softwood stands 60 to 70 years old in Northern Europe.

The exotic pines, on suitable sites, grow somewhat more rapidly in the early stages than native pines, but the native species will ultimately yield a greater volume per acre than the imported species.

An annual growth rate exceeding 2 inches in girth breast high will rarely be attained under forest conditions from silviculturally treated hardwood, whilst the average rate is about 1 inch, varying with the quality of the site and the species.

In all plantation operations production of quality is aimed at, and thinning and pruning procedures give concentration of the growth in clear wood on the selected best stems.

Research work is being carried out on all of the major practical problems. Nursery investigations have covered such points as season of sowing, transplanting and tubing, degree of shading and watering, grading of stock, &c. Field experiments in plantations at present are principally directed towards the solution of pruning and thinning problems. In hardwood forest areas research is being conducted to solve the problem of securing regeneration to an adequate degree, and in some types, viz., the Blackbutt type of Fraser Island and the Grey Ironbark type of the coast, has met with great success.

For the success of such experiments preliminary reliable information on the flowering and fruiting habits of the various species is essential, and this information has been collected and is being augmented yearly. Experiments on the method of treatment, desirable spacing at thinning, inheritance of abnormalities in coppice shoots, &c., are also in progress.

Systems for the protection of all planted and treated areas from fire hinge in the first place on quick detection from lookouts, or where these are not available by patrol. Telephone, or transceiver wireless sets, serve for quick communication, and access roads to permit speedy attack of fires are developed where possible. Firelines and breaks are also constructed to serve as a basis for fire fighting—in jungle country green breaks and ploughed lines are used—in coastal hardwood forest, green breaks only—and in the western forests, where visibility is essential, cleared breaks replace the green breaks.

7. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

In all Australian States, it is accepted that, in post-war planning, action should be taken to achieve more uniform development throughout all parts of the State, with planned regional development.

Queensland's general local administration is at present in the hands of 144 Local Authorities (see pages 30 and 31), many of which are too small, both in population and resources, to carry out the full range of services which may be appropriately administered on a local basis. Hence, there are, in addition, various *ad hoc* authorities, e.g., hospital boards, ambulance transport brigades, harbour boards, water supply and electricity boards. Moreover, many functions, which might well be administered locally, have remained centralised in the hands of the State Government. Regional development aims at strengthening and increasing the efficiency of local government, and then expanding its functions, particularly with regard to electricity, libraries, harbours, hospitals and other health functions, and water conservation schemes.

On 4th August, 1944, a committee of the Bureau of Industry was appointed to prepare recommendations on Regional Development in Queensland. In its report, dated 20th February, 1945, and published in June, 1945, the committee recommended that a regional subdivision of the State should be made for the purpose of further devolution of State administration, and strengthening of local administration by the progressive reorganisation of elected local governments on a regional basis. It submitted a schedule of 25 proposed regions, each with an administrative centre.

In stressing the provisional nature of its selection of regional boundaries and centres, the committee emphasised that elasticity should be preserved to ensure that development was not impeded by some arbitrary demarcation of boundaries, or by the artificial encouragement of one administrative and commercial centre at the expense of other well-developed centres in the same region. It also stated that its proposals were subject to exhaustive examination by all interested departments, and that the views of other interested parties should be obtained. Government departments, if possible, were to use the regions as their administrative divisions. Where this was not possible, groups, or subdivisions, of regions would probably

meet departmental requirements. It was important to avoid overlapping the regional boundaries finally selected.

In the choice of regional boundaries and centres, account was taken of (a) area and present population, (b) existing commercial centres, (c) present economic and social requirements of the neighbourhood, (d) possible future economic and social expansion, and (e) communications.

Further recommendations of the committee were concerned with:—

- (a) Investigation of the possibilities of further devolution of State administration into regions.
- (b) Complete amalgamation of all Local Authorities within each region as the ultimate objective, with provision, where distance or other circumstances warranted, for district councils, which however, would be strictly subordinate to the regional council.
- (c) Preparation of comprehensive town and country plans for each of the regional centres selected, such plans to be consonant with the town's population rising to a very considerable degree.
- (d) Ways and means whereby the financial position of existing Local Authorities might be improved.

The Government's policy on regional development, following the committee's report, was expressed in a press statement on the 11th August, 1945, as follows:—

“Cabinet had recommended that while uniform regional boundaries were desirable for electricity, employment councils, hospitals, libraries, and other State activities, it did not endorse the proposal in the report for the mass amalgamation of Local Authorities.”

This statement was followed, on the 19th December, 1945, by appointments expanding the old committee, which comprised the Director of the Bureau of Industry (Chairman), the Co-ordinator General of Public Works, the Director of Local Government, and the Under Secretary of the Department of Health and Home Affairs, to include the Public Service Commissioner, the Chairman of the State Electricity Commission, the Director-General of Education, and the Director of Employment.

The new committee was given the task of securing an agreed division of the State into regions which could be used for administering all the services mentioned in the Government's press statement, quoted above, and others. The principal factors to be taken into account were accessibility from the administrative centre, general community of interest, and reasonable prospects of development as a well-balanced region. Where necessary, each department would have to be willing to sacrifice some convenience in order that the great advantage to the State as a whole from having a uniform set of regional boundaries might be attained.

The committee recommended a number of modifications to the original plan of divisions, proposing 18 regions instead of the original 25. The revised regional sub-division, which has been adopted by the Government, is shown in the following statement. Populations shown are those recorded at the Census of 30th June, 1947, which have become available since the list of regions was published in the 1946 *Year Book*.

REGIONS OF QUEENSLAND, WITH AREAS AND POPULATIONS.^a

Cities are shown thus—BRISBANE; Towns—COOLANGATTA;
Shires—Beaudesert.

Local Authorities Included.	Population at 30th June, 1947.	Persons per Sq. Mile.	Local Authorities Included.	Population at 30th June, 1947.	Persons per Sq. Mile.
Region : <i>East Moreton</i> . Area : 4,409 sq. miles.					
BRISBANE ..	402,172	1,044.6	Kilcoy ..	2,551	4.6
COOLANGATTA ..	4,056	624.0	Landsborough ..	6,465	15.0
REDCLIFFE ..	8,888	740.7	Maroochy ..	15,019	33.0
SOUTHPORT ..	8,432	210.8	Nerang ..	4,024	16.4
Beaudesert ..	5,368	7.2	Pine ..	4,818	16.6
Beenleigh ..	2,422	24.2	Tamborine ..	2,588	9.4
Caboolture ..	5,715	11.8	Tingalpa ..	2,504	25.0
Cleveland ..	3,366	120.2	Waterford ..	1,004	7.4
Coomera ..	1,114	9.4			
			Total ..	480,506	109.0

Region : *West Moreton*. Area : 3,678 sq. miles.

IPSWICH ..	26,218	2,140.2	Moreton ..	8,792	29.8
Boonah ..	5,855	10.8	Normanby ..	2,194	9.0
Esk ^b ..	7,136	4.8	Rosewood ..	4,248	17.3
Gatton ..	6,402	10.9			
Laidley ..	4,753	17.6	Total ..	65,598	17.8

Region : *Wide Bay*. Area : 17,437 sq. miles.

BUNDABERG ..	15,921	1,179.3	Mundubbera ..	2,064	1.3
GYMPIE ..	8,413	1,402.2	Murgon ..	3,732	13.8
MARYBOROUGH ..	14,409	1,921.2	Nanango ..	4,176	6.2
Biggenden ..	2,179	4.2	Noosa ..	5,925	18.2
Burrum ..	8,645	5.7	Perry ..	628	0.7
Eidsvold ..	1,317	0.7	Tiaro ..	2,666	3.1
Gayndah ..	3,407	3.2	Widgee ..	7,835	6.9
Gooburru ..	3,824	7.9	Wondai ..	4,627	3.3
Isis ..	3,639	5.4	Woocoo ..	749	1.2
Kilkivan ..	4,142	3.3	Woongarra ..	3,305	13.2
Kingaroy ..	8,066	8.6			
Kolan ..	2,502	2.4	Total ..	112,171	6.4

Region : *Southern Downs*. Area : 5,117 sq. miles.

WARWICK ..	7,130	1,018.6	Rosenthal ..	1,975	2.6
Allora ..	2,217	8.2	Stanthorpe ..	7,421	7.2
Glengallan ..	5,273	7.8			
Inglewood ..	4,056	1.7	Total ..	28,072	5.5

Region : *Central Downs*. Area : 5,073 sq. miles.

TOOWOOMBA ..	33,326	1,801.4	Jondaryan ..	5,345	7.2
Cambooya ..	1,781	8.1	Millmerran ..	3,010	1.7
Clifton ..	2,768	8.1	Pittsworth ..	3,599	8.6
Crow's Nest ..	2,361	5.5	Rosalie ..	6,715	7.9
Drayton ..	1,925	35.6			
Highfields ..	1,759	7.5	Total ..	62,589	12.3

REGIONS OF QUEENSLAND, WITH AREAS AND POPULATIONS^a—*continued.*

Local Authorities Included.	Population at 30th June, 1947.	Persons per Sq. Mile.	Local Authorities Included.	Population at 30th June, 1947.	Persons per Sq. Mile.
Region : <i>Western Downs.</i> Area : 19,286 sq. miles.					
DALBY	4,383	796.9	Taroom	1,921	0.3
Chinchilla	5,196	1.5	Wambo	6,048	2.7
Murilla	2,492	1.1			
Tara	2,278	0.5	Total	22,318	1.2
Region : <i>Border Plains.</i> Area : 17,516 sq. miles.					
GOONDIWINDI ..	2,467	448.5	Waggamba	2,590	0.5
Balonne	4,034	0.3			
			Total	9,091	0.5
Region : <i>Maranoa.</i> Area : 22,765 sq. miles.					
ROMA	3,880	129.3	Warroo	1,385	0.3
Bendemere	1,526	1.0			
Booringa	2,589	0.2			
Bungil	2,117	0.4	Total	11,497	0.5
Region : <i>Warrego.</i> Area : 90,169 sq. miles.					
CHARLEVILLE ..	3,458	119.2	Paroo	3,169	0.2
Bulloo	542	0.02	Quilpie	1,930	0.1
Murweh	2,468	0.1			
			Total	11,567	0.1
Region : <i>Capricornia.</i> Area : 32,512 sq. miles.					
ROCKHAMPTON	34,983	592.9	Livingstone	6,451	1.2
GLADSTONE ..	5,248	419.8	Miriam Vale	1,783	1.2
Banana	7,615	1.2	Monto	4,276	2.6
Broadsound ..	1,415	0.2	Mount Morgan ..	4,954	25.4
Calliope	3,800	1.6	Theodore ^c	530	8.8
Duarina	1,790	0.3			
Fitzroy	3,773	1.9	Total	76,618	2.4
Region : <i>Central Highlands.</i> Area : 37,280 sq. miles.					
Bauhinia	1,457	0.1	Jericho	1,569	0.2
Belyando	3,069	0.3	Peak Downs	716	0.2
Emerald	2,241	0.5			
			Total	9,052	0.2
Region : <i>Western Plains.</i> Area : 119,720 sq. miles.					
Aramac	1,590	0.2	Isisford	657	0.2
Barcaldine	2,154	0.7	Longreach	4,134	0.5
Barcoo	835	0.04	Tambo	882	0.2
Blackall	2,484	0.4	Winton	2,496	0.1
Diamantina ..	222	0.01			
Ilfracombe ..	450	0.2	Total	15,904	0.1

REGIONS OF QUEENSLAND, WITH AREAS AND POPULATIONS^a—continued.

Local Authorities Included.	Population at 30th June, 1947.	Persons per Sq. Mile.	Local Authorities Included.	Population at 30th June, 1947.	Persons per Sq. Mile.
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Region : *Pioneer*. Area : 6,382 sq. miles.

MACKAY	13,500	1,928.6	Pioneer	11,600	9.9
Mirani	4,571	5.5	Sarina	3,268	6.0
Nebo	533	0.1			
			Total	33,472	5.2

Region : *Port Denison*. Area : 9,750 sq. miles.

BOWEN	3,274	689.3	Wangaratta	4,514	0.5
Proserpine	3,619	4.3			
			Total	11,407	1.2

Region : *Burdekin*. Area : 32,462 sq. miles.

CHARTERS TOWERS	7,567	329.0	Hinchinbrook	9,223	7.6
TOWNSVILLE	34,233	496.1	Thuringowa	2,327	1.5
Ayr	12,463	6.3			
Dalrymple	2,310	0.1	Total	68,123	2.1

Region : *Northern*. Area : 91,159 sq. miles.

CAIRNS	16,641	1,167.8	Herberton	3,199	1.3
Atherton	4,337	18.5	Johnstone	12,265	21.0
Cardwell	4,348	3.6	Mulgrave	10,472	15.2
Cook	1,134	0.02	Woothakata	6,262	0.3
Douglas	2,492	3.3			
Eacham	3,738	8.4			
Etheridge	856	0.1	Total	65,744	0.7

Region : *North-Western*. Area : 100,556 sq. miles.

HUGHENDEN	1,744	67.1	Flinders	1,560	0.1
Barkly Tableland	380	0.03	McKinlay	1,632	0.1
Boulia	676	0.03	Wyangarie	1,477	0.2
Cloncurry	6,262	0.3			
			Total	13,731	0.1

Region : *The Gulf*. Area : 54,080 sq. miles.

Burke	250	0.01	Croydon	164	0.02
Carpentaria	611	0.02			
			Total	1,025	0.02

^a The populations shown in the table do not include that of Thursday Island Town, which is extra-regional, nor those of certain islands which are not included in any Local Authority Area.

^b Including Somerset Dam township, which is excluded from Esk Shire for administrative purposes.

^c Irrigation Area, not incorporated in any Local Authority Area.

Chapter 7.—PRODUCTION.

1. INTRODUCTION.

The total volume of production of all kinds, which is the best measure of the wealth of the State, consists of the output of primary and secondary industries, and also the output of the no less important tertiary (or service) industries. The latter supply services such as transport and communications, trade facilities, professional and administrative services, and are discussed in other chapters under Social Services, Transport and Communication, Trade, and Employment. Primary and secondary industries are detailed in this chapter.

The net production of all industries, primary, secondary, and tertiary, in Queensland, was valued at £131,500,000 in the last pre-war year, 1938-39. The importance of tertiary industry is shown by the fact that its services were valued, in that year, at £75,500,000, or 57·4 per cent. of the total production of the State. Production of primary industry was worth £39,000,000, or 29·7 per cent. of the total, while the production of secondary industry was worth £17,000,000, or 12·9 per cent.

Primary industry and, to a lesser extent, secondary industry are fundamental to the wealth of the State. The net value of primary production is about twice as great as secondary production. In primary industry, four main products provide approximately two-thirds of the total value; they are wool, dairy products, beef, and sugar. The remaining third is made up by coal and minerals, timber, pig meats, mutton and lamb, fisheries, poultry, and agricultural products other than sugar, of which green fodder, maize, hay, wheat, tomatoes, pineapples, and bananas are the largest items.

The value of Queensland's natural grasslands is seen from the fact that nearly all the sheep and beef cattle are maintained on them—the sheep on the open grasslands of the central west and the cattle on the rougher and more wooded pastures of the east and north and in the dry far west. These natural grasslands were practically fully stocked by 1891, and offer little or no scope for further development except in wetter parts near the east coast. On the other hand, they show little deterioration or erosion compared with the Southern States.

Since about 1920, the produce of Queensland's eastern coastal lands has surpassed in value that of the natural grasslands. This has been largely due to the clearing of land for sugar growing and dairy pastures.

Employment in Rural Industries.—Persons working on rural holdings are shown in the following table. (Employment in fisheries, mining, and manufacturing is shown in sections 6, 7, and 9 of this chapter.)

PERMANENT FULL-TIME WORKERS ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND.

At 31st March.		Proprietors. <i>a</i>	Unpaid Relatives.	Employees.	Total.
MALES.					
1943	.. ..	40,151	6,158	17,803	64,112
1944	.. ..	44,886	5,775	17,088	67,749
1945	.. ..	44,802	7,288	17,763	69,853
1946	.. ..	44,446	7,155	18,757	70,358
1947	.. ..	41,812	6,917	20,170	68,899
FEMALES.					
1943	.. ..	9,043	5,151	3,261	17,455
1944	.. ..	10,126	5,149	3,284	18,559
1945	.. ..	10,698	5,088	3,353	19,139
1946	.. ..	11,143	4,533	3,243	18,919
1947	.. ..	7,965	4,504	2,987	15,456
TOTAL.					
1943	.. ..	49,194	11,309	21,064	81,567
1944	.. ..	55,012	10,924	20,372	86,308
1945	.. ..	55,500	12,376	21,116	88,992
1946	.. ..	55,589	11,688	22,000	89,277
1947	.. ..	49,777	11,421	23,157	84,355

a Including share-farmers.

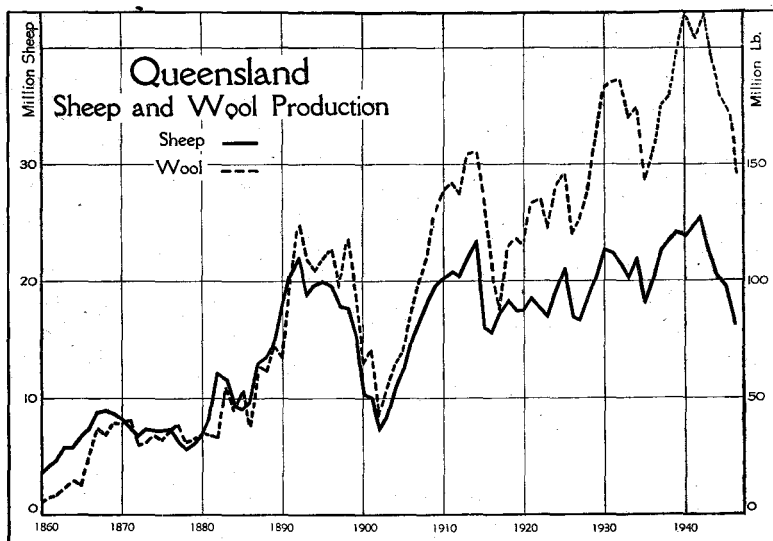
In addition to the permanent full-time workers shown in the above table, casual employees were recorded as having received wages (including the value of board and lodging when it was supplied) to the value of £3,010,207 in the twelve months ended 31st March, 1947. This was equivalent to full-time employment of about 10,000 men.

2. LIVE STOCK.

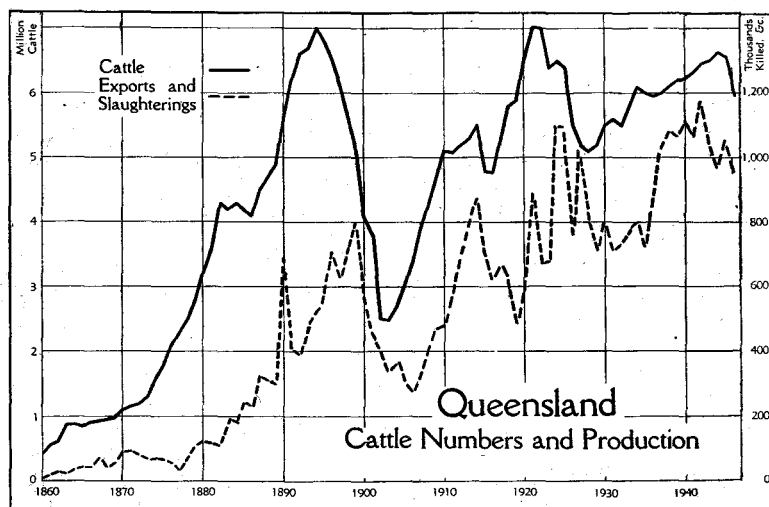
More than half the total of rural production in Queensland comes from sheep, and beef and dairy cattle. The cattle are spread throughout the State but most thickly along the wet eastern coastline. Nearly all the dairy cattle are south of Rockhampton. The main sheep belt is a broad strip running north-west and south-east through the centre of Queensland, but not extending to the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Pig breeding is confined mostly to the Moreton, Maryborough, and Downs districts which, at 31st March, 1947, contained 87 per cent. of the total number in the State. It is generally associated with dairy farming.

Types of Live Stock.—Since March, 1943, live stock have been classified at the annual collection of statistics according to their principal types. The table on page 133 shows the results of such classification for the last five years.



The above graph shows the number of sheep in Queensland each year, and the corresponding wool production. Wool production has increased more than the number of sheep, reflecting the breeding of better sheep for wool.



The above graph shows cattle of all kinds in Queensland each year, and, to a different scale, the number of cattle slaughtered for home consumption and export, plus net outward border crossings, roughly indicating the productivity of the cattle industry. In calculating the number of cattle slaughtered, nine calves have been taken as equal to one head of large stock.

LIVE STOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31ST MARCH.

Description.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>Horses</i>					
Draught over 1 Year	153,282	146,773	145,464	139,209	125,983
Other over 1 Yr.	216,145	218,256	215,293	210,038	202,268
Foals under 1 Yr.	23,212	21,989	19,913	18,110	14,921
Total Horses ..	392,639	387,018	380,670	367,357	343,172
<i>Beef Cattle</i>					
Cows and Heifers	2,273,361	2,206,425	2,236,530	2,210,965	1,997,573
Calves under 1 Yr.	794,829	801,575	777,746	779,805	591,661
Bulls	69,142	68,153	69,388	69,243	62,589
Others	1,755,359	1,902,343	2,030,206	2,039,496	1,961,340
Total Beef Cattle	4,892,691	4,978,496	5,113,870	5,099,509	4,613,163
<i>Dairy Cattle</i>					
Cows Milking ..	764,629	749,162	742,387	714,800	653,940
Cows Dry	270,631	273,697	258,991	273,035	237,247
Heifers	273,520	267,539	266,451	254,236	232,086
Calves under 1 Yr.	232,276	225,134	210,960	171,318	135,733
Bulls	32,569	30,522	30,453	29,312	28,177
Others ^a .. ..	..	..	..	..	44,939
Total Dairy Cattle	1,573,625	1,546,054	1,509,242	1,442,701	1,332,122
Total All Cattle	6,466,316	6,524,550	6,623,112	6,542,210	5,945,285
<i>Sheep</i>					
Lambs & Hoggets	4,136,818	3,040,281	2,806,206	2,685,390	1,705,923
Rams	299,371	277,556	254,486	234,682	210,382
Breeding Ewes	9,345,912	8,665,657	8,223,012	8,221,509	7,565,416
Other Ewes ..	3,120,690	2,935,827	2,535,086	1,480,913	1,112,079
Wethers	8,747,440	8,336,263	7,473,330	6,321,268	5,490,540
Total Sheep ..	25,650,231	23,255,584	21,292,120	18,943,762	16,084,340
<i>Pigs</i>					
Boars	12,682	12,485	12,237	11,220	10,265
Breeding Sows ..	51,045	53,495	51,124	45,909	40,096
Baconers and Porkers ..	111,980	131,825	128,268	136,029	106,226
Backfatters ..	5,502	4,907	4,980	5,586	4,287
Stores	94,752	105,260	115,127	103,890	87,191
Suckers, Weaners, and Slips ..	133,387	142,419	126,352	112,777	92,085
Total Pigs ..	409,348	450,391	438,088	415,411	340,150

^a Including calves, cows, etc., for slaughter, which, prior to 1947, were included under other headings of dairy cattle.

The total number of cattle, 6,623,112, recorded in 1945 was the greatest since 1921 and 1922, and the figure had been exceeded in only three other years, 1893 to 1895. The increase during recent years had been confined to beef herds. Bad seasonal conditions, however, in 1946 caused a serious decrease, particularly in beef herds which declined in numbers by 9·5 per cent. during the twelve months ended 31st March,

1947, compared with a decrease of 7·7 per cent. in dairy herds. In 1947, nevertheless, beef herds were still 94·3 per cent. of their numbers in 1943, while dairy herds had fallen to 84·7 per cent. of their 1943 figures.

Sheep numbers in 1947 had fallen by 37·3 per cent. from the record high figure in 1943. The decline was due to a large extent to drought losses, particularly during 1946, and an increase in slaughterings, but also to decreased lambings (see statistics of lambing on page 135).

Live Stock in Australian States.—Queensland's share in the total live stock of Australia is indicated in the following table.

LIVE STOCK, AUSTRALIA, AT 31ST MARCH, 1946.

State or Territory.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales	403,645	3,116,834	44,076,000	432,612
Victoria	232,473	1,827,087	14,655,277	271,887
Queensland ..	367,357	6,542,210	18,943,762	415,411
South Australia ..	115,949	374,096	6,786,538	119,986
Western Australia	88,180	833,567	9,765,983	137,872
Tasmania	24,863	216,306	1,925,604	46,915
N. Territory ^a ..	31,883	960,039	18,561	407
A. C. Territory ..	1,048	7,867	224,680	619
Total Australia	1,265,398	13,878,006	96,396,405	1,425,709
% Q'land. of Total	29·0	47·1	19·7	29·1

^a At 31st December, 1945.

Distribution of Live Stock.—Numbers of live stock in statistical divisions are shown in the following table, and the distribution of cattle and sheep in the maps on pages 136 and 137.

LIVE STOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31ST MARCH, 1946.

Statistical Division.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton	47,796	577,158	5,018	132,583
Maryborough	44,899	771,699	3,164	113,581
Downs	53,211	791,668	2,459,848	110,389
Roma	18,074	297,065	2,705,220	1,351
South Western ..	14,249	211,710	3,135,377	344
<i>Total S. Queensland</i> ..	<i>178,229</i>	<i>2,648,700</i>	<i>8,308,627</i>	<i>353,248</i>
Rockhampton	38,770	1,120,275	66,165	36,514
Central Western ..	27,891	476,780	4,650,302	1,042
Far Western	13,149	256,985	2,407,085	111
<i>Total C. Queensland</i> ..	<i>79,810</i>	<i>1,854,040</i>	<i>7,123,552</i>	<i>37,667</i>
Mackay	21,351	161,810	2,105	1,480
Townsville	22,552	532,218	2,176	4,740
Cairns	21,930	210,247	103	12,413
Peninsula	4,031	94,795	..	9
North Western ..	39,454	1,040,400	3,507,199	854
<i>Total N. Queensland</i> ..	<i>109,318</i>	<i>2,039,470</i>	<i>3,511,583</i>	<i>19,496</i>
Total Queensland ..	367,357	6,542,210	18,943,762	415,411

Increase and Slaughtering.—The following table shows the natural increase and slaughtering of live stock, including slaughterings on stations and farms, in Queensland for ten years.

LIVE STOCK, INCREASE AND SLAUGHTERING, QUEENSLAND.

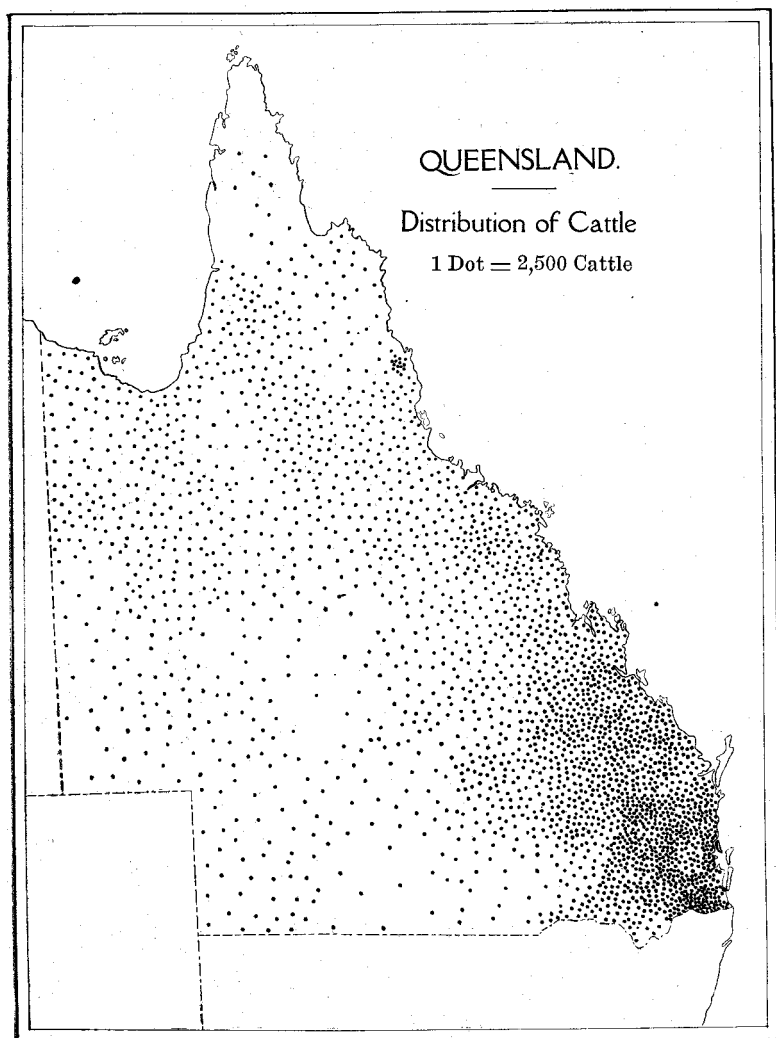
Year.	Cattle.		Sheep.			Pigs.	
	Slaughtering. (incl. Calves.)	Ewes Mated.	Lambs Marked.	Lamb- ing.	Slaughtering.	Slaughtering.	
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	
1937 ..	1,118,859	8,869,722	5,174,128	58.3	1,068,084	491,832	
1938 ..	1,323,704	8,532,431	4,380,312	51.3	1,169,776	530,453	
1939 ..	1,256,229	9,616,702	5,337,241	55.5	1,173,983	614,339	
1940 ..	1,263,059	9,337,131	4,508,724	48.3	1,305,953	771,557	
1941 ..	1,074,137	8,863,084	4,699,384	53.0	1,357,726	722,903	
1942 ..	1,079,822	8,389,036	4,285,489	51.1	1,868,230	567,838	
1943 ..	1,017,759	7,417,251	3,536,173	47.7	2,232,454	497,354	
1944 ..	954,125	6,872,199	3,110,739	45.3	1,986,656	539,039	
1945 ..	1,007,139	6,430,750	3,103,636	48.3	1,779,549	512,911	
1946 ..	666,992	5,990,869	2,152,802	35.9	1,233,318	465,264	

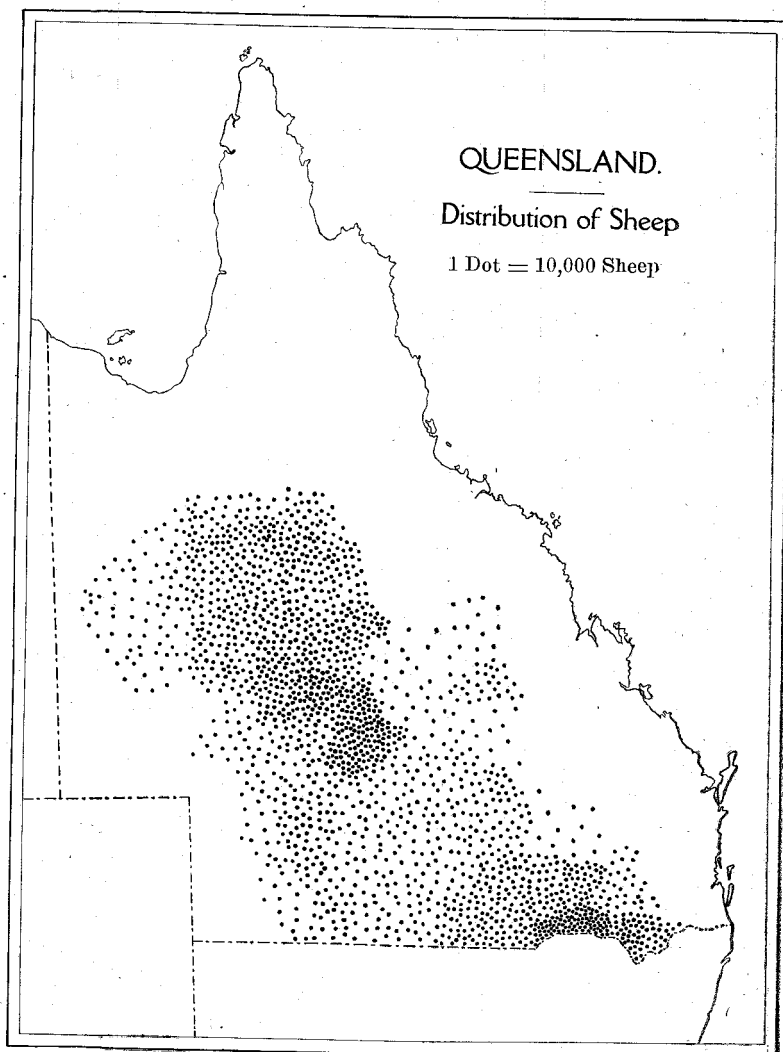
Deaths of stock from drought and other causes were recorded in 1946-47, compared with 1945-46 in brackets, as:—cattle, 881,467 (361,897); sheep, 2,641,641 (1,951,325).

Meatworks.—Meatworks in Queensland have had a varying history. Before refrigerated export was introduced they were few in number, and one of their principal tasks was the boiling down for tallow of otherwise useless sheep carcases. Between the late 1880's and 1899, however, the industry expanded from 5 establishments to 47, employing 3,200 persons instead of 200. Three years of drought reduced operations to one-third of this level by 1903. Very slowly the industry was rebuilt to reach a new peak in 1914, when 24 establishments employed 5,400 persons to handle 550,000 cattle and 700,000 sheep. There was a decline to about two-thirds of this scale in the 1920's and 1930's, but during the recent war the industry reached a new record of over 6,000 employees and a corresponding increase in output.

In 1945-46, there were 14 meatworks and 7 bacon factories in operation in the State, including large establishments producing meat and canned products for export at Brisbane, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Bowen, Townsville, and Cairns. Reference to the Queensland Meat Industry Board is made at the end of Chapter 10.

The table on page 138 shows the operations of these establishments during the five years ended 30th June, 1946. Other particulars will be found in section 9 of this chapter.





MEATWORKS, INCLUDING RABBIT FREEZING WORKS, AND BACON FACTORIES.

Particulars.		1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
Establishments	No.	21	21	20	20	21
Workers ^a	No.	5,937	6,383	6,504	6,557	4,973
Salaries and Wages						
Paid	..£1,000	1,800	2,123	2,251	2,367	1,764
Stock Killed—						
Cattle and Calves	No.	831,555	804,409	725,270	730,443	582,273
Sheep	.. No.	694,492	1,245,073	1,334,955	1,106,055	686,921
Lambs	.. No.	102,364	126,111	106,655	108,519	95,281
Pigs	.. No.	564,388	499,521	491,866	491,529	439,302
Fresh Meat Produced—						
Beef, Veal	1,000 lb.	234,511	230,437	248,535	237,933	178,683
Mutton	1,000 lb.	23,800	44,951	32,828	35,115	26,148
Lamb	1,000 lb.	3,069	4,004	3,238	3,298	3,126
Bacon, Ham	1,000 lb.	24,383	24,973	26,701	29,703	23,879
Pork	1,000 lb.	16,091	11,916	13,379	9,171	15,748
Canned						
Products	1,000 lb. ^b	91,194	92,059	64,299	69,673	48,356
Value All Pro-						
ducts	..£1,000	12,354	15,077	15,421	15,941	12,445

^a Average number of workers during period of operation.^b Weight of meat, vegetables, and other constituents.

Meat Exports.—The following table gives details of the exports of meat and allied products to overseas markets; it does not include the products of wild animals. Prior to the war, live stock exports consisted mainly of horses to India and Ceylon and some stud sheep to other countries, but no live stock was exported overseas in 1945-46.

Records of interstate exports of meat are not available in complete detail. Figures for live stock border crossings into New South Wales, South Australia, and Northern Territory show that, after deducting the value of crossings into this State, sheep to the value of £1,028,585, cattle worth £3,115,714, and pigs worth £127,488 left for other States in 1945-46. In addition, large quantities of pig products, canned meats, hides, and tallow were sent to other States. Stock prepared at the Brisbane Abattoir for interstate destination numbered 21,485 in 1945-46.

OVERSEA EXPORTS OF MEAT AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND, 1945-46.

Country to which Exported.	Meat.	Hides and Skins.	Leather.	Tallow.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	2,867,217	128,481	15,662	30,284
Other British ..	1,092,421	..	3,522	30,795
U.S.A. ..	..	27,291	..	..
France ..	..	110,568	..	9,183
Egypt ..	39,510	..	..	..
Iraq ..	89,801	..	..	..
Other Countries ..	1,027	2,400	796	..
Services ^a ..	143,466	..	..	994
Total ..	4,233,442	268,740	19,980	71,256

^a Exported to various destinations for use of Services.

3. WOOL.

As a wool producer, Queensland ranks second among the States, and wool is the State's most valuable single product. Almost all the sheep are pure-bred merinos.

The industry is largely conducted on grazing properties in the natural grasslands of the west. Only a small portion of the sheep are on agricultural farms, these being nearly all on the Darling Downs. The best grazing lands of the south-west, central-west, and north-west are largely given over to sheep, while cattle occupy the coarser-grassed country of the Gulf and coast, and the less reliable country of the far west. Sheep stations vary greatly in size, some of the larger properties having shorn over 250,000 sheep in a season. Many of the original large leaseholds have been subdivided into grazing selections of about 20,000 acres, and are commonly run by individual families, while pastoral companies manage many of the large leaseholds.

WOOL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Wool Clip.			Total Wool Produced. a	Value of Wool Produced.
	Sheep and Lambs Shorn.	Wool Shorn.	Weight per Fleece.		
	No.	Lb. Greasy.	Lb. Grsy.	Lb. Greasy.	£
1936 c ..	18,471,448	146,839,941	7.95	153,766,368	9,155,506
1937 c ..	21,710,429	169,152,803	7.79	174,751,280	10,390,420
1938 c ..	23,593,765	173,728,077	7.36	179,458,589	8,195,275
1939 c ..	23,939,040	189,017,854	7.90	195,770,277	10,033,227
1940 c ..	25,838,238	207,572,498	8.03	214,704,450	11,772,961
1941-42 b	25,662,930	196,064,793	7.64	204,119,026	11,634,784
1942-43 b	26,290,860	204,439,533	7.78	213,966,182	13,607,732
1943-44 b	23,918,077	185,169,584	7.74	194,354,517	12,655,677
1944-45 b	21,411,376	170,022,220	7.94	178,719,395	11,966,753
1945-46 b	19,955,644	162,046,416	8.12	173,249,484	10,864,186

a Including dead wool, fellmongered wool, and wool on skins exported or utilised on holdings.

b Year ended 30th June.

c Year ended 31st December.

Of the total number of sheep shorn in 1945-46, 1,941,203 were lambs.

Australian Wool Production.—Queensland first supplanted Victoria as the second wool producing State in the nineties. Since then it has generally remained slightly ahead of Victoria except during the first five years of the twentieth century and during the period 1917 to 1920. New South Wales now produces roughly one-half the Australian wool, although bad seasons reduced its share to less than one-half in 1944-45 and 1945-46, while Queensland and Victoria together supply about one-third. The actual production in 1945-46 is shown in the table on the next page.

WOOL PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA, 1945-46.

State or Territory.	Sheep and Lambs Shorn.	Wool Produced.			Average Weight per Fleecce.
		Shorn (including Crutchings).	Dead, Fellmongered, and Exported on Skins.	Total Production.	
	No.	1,000 Lb. Greasy.	1,000 Lb. Greasy.	1,000 Lb. Greasy.	Lb. Greasy
N. S. Wales ..	45,402,000	386,724	44,825	431,549	8.52
Victoria ..	16,370,908	109,236	43,162	152,398	6.67
Queensland ..	19,955,644	162,046	11,203	173,249	8.12
S. Australia ..	7,628,477	63,046	10,558	73,604	8.26
W. Australia ..	10,317,596	79,174	7,812	86,986	7.67
Tasmania ..	2,014,216	12,105	4,233	16,338	6.01
N. Territory ..	<i>n</i>	150 ^a	5 ^a	155 ^a	<i>n</i>
A. C. Territory	245,229	1,937	23	1,960	7.90
Total ..	101,934,070	814,418	121,821	936,239	7.99

^a Estimated.ⁿ Not available.

Queensland Wool Districts.—The following table indicates the amount of wool produced in each statistical division of Queensland.

WOOL CLIP, QUEENSLAND, 1945-46.

Statistical Division.	Sheep and Lambs Shorn.	Wool Produced (including Crutchings).		Proportion of Wool Produced in each Division.	Proportion of Total Sheep in each Division.
		Total.	Per Sheep.		
	No.	Lb. Greasy.	Lb. Greasy	%	%
Moreton	5,738	38,628	6.73	0.0	0.0
Maryborough ..	2,952	21,338	7.23	0.0	0.0
Downs	2,521,968	21,101,022	8.37	13.0	13.0
Roma	2,674,904	23,316,480	8.72	14.4	14.3
South Western ..	3,276,548	27,070,133	8.26	16.7	16.6
<i>Total S. Q'land</i>	<i>8,482,110</i>	<i>71,547,601</i>	<i>8.44</i>	<i>44.1</i>	<i>43.9</i>
Rockhampton ..	69,092	489,436	7.08	0.3	0.4
Central Western ..	4,874,185	39,723,547	8.15	24.5	24.5
Far Western ..	2,596,829	20,983,652	8.08	13.0	12.7
<i>Total C. Q'land</i>	<i>7,540,106</i>	<i>61,196,635</i>	<i>8.12</i>	<i>37.8</i>	<i>37.6</i>
Mackay	939	4,900	5.22	0.0	0.0
Townsville ..	2,158	21,034	9.75	0.0	0.0
Cairns	102	621	6.09	0.0	0.0
Peninsula .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
North Western ..	3,930,229	29,275,625	7.45	18.1	18.5
<i>Total N. Q'land</i>	<i>3,933,428</i>	<i>29,302,180</i>	<i>7.45</i>	<i>18.1</i>	<i>18.5</i>
Total Q'land ..	19,955,644	162,046,416	8.12	100.0	100.0

Wool Exports.—The bulk of the Queensland wool production is normally exported directly overseas. The following table shows the destinations of overseas exports during the five years ended 30th June, 1946, and the last pre-war year, 1938-39.

OVERSEA EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM QUEENSLAND.

Country to which Exported.	1938-39.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
QUANTITY (1,000 LB. GREASY).						
Belgium	28,384	..	..	..	..	23,843
France	32,671	..	..	..	..	7,784
Germany	13,485	..	..	..	..	..
Holland	5,581	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	4,906	..	..	..	..	463
Japan	11,092	4,605	..	..	..	..
Poland	2,160	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom..	77,091	18,804	3,402	17,600	53,802	54,731
U.S.A.	4,974	110,661	156,484	99,806	76,336	73,429
U.S.S.R. .. ..	..	1,624	..	..	..	..
Other Countries ..	6,769	752	1,621	2,812	2,484	2,629
Total ..	187,113	136,446	161,507	120,218	132,622	162,879
VALUE (£1,000 AUSTRALIAN).						
Belgium	1,161	..	..	..	..	1,645
France	1,388	..	..	..	..	610
Germany	700	..	..	..	..	..
Holland	280	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	254	..	..	..	..	37
Japan	604	299	..	..	..	..
Poland	112	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	3,381	1,108	201	1,245	3,717	4,154
U.S.A.	290	6,873	10,948	7,667	5,746	5,519
U.S.S.R. .. ..	..	138	..	..	..	..
Other Countries ..	352	40	102	190	149	166
Total ..	8,522	8,458	11,251	9,102	9,612	12,131

Included in the figures in the foregoing table is the greasy equivalent of wool which was scoured in Queensland and exported clean. In 1938-39, 12,494,000 lb. of scoured wool were exported overseas, 8,454,000 lb. going to the United Kingdom, and most of the remainder to France, Belgium, and Germany. In 1945-46, exports of scoured wool were 13,022,000 lb., the principal importing countries being U.S.A. (5,863,000 lb.), United Kingdom (3,252,000 lb.), and Belgium (2,766,000 lb.).

Wool Sales.—Particulars of wool sold in the Brisbane market during the ten years ended 30th June, 1946, are shown in the next table.

After September, 1939, owing to war conditions no public sales were held as the British Government acquired the whole of the output from Australia, less the quantity used within Australia, and the value of the wool

was appraised. Public auction sales were resumed on 16th September, 1946. A note on the marketing of wool is given in Chapter 10.

BRISBANE WOOL MARKET.

Year.	Sales. <i>a</i>	Bales Sold.	Wool Sold.		Amount Realised.	Average Price per Lb.	
			Greasy.	Scoured.		Greasy.	Scoured
	No.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	£	d.	d.
1936-37	10	492,266	143,867,941	7,227,028	10,690,878	16-51	26-41
1937-38	11	483,561	141,849,963	6,423,510	7,626,056	11-98	20-35
1938-39	11	538,087	159,214,271	7,460,562	7,574,004	10-56	18-20
1939-40	12	658,540	194,752,414	10,397,553	11,811,477	13-35	22-54
1940-41	14	600,032	170,359,140	13,739,304	10,757,189	13-26	23-47
1941-42	14	627,765	180,147,464	13,498,855	11,336,718	13-46	21-91
1942-43	16	659,559	195,545,062	13,058,676	14,105,099	15-50	27-09
1943-44	16	611,157	174,336,167	13,432,179	13,096,411	15-89	27-82
1944-45	11	533,090	151,670,749	11,335,379	11,416,193	16-04	27-09
1945-46	13	591,417	169,723,974	12,073,473	12,589,117	15-87	27-11

a Sales to end September, 1939; appraisals from 16th October, 1939.

Wool Processing.—There are 14 wool-scouring and fellmongery plants in the State, and 3 woollen mills. In 1945-46, the mills used the equivalent of 2,118,196 lb. of greasy wool. Particulars are as follows.

WOOL SCOURS, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOLLEN MILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
Establishments .. No.	20	17	17	17	17
Workers <i>a</i> .. No.	1,227	1,183	1,150	1,098	1,036
Salaries and Wages £	210,786	231,792	239,396	233,664	244,039
Materials Used—					
Sheep Skins .. 1,000	1,053	1,204	1,124	1,040	768
Greasy Wool 1,000 lb.	31,110	30,973	35,258	28,469	31,139
Production—					
Scoured Wool <i>b</i> 1,000 lb.	19,088	15,628	21,196	17,404	17,750
Tweed & Cloth Sq. Yds.	557,613	705,764	698,908	837,473	992,347
Flannel .. Sq. Yds.	869,079	635,470	552,197	702,048	574,127
Blankets.. Pairs	144,198	103,779	104,587	76,781	27,982

a Average number of workers during period of operation.

b Including wool obtained from skins in fellmongeries; also wool subsequently used in woollen mills.

4. DAIRYING.

The dairying industry is situated mainly on a strip of moist pastures stretching along the east coast from the border of New South Wales northwards to Rockhampton, on the Darling Downs, and on the Atherton Tableland behind Cairns. Butter, cheese, and milk produced in 1945-46 were worth £13,096,000 (including subsidy), while the value of pig products produced in the related industry of pig-raising was £3,537,000. The following table gives particulars for the last ten years.

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Dairy Cows and Heifers. <i>a</i>			Production.		Oversea Exports.	
	Total. <i>b</i>	Cows.		Butter.	Cheese.	Butter.	Cheese.
		In Milk.	Dry.				
	No.	No.	No.	1,000Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.
1937-38	985,858	701,258	225,055	118,244	11,963	75,061	5,781
1938-39	1,050,569	787,795	209,328	157,626	15,769	127,546	9,489
1939-40	1,080,430	814,445	210,290	142,846	13,849	106,710	8,824
1940-41	1,058,009	775,071	227,607	119,940	11,733	75,173	4,281
1941-42	1,115,760	714,160	318,600	97,623	16,360	43,004	7,655
1942-43	1,308,780	764,629	270,631	113,211	23,541	44,934	4,877
1943-44	1,290,398	749,162	273,697	103,032	24,051	40,175	3,109
1944-45	1,267,829	742,387	258,991	96,334	22,635	32,237	1,170
1945-46	1,242,071	714,800	273,035	102,567	26,936	61,552	9,554
1946-47 ^c	1,123,273	653,940	237,247	75,359	17,292	36,888	4,788

^a As at 31st December up to 1941-42, thereafter as at 31st March.

^b Including heifers within 3 months of calving up to 1941-42, thereafter all heifers 1 year and over.

^c Preliminary figures subject to revision.

The distribution of the dairying industry in the various statistical divisions of the State is shown hereunder.

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND, 1945-46.

Statistical Division.	Dairy Cows. <i>a</i>	Milk Produced. <i>b</i>	Milk per Cow. <i>b</i>	Butter Made.		Cheese Made.	
				On Farms. <i>b</i>	In Factories. <i>c</i>	On Farms. <i>b</i>	In Factories. <i>c</i>
	No.	1,000 Gal.	Gal.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.
Moreton ..	298,104	74,669	250	361	32,825	1	2
Maryborough	262,015	53,359	204	376	27,506	..	2,171
Downs ..	216,778	71,995	332	324	25,820	..	24,094
Roma ..	11,451	1,614	141	26	637	..	..
S. Western ..	1,340	149	111	3	..	..	..
<i>Total S. Qld.</i>	<i>789,688</i>	<i>201,786</i>	<i>256</i>	<i>1,090</i>	<i>86,788</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>26,267</i>
Rockhampton	132,292	23,408	177	140	10,789	..	665
Cent. Western	3,827	255	67	10	..	..	..
Far Western ..	957	56	59	2	..	..	..
<i>Total C. Qld.</i>	<i>137,076</i>	<i>23,719</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>10,789</i>	..	<i>665</i>
Mackay ..	19,181	2,157	112	57	642	..	..
Townsville ..	4,982	606	122	4	..	..	..
Cairns ..	35,243	7,801	221	19	3,023	3	..
Peninsula ..	92	4	43	..	..	..	..
North Western	1,573	122	78	3	..	..	..
<i>Total N. Qld.</i>	<i>61,071</i>	<i>10,690</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>3,665</i>	<i>3</i>	..
Total Q'land ..	987,835	236,195	239	1,325	101,242	4	26,932

^a Milking and dry cows at 31st March, 1946.

^b Year ended 31st March, 1946.

^c Year ended 30th June, 1946.

Most of the butter production is from the southern part of the coastal strip. In 1945-46, Moreton Statistical Division produced about one-third of the State's total production. Maryborough and Downs Divisions each produced about one-quarter, and most of the remainder came from Rockhampton and Cairns Divisions. Almost all the cheese comes from the Downs.

Dairying in Australian States.—A comparison of dairying production in the various States is made in the following table.

DAIRYING, AUSTRALIA, 1945-46.

State or Territory.	Cows. <i>a</i>	Total Milk Produced. <i>b</i>	Milk per Cow. <i>b</i>	Butter Made. <i>c</i>	Cheese Made. <i>c</i>	Bacon and Ham Made. <i>c</i>
	No.	1,000 Gal.	Gal.	1,000Lb.	1,000Lb.	1,000Lb.
N. S. Wales ..	865,782	278,885	322	78,280	4,968	38,996
Victoria..	811,399	375,639	463	114,573	33,504	21,004
Queensland ..	987,835	269,390	273	102,567	26,936	23,965
S. Australia ..	150,101	79,370	529	18,541	22,479	11,735
W. Australia ..	133,945	43,004	321	13,180	1,825	10,323
Tasmania ..	73,943	30,714	415	9,664	2,663	2,810
A.C.T. ...	1,471	467	317	8	..	1
Total <i>d</i> ..	3,024,476	1,077,469	356	336,813	92,375	108,834

a Milking and dry, at 31st March, 1946.

b Year ended 30th June, 1946.

c Factories and farms combined; former for year ended 30th June, 1946, latter for year ended 31st March, 1946.

d Excluding Northern Territory for which no figures are available.

Dairy Farms and Factories.—Statistics of the operations of dairy farms and factories for five years are as follows.

DAIRY FARMS AND FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
Dairy Farmers No.	31,500	31,572	31,213	31,108	30,740
Butter Made { 1,000 Lb.	1,948	1,700	1,616	1,325	1,325
£	132,843	137,167	114,950	92,795	99,177
Dairy Factories No.	98	101	99	101	99
Value of—					
Land and Buildings £	738,138	771,686	753,912	746,924	739,970
Plant .. £	841,622	872,843	859,570	857,598	849,635
Workers <i>a</i> No.	1,384	1,647	1,710	1,673	1,653
Salaries and Wages £	336,865	428,827	476,398	485,170	486,993
Butter Made { 1,000 Lb.	95,675	111,511	101,416	95,009	101,242
£	6,138,006	7,647,681	7,213,770	6,654,130	7,578,510
Cheese Made { 1,000 Lb.	16,334	28,515	24,042	22,627	26,932
<i>b</i> £	606,739	1,145,064	997,288	960,650	1,195,970

a Average for whole year.

b Including the output of certain small cheese factories, for which figures are not included in the preceding items.

For the marketing of butter and cheese, see Chapter 10. Exports for the last ten years are shown in the table on page 143.

Poultry Farming.—Raising of poultry for commercial purposes was at first generally carried on as an adjunct to dairying. However, in recent years, it has become so important commercially that a distinct industry has grown up, and many holdings are now given over entirely to the production of poultry and eggs. This has been responsible for the stepping up of the production of fodder suitable for poultry feed. It is only during the last few years that any systematic attempt has been made to collect detailed statistics of poultry farming. At 31st March, 1946, 1,758 commercial poultry farmers kept 1,374,000 fowls, of which 1,270,000 were hens and pullets, while, on 25,626 other rural holdings, there were 955,000 fowls. Recorded egg production during 1945-46 amounted to 8,694,000 doz. from commercial poultry farms, and 4,028,000 doz. from other rural holdings. The total recorded egg production of 12,722,000 doz. amounted to about 120 eggs per year per head of the Queensland population. Unrecorded production of eggs from small flocks kept by householders in towns and townships is responsible for the production of at least as many eggs as recorded production. The consumption of eggs in 1944 was estimated for Australia at 278 per civilian, and Queensland consumption was probably at about the same level. A Family Budget Enquiry in Queensland in 1939-40 showed an average consumption per head per week of 6.0 in October, 1939, falling to 3.8 in April, 1940, when seasonal conditions reduced the supply, and averaging 4.9 per week, or 255 eggs over the whole year. (See Chapter 10 for marketing of eggs.)

Commercial poultry farmers sold 1,205,871 day-old chickens during the year ended 31st March, 1946.

Other poultry recorded on the holdings of commercial poultry farmers and other farmers at 31st March, 1946, were:—61,000 ducks, 19,000 turkeys, and 3,900 geese.

Bee Keeping.—In 1945-46, returns were received from 862 bee keepers in the State, showing a production of 1,841,400 lb. of honey, equal to an average of 65 lb. per productive bee hive, compared with 1,011,500 lb. and an average of 57 lb. per productive hive in the preceding season. Beeswax amounting to 28,900 lb. was produced in 1945-46. The value of the products of the industry in 1945-46 was estimated at £57,000. For the marketing of honey, see Chapter 10.

5. AGRICULTURE.

The agriculture of Queensland differs from that of the other States because of the large proportion made up of tropical crops and fruits. It is of particular interest as in Queensland and in northern New South Wales is found probably the only attempt in the world to cultivate cane sugar, cotton, bananas, and pineapples entirely with white labour. How successful this has been may be judged by comparison of recent years'

production with that of 1900-01. The table which follows provides a comparison between the season 1900-01, conditions at the beginning of the recent war, 1939-40, and the three latest seasons available.

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.				1900-01.	1939-40.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
<i>Area.</i>								
Sugar Cane ^a	..	Ac.		72,651	262,181	220,932	219,652	229,736
Maize	..	Ac.		127,974	176,844	172,722	158,170	136,445
Wheat	..	Ac.		79,304	362,044	281,302	332,365	392,502
Green Forage	..	Ac.		41,445	550,716	600,181	622,268	581,905
Hay	..	Ac.		42,497	59,970	71,992	64,783	69,084
Cotton	..	Ac.		..	41,212	41,389	17,424	7,698
Peanuts	..	Ac.		c	12,337	18,415	18,936	25,203
Potatoes, English	..	Ac.		11,060	12,446	14,609	18,173	15,216
Pumpkins	..	Ac.		14,232	28,097	36,265	46,226	40,355
Tobacco	..	Ac.		665	3,653	2,348	1,862	1,897
Bananas ^b	..	Ac.		6,215	6,345	5,345	5,083	5,941
Pineapples ^b	..	Ac.		939	5,451	5,142	4,718	5,126
<i>Production.</i>								
Sugar Cane	.. 1,000	Tons		848	6,039	3,398	4,398	4,552
Maize	.. 1,000	Bush.		2,457	3,345	4,512	3,859	2,860
Wheat	.. 1,000	Bush.		1,194	6,795	5,084	6,981	8,188
Hay	..	Tons		78,758	102,750	138,080	113,689 ^d	126,258 ^d
Cotton	.. 1,000	Lb.		..	17,528	9,540	8,508	1,819
Peanuts	.. 1,000	Lb.		c	13,020	21,535	22,904	29,786
Potatoes, English	..	Tons		20,014	28,306	30,717	33,644	33,605
Pumpkins	..	Tons		43,740	75,164	82,707	95,501	95,239
Tobacco	.. 1,000	Lb.		452	2,094	1,779	1,314	1,412
Bananas	.. 100	Bush.		8,705	6,328	4,967	5,118	6,457
Pineapples	.. 100	Doz.		4,248	23,819	20,008	15,710	16,427
<i>Yield Per Acre.</i>								
Sugar Cane	..	Tons		11.68	23.03	15.38	20.02	19.81
Maize	..	Bush.		19.20	18.91	26.12	24.40	20.96
Wheat	..	Bush.		15.06	18.77	18.07	21.00	20.86
Hay	..	Tons		1.85	1.71	1.92	1.75	1.83
Cotton	..	Lb.		..	425	230	488	236
Peanuts	..	Lb.		c	1,055	1,169	1,210	1,182
Potatoes, English	..	Tons		1.81	2.27	2.10	1.85	2.21
Pumpkins	..	Tons		3.07	2.68	2.28	2.07	2.36
Tobacco	..	Lb.		679	573	758	706	744
Bananas	..	Bush.		140	100	93	101	109
Pineapples	..	Doz.		452	437	389	333	320

^a Area cut for crushing each year.

^b Area bearing only.

^c Not collected separately.

^d Excluding hay cut from permanent pasture.

Agriculture in Australian States.—The next table provides a comparison of the area, production, and yield, in the various States, of agricultural crops which are of particular importance in Queensland.

AGRICULTURAL CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1945-46.

Crop.		New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total Six States.
<i>Area.</i>								
Sugar Cane ^a	Ac.	5,943	..	229,736	..	..	..	235,679
Maize ..	Ac.	92,416	6,809	136,445	..	48	11	235,729
Wheat	1,000 Ac.	3,774	3,251	393	2,165	1,836	5	11,424
Green Forage	1,000 Ac.	542	63	582	190	263	49	1,689
Hay	1,000 Ac.	758	1,060	69	484	246	79	2,696
Cotton ..	Ac.	..	..	7,698	..	..	..	7,698
Peanuts ..	Ac.	..	..	25,203	..	13	..	25,216
Potatoes ^b ..	Ac.	22,865	63,000	15,216	8,854	9,781	56,245	175,961
Pumpkins ..	Ac.	7,259	3,451	40,355	811	1,566	129	53,571
Tobacco ..	Ac.	370	1,408	1,897	..	296	..	3,971
<i>Production.</i>								
Sugar Cane	1,000 Tons	166	..	4,552	..	..	..	4,718
Maize	1,000 Bush.	2,560	308	2,860	..	^c	^d	5,728
Wheat	1,000 Bush.	62,520	29,634	8,188	21,034	20,929	67	142,372
Hay	1,000 Tons	991	1,444	126	522	237	90	3,410
Cotton	1,000 Lb.	..	..	1,819	..	..	..	1,819
Peanuts	1,000 Lb.	..	..	29,786	..	9	..	29,795
Potatoes ^b ..	Tons	61,768	230,749	33,605	35,097	47,672	236,140	645,031
Pumpkins ..	Tons	19,048	13,919	95,239	5,205	4,006	369	137,786
Tobacco	1,000 Lb.	365	431	1,412	..	418	..	2,626
<i>Yield Per Acre.</i>								
Sugar Cane	Tons	27.94	..	19.81	..	..	..	20.00
Maize ..	Bush.	27.70	45.22	20.96	..	9.75	2.46	24.30
Wheat ..	Bush.	16.57	9.11	20.86	9.72	11.40	13.37	12.46
Hay ..	Tons	1.31	1.36	1.83	1.08	0.96	1.14	1.26
Cotton ..	Lb.	..	..	236	..	..	..	236
Peanuts ..	Lb.	..	..	1,182	..	697	..	1,182
Potatoes ^b ..	Tons	2.70	3.66	2.21	3.96	4.87	4.20	3.67
Pumpkins ..	Tons	2.62	4.03	2.36	6.42	2.56	2.86	2.57
Tobacco ..	Lb.	988	306	744	..	1,412	..	661

^a Area cut for crushing.

^b Excluding sweet potatoes.

^c 468 bushels.

^d 27 bushels.

Value of Agricultural Production.—The gross value of all agricultural production in Queensland for the season 1945-46 has been estimated at £24,831,228. By "gross value" is meant the value which the crops would have realised in the principal wholesale markets of the State. The figure is greater than the "local value," i.e., the value at the farm, by the amount of the costs of getting the products to market. The local value of agricultural products for 1945-46 has been estimated at £22,331,000.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1945-46.

Crop.	Area Under Crop.	Production.	Gross Value.
<i>Sugar Cane—</i>	Acres.		£
Cut for Crushing	229,736	4,551,971 tons	9,693,398
Cut for Plants	12,151	200,079 tons	414,330
Standover, &c.	79,913	..	..
<i>Cereals—</i>			
Wheat	392,502	8,187,687 bush.	2,254,560
Maize	136,445	2,860,128 bush.	999,748
Barley (2 row)	14,880	355,827 bush.	} 100,616
Barley (6 row)	6,169	164,127 bush.	
Oats	40,007	829,974 bush.	193,661
Rye	43	624 bush.	187
<i>Other Grain—</i>			
Canary Seed	16,657	90,049 cwt.	63,034
Panicum, Millet, &c.	22,172	174,211 cwt.	117,592
Sorghum	49,451	918,780 bush.	206,726
<i>Seed—</i>			
Lucerne	528	47,758 lb.	5,970
Cultivated Grass	1,688	6,757 cwt.	18,582
Permanent Pasture	a	213,786 lb.	3,341
<i>Fodders—</i>			
Sorghum	56,607	..	283,035
Sugar and Cow Cane	7,591	..	36,701
Other Green Forage	517,707	..	1,644,568
<i>Hay—</i>			
Lucerne	45,645	96,246 tons	1,106,829
Oaten	6,817	9,646 tons	104,820
Wheaten	13,015	15,611 tons	140,499
Other	3,607 ^b	4,960 tons	31,603
<i>Other Field Crops—</i>			
Arrowroot	634	8,454 tons	19,825
Broom Millet (Brush)	240	1,167 cwt.	4,411
Coffee	5	8,044 lb.	302
Cotton	7,698	1,819,276 lb.	41,818
Cow and Field Peas, &c. (Seed)	2,953	22,763 bush.	36,995
Ginger	121	1,544,277 lb.	25,738
Peanuts	25,203	29,786,432 lb.	493,958
Potatoes (English)	15,216	33,605 tons	532,079
Potatoes (Sweet)	2,978	10,633 tons	52,508
Pumpkins	40,355	95,239 tons	589,989

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1945-46—continued.

Crop.	Area Under Crop.	Production.	Gross Value.
	Acres.		£
<i>Other Field Crops (continued)—</i>			
Tobacco	1,897	1,411,536 lb.	189,969
Sunflowers (Seed)	2,122	11,842 cwt.	20,724
Other (incl. Nurseries, &c.) ..	261	..	6,959
<i>Citrus Fruit—</i>			
Oranges	2,339	233,370 bush.	194,620
Lemons	322	75,807 bush.	46,186
Mandarins	1,489	164,185 bush.	136,699
Other	296	41,343 bush.	25,118
<i>Other Orchard Fruit—</i>			
Apples	4,339	413,537 bush.	422,229
Apricots	251	22,012 bush.	36,757
Custard Apples	312	36,474 bush.	38,589
Figs	22	1,256 bush.	754
Mangoes	359	36,515 bush.	29,598
Nuts	167	61,214 lb.	2,295
Peaches	1,141	85,844 bush.	85,847
Pears	275	40,871 bush.	21,647
Plums	929	85,862 bush.	96,386
Other	68	5,685 bush.	6,286
Grapes	2,507	7,518,011 lb.	218,421
<i>Plantation Fruit—</i>			
Bananas	5,941	645,684 bush.	715,675
Papaws	753	222,023 bush.	131,335
Passion Fruit	95	6,597 bush.	12,022
Pineapples	5,126	1,642,696 doz.	792,017
Strawberries	73	256,446 lb.	35,971
Other	36	..	1,938
Fruit Areas Not Yet Bearing ..	11,109	..	..
<i>Vegetables—</i>			
Beans (French)	5,180	494,497 bush.	744,728
Beans (Navy)	2,420	12,487 bush.	10,302
Peas (Green)	1,380	53,958 bush.	86,912
Onions	2,537	9,939 tons	121,761
Tomatoes	8,788	876,767 bush.	683,125
Cabbages and Cauliflowers ..	2,403	431,160 doz.	306,266
Lettuces	393	229,742 bush.	48,501
Carrots	785	3,143 tons	81,367
Cucumbers	1,632	138,266 bush.	78,178
Turnips	758	2,182 tons	15,397
Water and Rock Melons ..	1,555	5,137 tons	35,690
Other Vegetables	3,314	..	133,536
Total	1,822,108	..	24,831,228

a Harvested from 2,731 acres of permanent pasture.

b Not including 221 acres of permanent pasture, from which 205 tons of hay (included in following columns) were cut.

Gross values of agricultural products for the past five seasons, and for 1939-40, the last season unaffected by war, are given on the next page.

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.	1939-40.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Sugar Cane ..	10,429	8,754	8,473	7,655	9,558	9,693
Maize	607	858	1,187	1,456	1,248	1,000
Wheat	1,314 ^a	621 ^a	1,015 ^a	1,038 ^a	1,495 ^a	2,255 ^a
Other Cereals ..	89	39	81	123	142	682
Green Forage ..	1,220	1,899	2,005	1,807	2,125	1,964
Hay	568	882	1,105	1,340	1,240	1,384
Cotton	301 ^a	304 ^a	320 ^a	212	186	42 ^a
Peanuts	115	154	171	351	371	494
Potatoes (English)	311	215	387	491 ^a	533 ^a	532 ^a
Pumpkins	316	500	690	668	656	590
Tobacco	193	280	373	232	164	190
Tomatoes	276	404	637	927	861	683
Apples	108	181	179	325	186	422
Bananas	374	376	546	842	810	716
Citrus Fruits ..	161	199	324	402	485	403
Grapes	87	161	167	319	208	218
Pineapples	467	472	759	881	846	792
Other Fruits ..	208	329	518	876	482	499
Other Agriculture	942	1,092	1,439	2,070	2,632	2,272
Total	18,086	17,720	20,376	22,015	24,228	24,831

^a Including Bounty and Assistance.

Agricultural Districts.—The distribution in statistical divisions of some crops is shown in the next table (for sugar districts see page 152).

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1945-46.

Statistical Division.	Wheat.	Maize.	Bananas.	Pine-apples.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Tomatoes.
	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Dozen.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Bush.
Moreton	32	942	450	1,235	122	..	257
Maryborough ..	58	958	69	287	268	1	16
Downs	7,809	652	..	..	61	584	209
Roma	201	..	..	..	5	..	..
Sth. Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total S. Qld. ..	8,100	2,552	519	1,522	456	585	482
Rockhampton ..	87	43	55	57	1,342	15	60
Cent. Western ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Far Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total C. Qld. ..	88	43	55	57	1,342	15	61
Mackay .. ..	..	1	14	6	2	..	14
Townsville .. ..	..	4	18	49	19	2	290
Cairns .. ..	..	259	39	7	..	803	28
Peninsula .. ..	..	1	1	2	..	7	2
Nth. Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total N. Qld. ..	..	265	72	64	21	812	334
Total Q'land ..	8,188	2,860	646	1,643	1,819	1,412	877

Sugar.—The production of sugar cane is the leading feature of Queensland agriculture and it occupies most of the river flats and fertile valleys near the coast. Its distribution is an indication of the distribution of that class of land. Irrigation is practised at Inkerman in the Ayr district and in part of the Bundaberg area. Cultivation is intensive and the production per acre is high. The laborious part of the work is done in the winter, during the months when the more tropical areas are a favourite resort of tourists from the South. There is a great deal of technical research and collaboration between the mills and the cane-growers, who are mostly specialists. The production of sugar per acre of cane grown has increased with increased efficiency. The general organisation of the industry is outlined in the chapter on Marketing.

The industry is based on 33 "Central Mills", of which 32 operated during the 1945 season. Fifteen of the mills are controlled co-operatively by the growers. Each mill has assigned to it the cane grown on a particular area. This system was first developed as an essential accessory to individual farm production.

The industry has passed through many phases. First came the experimental, then the efforts to establish plantations with Kanaka labour, and then a long and troublesome period of transition to white labour conditions (at first inefficient) under the protection of a Federal tariff for the Australian market. The effects of the 1914-1918 war stimulated production and oversea exports followed.

The industry may be roughly grouped into five main areas, the distribution among which is indicated in the second part of the next table. The most northerly division (Cairns in the table) stretches from Port Douglas in the north to Ingham in the south; Townsville covers the Townsville and Ayr districts; and Mackay embraces Proserpine and Mackay. Sugar is practically the only crop grown on coastal farms from Mackay northwards, but south of Mackay other forms of agriculture are combined to some extent with cane-growing. The two southern divisions are Maryborough (Bundaberg, Maryborough, Gympie, and surrounding districts); and Moreton (the areas north and south of Brisbane). The divisions used are the standard statistical divisions, as shown in the map in the front of this book, and in the table on the preceding page, with the following modifications to suit the distribution of the sugar industry:—(a) although actually in Rockhampton Statistical Division, Broadsound Shire, being portion of the Mackay sugar area, is included in Mackay Division; (b) the Shire of Miriam Vale, although in Rockhampton Statistical Division, has been transferred to Maryborough Division, as the cane is crushed at the Bundaberg mills. Some cane grown in the Cairns Division is crushed in a mill in the Townsville Division, and thus it is not possible to show "sugar per acre cut" separately for these divisions, while the figures for "cane for each ton of sugar" for these divisions are calculated on sugar made and cane crushed in the mills situated in each division.

Sugar production for 1946 is estimated at 512,000 tons produced from 3,717,000 tons of cane cut from 219,000 acres.

SUGAR PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Area Cultivated. <i>a</i>	Area Cut for Crushing.	Cane Produced.	Sugar Produced. <i>b</i>	Cane per Acre Cut.	Sugar per Acre Cut.	Cane for each Ton of Sugar.
	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1870 ..	6,342	2,188	<i>n</i>	2,854	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1880 ..	20,224	12,497	<i>n</i>	15,861	<i>n</i>	1.27	<i>n</i>
1890 ..	50,922	40,208	<i>n</i>	68,924	<i>n</i>	1.69	<i>n</i>
1900 ..	108,535	72,651	848,328	92,554	11.68	1.28	9.17
1910 ..	141,779	94,641	1,840,447	210,756	19.45	2.23	8.73
1920 ..	162,619	89,142	1,339,455	167,401	15.03	1.88	8.00
1930 ..	296,070	222,044	3,528,660	516,783	15.89	2.33	6.83
1940 ..	350,851	263,299	5,180,868	759,416	19.68	2.88	6.82
1941 ..	343,787	246,073	4,794,237	697,644	19.48	2.84	6.87
1942 ..	309,691	231,256	4,353,488	605,609	18.83	2.62	7.19
1943 ..	320,741	220,932	3,397,617	486,423	15.38	2.20	6.98
1944 ..	312,176	219,652	4,398,268	643,520	20.02	2.93	6.83
1945 ..	321,800	229,736	4,551,971	644,661	19.81	2.81	7.06
<i>Divisions, 1945</i>							
Cairns ..	114,660	95,752	1,997,451 ^c	281,993	20.86	} 3.33	{ 6.89
Townsville ..	36,012	21,100	631,544 ^c	107,635	29.93		
Mackay ..	103,418	68,976	1,014,410	135,079	14.71	1.96	7.51
Maryborough ..	61,803	39,800	793,749	105,093	19.94	2.64	7.55
Moreton ..	5,907	4,108	114,817	14,861	27.95	3.62	7.73

^a Excluding fodder crops.^b 94 per cent. net titre.^c Cane crushed in mills in these divisions was:—Cairns, 1,943,612 tons; and Townsville, 685,383 tons.*n* Not available.

Sugar cane is grown in two States of Australia—Queensland and New South Wales. Of the 665,881 tons of raw cane sugar produced in Australia in the 1945-46 season, 96.8 per cent. was produced in Queensland and 3.2 per cent. in New South Wales. Victoria has a small beet sugar industry, but the Maffra mill did not operate in 1944-45 or 1945-46.

While the sugar industry in Queensland has been stabilised near the level of its greatest development (over 300,000 acres under cane), production in New South Wales reached its peak in 1895-96 with 32,927 acres under cane, from which it declined to 10,490 acres in 1918-19. Stimulated by a guaranteed price the area expanded to about 20,000 acres in 1924-25. In these years Queensland's acreage also expanded rapidly, from 148,000 acres in 1919-20 to 270,000 in 1925-26, and by 1940-41 had reached 350,000 acres. In New South Wales, the area in 1940-41 was still about the same as in 1924-25 (20,000 acres), after a fall to 15,500 acres in the late 1920's. During the recent war, the Queensland area fell slightly to 321,800 acres in 1945-46, while the New South Wales area declined to 14,803 acres.

Canefields in Queensland in 1945-46 yielded, per acre *harvested*, 19.81 tons of cane or 2.81 tons of sugar, while in New South Wales the return was 27.94 tons of cane and 3.57 tons of sugar. Owing to the longer time it takes cane to come to maturity, the yield of sugar per acre of cultivation

is generally much lower in New South Wales than in Queensland. In 1945-46, the yield of sugar per acre *cultivated* was 2.00 tons in Queensland and 1.41 tons in New South Wales.

The increase in the efficiency of the sugar industry under white labour has been the outstanding achievement of Queensland agriculture in this century, and has been brought about by intense scientific and technical research, and its application to farm and mill practice. The average net price of sugar received by mills was £13 9s. 1d. per ton in 1907 (to growers with white labour), in 1926 it was £24 10s. 10d., and in 1939 (the latest normal pre-war year) £15 15s. 3d. Between 1907 and 1939, the hourly wage rates of labour had increased almost three-fold and the price of materials had doubled, while the price received for sugar had increased by only 17 per cent.

For operations of sugar mills, see section 9 of this chapter.

Fruit Crops.—The value of the Queensland fruit crop in 1945-46 was £3,050,516. Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pine-apples and other tropical fruits, and supplies one-quarter of the Australian banana crop. The following table compares the Queensland fruit production with that of other States.

FRUIT CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1945-46.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total. <i>a</i>
Bearing Area—							
Apples .. Ac.	12,104	19,574	4,339	7,097	12,340	21,503	77,018
Bananas .. Ac.	13,145	..	5,941	..	136	..	19,222
Citrus Fruits .. Ac.	23,484	5,561	4,446	4,193	3,858	..	41,542
Grapes .. Ac.	14,931	41,468	2,507	55,902	8,622	..	123,433
Pineapples .. Ac.	134	..	5,126	..	..	..	5,260
Production—							
Apples 1,000 Bush.	1,180	2,598	414	1,001	1,548	8,522	15,267
Bananas 1,000 Bush.	1,834	..	646	..	15	..	2,495
Citrus 1,000 Bush.	2,606	765	515	916	447	..	5,249
Grapes .. Tons	54,414	214,555	3,356	164,588	19,478	..	456,393
Pineapples 1,000 Dz.	15	..	1,643	..	..	..	1,658
Total Area under Fruit							
Bearing .. Ac.	83,700	97,980	26,840	78,818	28,731	30,325	346,486
Non-Bearing .. Ac.	16,345	14,342	11,109	5,845	2,582	1,959	52,192
Gross Value of Fruit							
Production.. £1,000	8,533	6,503	3,051	3,865	1,242	1,892	25,156

a Including Australian Capital Territory.

Bananas and pineapples are the most important fruit crops and were worth £716,000 and £792,000 respectively in 1945-46. They are produced chiefly in the Moreton and Maryborough Divisions, bananas frequently being grown on steep hillsides and pineapples on frost-free lands between. Pineapples have shown a steady increase in acreage since the earliest times. Bananas reached their peak of 19,750 acres in 1928, but subsequently have declined to less than half that acreage. This has been due to

epidemics of disease, and competition in Southern markets from increased plantings in Northern New South Wales.

Other tropical fruits, particularly the papaw, custard apple, and mango, are grown throughout coastal Queensland. Papaws (222,023 bushels in 1945-46) and custard apples (36,474 bushels in 1945-46) are grown chiefly in rural districts within 50 miles of Brisbane to supply the markets of the metropolis and southern capitals, while most mangoes are grown in the tropical coastal districts.

Oranges and mandarins, worth £331,000 in 1945-46, are grown fairly extensively in the coastal divisions, Maroochy (Nambour), Maryborough, Rockhampton, and Gayndah being the most important districts. Grapes, nearly all for table use, were worth £218,000. Stanthorpe (south of the Darling Downs) was the main producer of grapes, and smaller quantities were grown at Roma and in the Moreton district. In 1945-46, 34,953 gallons of wine were made from 528,361 lb. of grapes, while 6,989,650 lb. were sold as table grapes.

The high country to the south of the Downs around Stanthorpe enables fruits of the cool temperate zone to be grown. In 1945-46, the State produced 413,537 bushels of apples, 85,844 bushels of peaches, 85,862 bushels of plums, and smaller quantities of pears and apricots. The production of the five fruits mentioned was about 17 per cent. lower than in the record 1943-44 season but their value increased by 22 per cent. to £663,000.

Cotton.—The high price of cotton during the American Civil War (1861-5) established cotton-growing in Queensland, and an area of 12,963 acres planted in 1871 yielded a peak production of approximately 8,000,000 lb. of seed cotton. The industry then rapidly declined and did not substantially revive until 1920-1923, when its acreage was expanded under the influence of a price of 5½d. per lb. of seed cotton guaranteed by the Queensland Government. The area rose to 50,186 acres in 1924, but then fell sharply, from 1926 to 1931 averaging about 20,000 acres. Then followed a period of much higher acreages, reaching a peak of 66,470 acres in 1938. Attempts were made to stimulate production during the war years, and 1941 and 1942 seasons averaged about 15 million lb. of seed cotton from 60,000 acres. However, unfavourable seasons, labour shortages, and, to some extent, inexperience of farmers made it impossible to maintain the industry at this level. In 1944 the area fell to 17,000 acres, with a production of 8½m. lb. and in 1945 and 1946, the area was less than 8,000 acres, yielding 1·8m. and 3·0m. lb. seed cotton in the two years respectively.

Since 1924, the Commonwealth Government has assisted the industry, first by a bounty on the crop, and on manufactured yarn, later by a bounty on the crop only, and since 1943-44, by a guaranteed price.

The Queensland crop is mainly grown by dry farming methods. The average yield per acre not only varies considerably from season to season, but it is much lower than the yield obtained where irrigation is used.

Ginning and marketing are carried out by the Queensland Cotton Board, which operates ginneries at Whinstanes (Brisbane) and Rockhampton. (For details of the Board's operations see Chapter 10.)

The present production of cotton comes for the most part from the Rockhampton and Maryborough Divisions, particularly in the Callide Valley and Upper Burnett. In 1945, the Local Authority Area of Banana supplied over 65 per cent. of the whole crop. The 1945 crop, worth £42,000, amounted to 1,819,276 lb. unginned, which was grown on 7,698 acres. About 650 growers were engaged, so it will be seen that the industry is essentially small scale in organisation. The 1946 crop was 66 per cent. greater than the 1945 crop, but only amounted to one-fifth of the 1941 production.

Grain Sorghum.—This is a summer-growing crop which has made rapid strides in Queensland in recent years, expanding from 4,397 acres in 1939-40 to 49,451 acres in 1945-46 for a yield of 918,780 bushels of grain, valued at £207,000. The crop is harvested mechanically and has a feed value little, if anything, less than that of maize. It is high yielding, up to 120 bushels to the acre having been harvested. The grain is used extensively for poultry and stock feeding.

Forage or Saccharine Sorghums, used for fodder when green, have been grown in Queensland for a number of years, and, although there has been some decline in the last five years, 56,607 acres were planted in 1945-46, from which fodder valued at £283,000 was obtained.

Tobacco.—Small amounts of tobacco have been grown in Queensland since the earliest days. A peak production was reached in 1894 with 915 acres yielding 1,072,000 lb. of cured leaf. At this time New South Wales was the chief grower of tobacco, followed by Victoria. In Queensland, the industry slowly declined through the thirty years after 1895 with the exception of three years, 1904 to 1906, with high area and production, and fell as low as 96 acres in 1925. Increased tariff protection led to an expansion of cultivation in all States after 1930. In 1945-46, Queensland produced over one-half of the Australian crop, the remainder being grown in Western Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales. The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1945-46 was 1,897 acres, producing 1,411,536 lb. of dried leaf. Nearly 60 per cent. of this production was from the Mareeba district (Atherton Tableland), and most of the remainder from the south of the Downs. Small quantities were produced in the Miriam Vale district and near Cooktown.

Peanuts.—Peanuts have been grown in Queensland in small quantities for many years, but, under tariff protection, the area expanded from 210 acres in 1923 to a peak of 9,994 acres in 1928. After a decrease to 1,486 in 1930, the acreage had risen to 21,220 in 1938. A decrease in the early war years was followed by increased acreages, reaching 25,203 acres in 1945-46, which yielded 29,786,432 lb. of peanuts, valued at £494,000, while preliminary figures for 1946-47 show 39,000 acres yielding 50,000,000 lb. Most of the peanuts are grown in the Nanango-Kingaroy-Murgon district in the south-west of the Maryborough Division, and some are grown on the Atherton Tableland and near Rockhampton. The crop is processed and marketed by a Peanut Board (see Chapter 10).

Canary Seed.—From 15 acres in 1915, the area under this crop was expanded to 7,596 acres in 1917, and after two years with small acreages,

to 12,425 acres in 1920. Through the twenties the acreage was small and fluctuating, but in 1930 reached 3,299, 10,293 in 1933, and 21,239 in 1939. In 1945-46, 16,657 acres produced 90,049 cwt., worth £63,000. The production came from the Downs to the south and west of Toowoomba.

Arrowroot.—Queensland is the main producer of this crop, which comes from tubers of a member of the canna family, the plant being known in other countries as "Queensland arrowroot." Arrowroot has been grown in this State for many years. In 1861, the area grown was 14 acres; it had increased to 968 acres in 1921 with a production of 14,619 tons. The area and production have fluctuated a great deal since that date, and, in 1945-46, the area was 634 acres and the production 8,454 tons, worth £20,000. The crop is grown mainly in the Logan-Southport section of the Moreton Division, with a small amount in the Gympie section of the Maryborough Division. See Chapter 10 for the marketing of this crop.

Other Crops.—There are other crops of much greater value than some of those discussed above; but they are not of such peculiar interest to Queensland. Wheat, worth £2,255,000 in 1945-46, is mostly grown on the Downs. Maize was worth £1,000,000 in 1945-46 for the grain crop, and large amounts were grown as green forage. It is grown in Moreton, Maryborough, Downs, and Cairns Divisions. The marketing of wheat and maize is described in Chapter 10.

Artificial Fertilisers.—The following table gives particulars of areas fertilised and quantities used on the various crops.

ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED ON CROPS AND PASTURES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Sugar Cane.	Vegetables.	Fruit.	Other Crops.	Pastures.	Total.
AREA FERTILISED (ACRES)						
1942-43	107,147	13,417	11,503	15,169	1,427	148,663
1943-44	155,463	16,068	11,930	15,103	1,110	199,674
1944-45	177,794	20,546	13,480	16,537	1,672	230,029
1945-46	200,462	17,812	16,543	19,850	2,277	256,944
1946-47	197,428	16,014	17,000	22,113	1,354	253,909
SUPERPHOSPHATE USED (CWT.)						
1942-43	50,375	9,637	6,944	12,056	1,248	80,260
1943-44	67,314	13,095	6,215	13,185	1,117	100,926
1944-45	105,693	17,757	10,023	14,332	2,008	149,813
1945-46	98,756	17,297	14,394	19,457	2,955	152,859
1946-47	117,703	14,947	9,113	22,423	1,617	165,803
OTHER ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED (CWT.)						
1942-43	253,738	74,569	64,734	20,819	872	414,732
1943-44	395,721	90,603	68,971	17,681	456	573,432
1944-45	465,724	111,147	77,286	18,056	1,227	673,440
1945-46	552,306	106,684	104,102	19,477	1,241	783,810
1946-47	686,746	100,487	113,076	18,841	529	919,679
TOTAL ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS PER ACRE FERTILISED (CWT.)						
1942-43	2.8	6.3	6.2	2.2	1.5	3.3
1943-44	3.0	6.5	6.3	2.0	1.4	3.4
1944-45	3.2	6.3	6.5	2.0	1.9	3.6
1945-46	3.2	6.9	7.2	2.0	1.8	3.6
1946-47	4.1	7.2	7.2	1.9	1.6	4.3

Before the war, in 1939-40 season, 268,266 acres were fertilised with artificial fertilisers, 1,233,360 cwt. being used, or an average of 4.6 cwt. per acre. Shortage of fertilisers after the entry of Japan into the war, combined with manpower difficulties in the rural industry, caused a fall in the area fertilised in 1942-43 to 148,663 acres, and the amount applied per acre fell to 3.3 cwt. The areas fertilised in 1945-46 and 1946-47 had almost recovered their 1939-40 level, but fertilisers used were only 76 and 88 per cent. respectively of the amount used in 1939-40.

No particulars are available for separate crops fertilised in 1939-40, but there is no doubt that there was a substantial increase during the war in the area of vegetables fertilised, and in fertilisers used thereon.

Machinery on Holdings.—There has been a substantial increase during recent years in the mechanisation of rural industries, and notably in agriculture. This increase would have been greater but for the advent of the war and the consequent shortage of machinery and spare parts. The following table shows the types of machinery used and the numbers of each for the five years ended 1946-47. The increase during the past few years in the numbers of milking machines and tractors is very striking. Particulars of the progress of irrigation on rural holdings will be found on page 122.

MACHINERY^a USED ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND.

Description.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Ploughs (All Kinds)	62,945	67,535	66,352	63,691	63,956
Disc Cultivators	n	n	n	19,787	20,671
Rotary Hoes	n	1,751	2,090	2,194	2,298
Harrows (Leaves)	86,672	94,289	93,692	98,366	102,627
Scarifiers	n	n	n	31,447	32,232
Other Cultivators	n	n	n	20,837	20,970
Fertiliser Distributors ..	4,562	4,565	4,744	5,181	5,355
Grain Drills	5,943	6,142	6,696	7,061	7,306
Maize or Cotton Planters ..	8,533	8,789	8,348	8,425	8,594
Sugar Cane Planters	n	n	n	4,319	4,442
Headers, Strippers, Harvesters	2,922	3,029	3,177	3,408	3,452
Reapers and Binders	1,599	1,559	1,555	1,600	1,642
Other Harvesting Implements	22,540	22,836	22,766	24,152	24,355
Milking Machines (Stands) ..	27,970	31,249	33,152	35,009	36,866
Shearing Machines (Stands)	13,031	n	n	12,200	13,166
Tractors—Wheeled	11,042	11,371	12,696	14,127	15,326
Tractors—Crawler or Track	1,837	1,924	1,957	2,228	2,466
Stationary Engines	33,733	34,456	35,571	35,115	36,326

^a Serviceable machinery only is included.

n Not available.

Assistance to Settlers—See Agricultural Bank, chapter 13.

6. FISHERIES.

Before the recent war, fisheries production of Queensland was worth approximately £350,000 a year, about equally divided between the production of edible fish, and of pearls, pearlshell, and other shell. From 1941-42 to 1943-44, fighting in the waters north of Australia stopped fishing for pearlshell, bêche-de-mer, &c., and there was a slight decrease in the catch of edible fish. By 1945-46, catches of edible fish and crabs were back to pre-war level, but oysters amounted to little more than half their 1938-39 quantity, and the tropical pearlshell fisheries were just recommencing. Increased prices of edible fish, however, caused the total value of fisheries production in 1945-46 to be nearly 70 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The following table gives details of production during five years.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Product.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
QUANTITY.					
Fish Tons	3,620	3,391	3,368	3,213	4,040
Crabs 1,000	205	176	161	196	205
Prawns 1,000 Lb.	101	134	106	163	176
Oysters Sacks	4,697	3,580	2,275	3,773	3,721
Pearl Shell Tons	a	a	a	15	53
Bêche-de-mer Tons	a	a	a	..	..
Tortoise Shell Cwt.	a	a	a	..	..
Trochus Shell Tons	a	a	a	122	371
VALUE.					
Fish £	195,294	263,442	306,714	291,741	428,949
Crabs £	11,512	16,577	16,722	16,560	18,865
Prawns £	6,511	12,111	10,280	12,641	14,068
Oysters £	12,044	9,819	8,659	12,917	14,131
Pearls £	a	a	a	..	..
Pearl Shell £	a	a	a	2,738	31,800
Bêche-de-mer £	a	a	a	..	..
Tortoise Shell £	a	a	a	..	..
Trochus Shell £	a	a	a	15,278	48,795
Total £	225,361	301,949	342,375	351,875	556,608

a No operations on account of the war.

The public revenue received from fisheries of all kinds for licenses, leases, fines, forfeitures, and other sources amounted in 1946 to £9,569.

Labour and capital engaged in the fishing industry in Queensland in 1945-46 are shown in the next table. In 1945-46, 150 boats, employing 717 men, had recommenced pearlshell and bêche-de-mer fisheries, compared with 88 boats with 924 men which were operating in 1940-41, the last year before these fisheries were interrupted by the war.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL ENGAGED IN FISHERIES, QUEENSLAND, 1945-46.

Particulars.	General Fisheries.	Oyster Fisheries.	Pearl Shell and Bêche-de-Mer.	Total.
Boats Engaged No.	2,823	70	150	3,043
Value of Boats and Equipment £	368,115	5,845	51,250	425,210
Men Employed No.	4,955	123	717	5,795

7. MINES AND QUARRIES.

Mineral production has always yielded the State a fairly large income. Since 1872, it has never been less than £1m. a year. From 1905 to 1918, the value (excluding quarry products) reached over £4m. in some years and was always at least £3m. It then fell to a relatively low level from 1921 to 1931, the value in most of these years not reaching £2m. Increasing activity during the 1930's raised the value from £1.3m. in 1931 to £5.1m. in 1940.

The following table shows the production of some of the principal minerals and the total value of minerals produced in Queensland for the pre-war year 1939 and the last five years.

MINERAL (EXCLUDING QUARRY) PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Mineral.	1939.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.
QUANTITY.						
Gold ..	Oz. 147,248	Oz. 95,117	Oz. 62,838	Oz. 51,223	Oz. 63,223	Oz. 62,733
Silver ..	3,885,963	3,055,435	775,072	112,254	112,710	980,538
Copper ..	Tons. 5,798	Tons. 6,331	Tons. 10,758	Tons. 15,804	Tons. 15,007	Tons. 6,481
Tin ..	1,239	746	785	1,232	930	977
Lead ..	45,292	33,512	8,579	..	..	12,754
Zinc ..	29,092	21,035	5,077	..	..	11,361
Rutile, &c. ^a ..	..	3,634	7,969	14,162	13,414	9,500
Coal ..	1,317,488	1,637,148	1,699,521	1,659,675	1,634,746	1,567,520
VALUE.						
Gold ..	£ 1,428,598	£ 994,212	£ 656,657	£ 538,187	£ 676,739	£ 675,164
Silver ..	325,000	403,573	101,728	14,733	17,788	209,094
Copper ..	289,927	625,375	1,111,049	1,644,747	1,500,662	648,122
Tin ..	200,652	150,454	167,176	275,185	207,948	220,901
Lead ..	685,856	630,977	129,109	..	..	627,775
Zinc ..	415,571	394,412	76,158	..	..	519,124
Rutile, &c. ^a ..	..	31,373	65,029	123,955	126,020	127,476
Coal ..	1,167,844	1,698,231	1,824,591	1,785,621	1,759,311	1,692,272
Other ..	43,514	94,886	83,028	94,670	66,686	41,475
Total ..	4,556,962	5,023,493	4,214,525	4,477,098	4,355,154	4,761,403

^a Rutile-Zircon-Ilmenite-Monazite (see page 161).

The first mineral to become important in Queensland was gold. By 1868, the annual production, mainly from Gympie and Rockhampton, was 112,000 fine oz., worth nearly £500,000. By 1872, copper from Clermont was worth £196,000; coal from Ipswich amounted to 28,000 tons; and 8,938 tons of tin from Stanthorpe were valued at £600,000.

Gold production reached its peak in 1900, when 676,000 fine oz. were produced, valued at £2,872,000. At this time the Charters Towers field was in its prime with 283,237 oz. for the year, followed by Mount Morgan with 199,262 oz. The Gympie fields in that year produced 76,309 oz., and the Croydon field 48,045 oz. Production declined after 1900 until by 1926 the output was worth only £44,000. It continued at a low ebb till 1933. From then till 1942 the annual value averaged a little over £1,000,000.

In addition to higher prices for gold, the industry has been stimulated by assistance in various forms granted by the Mines Department, provision by the State Government being supplemented by a Commonwealth grant of £130,500 spread over the four years ended 30th June, 1938, for the encouragement of metalliferous production. In 1940, the Commonwealth made a grant of £150,000 to the States for assisting persons engaged in the production of gold, Queensland's share being £14,000. The grant was distributed on the basis of gold production in 1939. During the war, activity in gold mining considerably slackened, efforts being centred more on the production of minerals suitable for the war effort, which was further stimulated by high prices for these minerals, with the result that the value of the baser metals produced greatly exceeded that of gold and silver.

The most important sources of gold now are Mount Morgan; Cracow, about 120 miles inland from Maryborough; Charters Towers; and Dittmer, via Proserpine.

Silver has been produced in small quantities since 1870. Herberton was the main field, but during recent years the bulk has come from Mount Isa. Mount Isa Mines discontinued producing silver at the beginning of 1943, and concentrated on the production of copper, but in 1946 the quantity of silver produced was back to one-quarter of its 1939 output.

Copper.—Due to the development of the copper output of Mount Isa during the war, the copper production of the State increased nearly three-fold, its value in 1944 and 1945 being little behind that of coal, but, in 1946, the quantity produced was only slightly above pre-war level. Mount Morgan is also a producer of this mineral.

Tin.—Most of the tin produced is alluvial and is obtained by dredging methods, the chief source being at Mount Garnet, North Queensland, with smaller quantities near the southern border round Stanthorpe.

Lead and Zinc production has increased with the growth of Mount Isa. After gold and coal they were the most important minerals produced, but during the war copper supplanted them. Subsequent to the outbreak of war their combined value exceeded the value of the gold output. Early in 1943, however, the production of these minerals was

suspended in favour of copper and in 1944 and 1945 there was no production at all. In 1946, production had been resumed, and the combined value, but not the quantities, of these metals was back to 1939 level.

Coal production, most of which is consumed locally, showed a steady growth until it reached over 1,000,000 tons in 1913. From 1913 to 1940, annual production was usually about 1,000,000 tons, but during the war rose sharply and has reached approximately 1½ million tons annually since 1941. Ipswich is the main coalfield, followed by Bowen, Clermont, and Maryborough, and small amounts are mined in the Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and other districts. At Blair Athol, on the Clermont field, coal is being obtained by open-cut methods, and large-scale development of the large coal deposits here is now being planned.

Rutile-Zircon-Ilmenite-Monazite is produced from beach deposits on the south-east coast of Queensland. These minerals are extensively used for munitions, welding rods and other purposes.

State Batteries, &c.—To assist the mining industry, the State for many years operated a number of batteries and ore treatment plants. The State battery at Kidston, and the Venus State battery at Charters Towers (worked by a lessee under agreement to carry out all public crushings), dealt with gold ores; the State treatment works at Irvinebank treated tin ore for the public; and intermittent crushings of tin ore were made by the State battery at Bamford. The State smelters at Chillagoe produced gold, copper, and smaller amounts of silver and lead. With the exception of Irvinebank, all these ceased to function owing to war conditions. The Government also operates a number of drills in experimental work testing the various fields.

State Coal Mines.—The State Government operates two coal mines, at Collinsville (near Bowen), and Styx (north of Rockhampton). The output of these mines amounts to about 20 per cent. of the State's total.

Persons Engaged.—The number of persons engaged in mining in Queensland in 1946 was 6,092, or 5·6 per 1,000 population. Including workers in smelters and quarries, the number was 7,023. Details for the last ten years are shown in the following table.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN MINING, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Metalliferous Mining.		Coal Mining.		Smelters, Mills, &c.	Quarries.	Total.
	Above Ground.	Under Ground.	Above Ground.	Under Ground.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1937 ..	3,698	3,875	513	1,929	958	1,304	12,277
1938 ..	3,245	4,172	546	1,949	884	1,230	12,026
1939 ..	3,767	3,544	563	2,052	972	587	11,485
1940 ..	2,713	2,746	573	2,087	912	498	9,529
1941 ..	2,217	2,839	625	2,261	867	422	9,231
1942 ..	1,521	1,844	634	2,204	691	273	7,167
1943 ..	1,538	1,299	662	2,219	541	291	6,550
1944 ..	1,495	1,013	716	2,202	588	238	6,252
1945 ..	1,196 ^r	1,040 ^r	746	2,222	550	214	5,968
1946 ..	1,576	1,306	881	2,329	601	330	7,023

^r Revised since last issue.

Mineral Production in Various States.—Queensland ranks third among the Australian States as a mineral producer. New South Wales owes its superior position to coal and silver-lead, and Western Australia to gold.

MINERAL PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA, 1945.

Mineral.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
QUANTITY.						
Gold Oz.	43,129	61,790	63,223	277	468,551	13,050
Silver Oz.	131,309 ^a	14,861	112,710	3,241	146,025	816,157
Copper Tons	3,050	..	15,007	134	40	7,473
Tin Tons	776	42	930	..	22	801
Lead Tons	^a	..	..	4	..	6,298
Coal ^b Tons	10,237,886	5,692,405	1,634,746	41,452	543,363	149,077

VALUE.						
Gold £	461,303	661,430	676,739	2,970	5,012,225	139,573
Silver £	20,703 ^a	1,622	17,788	513	22,757	102,101
Copper £	305,000	..	1,500,662	11,674	364	463,294
Tin £	291,788	9,869	207,948	..	4,370	240,369
Lead £	^a	..	..	88	..	157,459
Coal ^b £	8,694,168	1,135,759	1,759,311	14,508	572,896	125,719
Other £	6,339,653	21,694	192,706	2,195,581 ^c	191,626	705,551
Total £	16,112,615	1,830,374	4,355,154	2,225,334	5,804,238	1,934,066

^a The bulk of silver and lead is contained in the concentrates, &c., dispatched from the Broken Hill field and treated outside the State. Its value is included in "Other."

^b Including brown coal in Victoria.

^c Including salt and iron.

Particulars of accidents in mines, quarries and smelters in Queensland for the last ten years are given hereunder.

ACCIDENTS IN MINES, QUARRIES, &C., QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Mines.			Smelters, &c.			Quarries.		
	Acci- dents.	Persons.		Acci- dents.	Persons.		Acci- dents.	Persons.	
		Killed.	Injured		Killed.	Injured		Killed.	Injured.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1937 ..	302	13	294	63	1	62	7	1	6
1938 ..	335	13	323	77	1	76	9	..	9
1939 ^r ..	295	10	285	77	1	76	4	..	4
1940 ^r ..	226	9	217	64	2	62	7	1	6
1941 ^r ..	253	7	247	62	1	61	1	2	2
1942 ^r ..	311	8	304	75	1	74	2	..	2
1943 ^r ..	277	7	271	96	1	95	..	..	..
1944 ^r ..	310	5	305	68	1	67	..	..	..
1945 ^r ..	341	7	337	74	1	73	4	..	4
1946 ..	306	8	301	67	..	67	2	2	..

^r Revised since last issue.

Quarries.—During the year ended 30th June, 1946, 82 quarries operated within the State. The following table shows the quantities and values of the different types of stone raised during the year.

QUARRIES, QUEENSLAND, 1945-46.

Class of Stone.	Quarries.	Stone Produced.			
		Building Stone. <i>a</i>	Macadam, Ballast, &c.	Total Quantity.	Total Value.
	No.	C. Yds.	C. Yds.	C. Yds.	£
Felstone, Porphyry.. ..	5	..	90,297	90,297	29,691
Blue Metal	16	92	46,913	47,005	26,187
Limestone	9	..	51,086	51,086	25,294
Granite	5	88	33,013	33,101	23,008
Freestone, Sandstone ..	8	541	6,950	7,491	8,840
Other	39	162	146,312	146,474	22,844
Total	82	883	374,571	375,454	135,864

a. Stone fashioned at the quarry.

8. TIMBER.

Queensland possesses the largest area in any Australian State suitable for permanent forestry production, and its native timber resources have been an important asset in a continent not well endowed with soft woods. The exploitation of these timber assets has been an aid to settlement, but it has proceeded at a pace which threatens to exhaust accessible supplies long before the products of a still inadequate re-forestation can replace them. In the process, however, this exploitation of wasting assets adds considerably to production.

The native timbers are chiefly in two large and widely separated areas. In the south, the timber country extends from the border ranges to beyond Maryborough. This is the main pine-hardwood belt, which extends also to the margins of the sub-tropical region in New South Wales. In the south and central west, the most important forest species are Cypress Pine, Ironbark, and Spotted Gum. In the north, the "rain forest" or jungle timbers comprise, in addition to pine, a great variety of first-class cabinet woods. Very large quantities have been destroyed in the process of farm clearing, but large quantities remain and are being used to an increasing extent for fine building construction, furniture, and veneers. Queensland Walnut, Maple, Silkwood, Black Bean, and some others are well known. The inferiority of others is due to their variety rather than to their quality.

In the following tables the rapid increase in the production of plywood is recorded, and for that commodity reference should be made to the chapter on Marketing. Chapter 6 on Land and Settlement includes an outline of the operations of the Forestry Department, and particulars of certain timbers.

There were 303 sawmills and 13 plywood mills from which returns were received for 1945-46. Particulars of their operations are shown in the following tables.

SAWMILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
Mills No.	353	317	321	318	303
Workers ^a .. No.	4,954	4,873	4,901	4,847	4,884
Salaries and Wages ^b £	1,020,925	1,121,967	1,218,459	1,218,860	1,236,786
Land, Buildings, and Plant £	822,549	801,642	824,942	869,363	907,501
Sawn Timber Produced ^c					
Pine .. 1,000 S. Ft.	96,405	79,937	78,708	78,567	72,383
Hardw'd 1,000 S. Ft.	80,379	82,692	80,108	75,383	72,584
Other 1,000 S. Ft.	20,812	18,671	21,943	17,815	17,498
Total 1,000 S. Ft.	197,596	181,300	180,759	171,765	162,465
Value of Sawn Timber ^d					
Pine £	1,452,332	1,306,317	1,303,330	1,351,803	1,373,511
Hardwood .. £	1,167,549	1,286,777	1,356,423	1,324,124	1,336,545
Other £	409,461	370,954	444,773	404,663	396,988
Total £	3,029,342	2,964,048	3,104,526	3,080,590	3,107,044

^a Average number of workers during period of operation, including working proprietors.

^b Excluding working proprietors' drawings

^c Only locally-grown timber included.

^d Including an estimate for timber sawn and used in further production in the same works.

The sawmills were distributed in 1945-46 amongst the three main divisions of the State as follows:—Southern, 232; Central, 22; Northern, 49. The Southern division accounted for 124,554,078 super. feet of sawn native timber, the Central division for 9,740,091 super. feet, and the Northern for 28,170,609 super. feet.

Operations of plywood mills during recent years are shown in the following table.

PLYWOOD MILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
Mills No.	14	13	13	12	13
Workers ^a .. No.	1,171	784	752	761	839
Salaries and Wages ^b £	205,228	163,228	186,658	193,078	217,916
Land, Buildings, Plant & .. £	252,280	244,035	230,929	164,355	197,648
Logs Used 1,000 S. Ft.	27,757	21,791	26,167	25,016	30,429
Plywood 1,000 Sq. Ft.	80,777	66,708	69,290	70,527	73,581
Veneers 1,000 Sq. Ft.	28,439	14,265	15,590	5,487	19,612
Value of Plywood .. £	775,887	628,179	704,726	712,041	795,387
Value of Veneers .. £	101,451	54,332	48,815	18,363	67,367

^a Average number of workers during the period of operation, including working proprietors.

^b Excluding working proprietors' drawings.

9. MANUFACTURING.

For statistical purposes a factory has been defined in Australia as an establishment engaged in making or repairing articles, in which four or more workers are employed, or where some form of mechanical power is used. Thus all but the smallest manual workshops are included. At a Conference of Statisticians held in 1937 it was decided not to include electricity and gas establishments amongst ordinary factories, and these establishments are excluded from the figures given throughout this section. (For particulars of these, see section 10 of this chapter.)

Manufacturing in Various States.—The following figures, compiled in accordance with the above definition, include practically all manufacturing operations.

FACTORIES, AUSTRALIA, 1945-46.

State.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers. <i>a</i>		Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i>	Capital Values. <i>c</i>		Output.	Produc- tion. <i>d</i>
		Males.	Females.		M'chin'ry and Plant.	Land and B'ld'gs.		
	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N.S.W...	12,148	223,359	83,363	86,124	58,363	75,327	354,738	145,878
Vic. ...	10,087	175,962	77,274	69,392	44,464	57,176	280,730	116,699
Q'land...	2,882	52,442	11,870	17,616	15,884	13,466	88,739	29,105
S.A. ...	2,347	48,331	13,655	16,390	14,750	17,890	64,038	24,861
W.A. ...	2,167	23,392	5,984	7,570	5,997	7,753	32,181	13,215
Tas. ...	1,077	14,930	4,123	4,945	4,481	4,432	21,821	8,976
Total	30,708	538,416	196,269	202,037	143,939	176,044	842,247	338,734

a Average for whole year, including working proprietors.

b Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

c Book values as returned by factory owners.

d Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production.

The chief manufacturing States of Australia are New South Wales and Victoria. These two States have been favoured by their central position to serve an Australia-wide market, the advantages of large populations, and in New South Wales the possession of very extensive coal fields. In consequence of these facts, the Commonwealth tariffs have tended to give further impetus to the growth of manufactures in these States. Together, they accounted in 1945-46 for £262,577,000 out of a total value of production of £338,734,000 for all Australian manufactures. Of the remaining States, Queensland had the largest value of production by manufacturing. It is worth noting that while, in 1938-39, the development of manufacturing was greatest in New South Wales and Victoria, there was little variation in the value of production per head of population in the other four States. The war-time stimulus to manufacturing production, however, affected the various States unequally, and, at the end of the war, Queensland and Western Australia occupied much lower positions with respect to the other States in value of manufacturing production per head. For 1945-46, production per head was:—Victoria, £57·7; New South Wales, £50·1; South Australia, £39·3; Tasmania, £36·0; Western Australia, £26·9; Queensland, £26·8.

Development of Secondary Industries.—Under legislation passed in 1929, the Queensland Government has made advances and guaranteed loans to assist the development of new industries (see page 352). On 9th February, 1945, when war-time conditions were creating difficulties for secondary industries, and with a view to post-war development, the Government decided to appoint a departmental committee to make a detailed survey of existing secondary industries and to consider proposals for the expansion and development of such industries and the establishment of new industries. The Secondary Industries Development Committee was set up representing the State Electricity Commission, the Co-ordinator General of Public Works, the Bureau of Industry, and the Director of Employment. The Chairman of the State Electricity Commission, who was Chairman of the Committee, was also State Liaison Officer for the Commonwealth Secondary Industries Commission. The Committee collaborated with private organisations representative of secondary industries throughout the State, made a detailed survey of secondary industries based on a regional plan, and also conducted a number of special investigations into particular industries and problems affecting industries. Its report was presented to Parliament in September, 1946.

In December, 1946, legislation provided for the establishment of a Secondary Industries Division within the Department of Labour and Industry, with a Director of Secondary Industries, as recommended by the Secondary Industries Development Committee. The new division has taken over the administration of Industries Assistance from the Bureau of Industry and it advises and assists worthwhile industries.

Manufacturing in Queensland.—The following table summarises the operations of Queensland factories for five years.

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Estab-lish-ments.	Work-ers. <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages Paid. <i>b</i>	Capital Values.		Output.	Production. <i>c</i>
				Machinery and Plant.	Land and Buildings.		
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£
1941-42	2,724	61,590	14,206,432	16,441,260	12,343,408	74,456,263	23,949,694
1942-43	2,577	63,955	16,449,294	16,335,649	12,376,667	84,359,141	28,111,694
1943-44	2,588	64,174	17,739,848	15,379,759	12,478,183	88,066,054	28,978,299
1944-45	2,720	64,880	17,625,674	15,565,209	12,873,257	90,240,765	29,612,460
1945-46	2,882	65,383	17,615,548	15,884,167	13,466,498	88,739,284	29,105,442

a Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating.

b Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

c Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production.

In the above table, the last column, "Production," represents the value of the wealth produced by the factories as such. This is the amount which the goods they made are worth in excess of the value of the things which they had to use to make these goods. (No allowance has been made for depreciation, and certain overhead expenses, such as insurance, which strictly should have been deducted to arrive at this figure, but so far it has been impracticable to deduct these.) In manufacturing, many goods are treated in several factories, the output of one

becoming the raw material of another. Hence such commodities are counted more than once in the aggregate value of output and raw materials. The value of production is assessed without such duplications and should be used in judging activity in manufacturing as a whole. It is the fund which provides wages and salaries, profits, interest, and rent. In 1945-46, production of factories (£29,105,000) was worth approximately half the value of the net production of primary industries (£57,107,000).

Fuller particulars than those in the following pages are given for meatworks on page 135; butter and cheese factories, pages 143 and 144; sugar mills, page 152; sawmills and plywood mills, page 164.

Statistical Divisions.—Details of factories in Statistical Divisions and in Cities are shown in the following table.

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND, 1945-46.

Statistical Divisions and Cities.	Estab-lish-ments.	Work-ers. <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i>	Output.	Production (Value Added).	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
Metropolitan	1,150	33,898	8,799,504	39,683,710	15,356,423	11,507,138
Moreton ^c ..	324	6,897	1,845,512	7,802,512	2,547,433	1,852,955
Ipswich ..	61	4,304	1,284,864	3,299,783	1,601,958	901,357
Maryborough	301	5,130	1,316,577	8,629,968	2,212,730	2,453,878
Bundaberg ..	49	915	222,167	1,658,963	541,657	532,337
Gympie ..	30	254	53,655	669,400	101,225	94,922
Maryborough	48	1,913	524,421	1,456,970	694,736	403,862
Downs ..	309	4,035	1,017,577	6,831,388	1,531,984	1,422,992
Toowoomba	87	2,531	668,208	2,833,158	930,432	709,500
Warwick ..	19	228	56,932	477,400	106,458	112,274
Roma ..	48	219	39,594	187,875	78,390	104,286
South Western	30	143	31,326	120,873	48,355	45,804
Total S. Q'land	2,162	50,232	13,050,090	63,206,326	21,775,315	17,387,053
Rockhampton	226	4,887	1,474,076	6,895,686	2,061,853	2,132,280
Rockhampton	144	3,291	989,296	3,945,946	1,304,907	1,017,776
Cent. Western	66	336	73,691	633,386	121,134	109,587
Far Western ..	12	53	10,158	181,620	15,738	18,376
Total C. Q'land	304	5,276	1,557,925	7,710,692	2,198,725	2,260,243
Mackay ..	106	1,964	562,126	3,581,170	911,574	1,482,991
Mackay ..	61	676	158,349	541,745	262,098	173,721
Townsville ..	134	3,542	1,085,557	5,228,345	1,614,792	2,293,379
Ch. Towers	20	118	21,256	99,330	46,971	27,079
Townsville ..	63	1,504	472,422	1,144,403	634,039	375,815
Cairns ..	151	4,138	1,271,582	7,708,863	2,102,144	5,346,847
Cairns ..	38	1,140	324,702	926,629	530,943	425,395
Peninsula ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Western	25	231	88,268	1,303,888	502,892	580,152
Total N. Q'land	416	9,875	3,007,533	17,822,266	5,131,402	9,703,369
Total Q'land	2,882	65,383	17,615,548	88,739,284	29,105,442	29,350,665

a Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating.

b Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

c Excluding the metropolitan area.

Southern Queensland factories, in 1945-46, accounted for 75 per cent. of the State's total factory production, of which Brisbane's share was 53 per cent. Further details for Brisbane are given on page 174. Sawmills and butter factories are the main types of factories in Moreton and Maryborough, and sawmills, butter, and cheese factories in the Downs.

About 18 per cent. of the State's factory production was from Northern Queensland. Sugar mills, meatworks, and sawmills were the most important types of factories.

The remaining 7 per cent. of production was from Central Queensland, the most important factories being meatworks at Gladstone and Rockhampton, and butter factories. There is a cotton ginnery at Rockhampton.

Factories by Type.—All the States of Australia have amongst their manufacturing industries a large proportion of local and workshop production, and of processing primary products, but the latter feature is most marked in Queensland. In the next table factories have been classified into three groups—processing, sheltered, and competitive.

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND, 1945-46.

Statistical Division.	Processing.		Sheltered.		Competitive.	
	Workers. <i>a</i>	Production (Value Added).	Workers. <i>a</i>	Production (Value Added).	Workers. <i>a</i>	Production (Value Added).
	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£
Metropolitan ..	6,422	2,904,645	10,024	4,962,432	17,362	7,489,346
Moreton ^b ..	1,951	681,242	3,561	1,449,126	1,385	417,065
Maryborough ..	2,598	1,160,021	1,836	676,386	696	376,323
Downs ..	1,488	625,215	1,083	394,627	1,464	512,142
Roma ..	64	20,868	146	53,799	9	3,723
South Western	8	3,220	108	36,314	27	8,821
Total S. Q'land	12,531	5,395,211	16,758	7,572,684	20,943	8,807,420
Rockhampton	2,704	1,180,636	1,553	661,227	630	219,990
Central Western	96	35,308	178	68,426	62	17,400
Far Western ..	30	7,772	23	7,966	..	..
Total C. Q'land	2,830	1,223,716	1,754	737,619	692	237,390
Mackay ..	1,225	624,621	361	145,609	378	141,344
Townsville ..	1,679	797,828	1,446	648,567	399	160,830
Cairns ..	3,205	1,626,078	689	266,120	244	209,946
Peninsula ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Western	188	486,354	61	24,105	..	..
Total N. Q'land	6,297	3,534,881	2,557	1,084,401	1,021	512,120
Total Q'land	21,658	10,153,808	21,069	9,394,704	22,656	9,556,930

^a Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating.

^b Excluding the metropolitan area.

Processing works are an essential part of primary production, and are such that, owing to the bulky or perishable nature of the raw material which they treat, they must be established close to the production of this material. Large industries under this heading in Queensland

include sugar mills, meatworks, and sawmills. Sheltered industries are those in which, through consideration of bulk or perishability or time, the factory has to be situated within reasonable distance of the market which it is to serve. This section includes bakeries, motor-repairing, newspapers, &c. Competitive industries are the secondary production of the State in a truly competitive sense. They are free of any ties either to sources of raw materials or to the markets they serve. They are of particular interest, as they show the tendency of factories to localise themselves when not bound by some fact of raw materials or markets. Compared with the pre-war year 1938-39, the number of workers in processing industries in 1945-46 increased by 9 per cent., while those in sheltered and competitive industries had increased by 27 and 28 per cent. respectively.

Employment.—The following table shows details for 1945-46, and totals for each of the last ten years, of employment in factories.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND, 1945-46.

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	All Workers. <i>a</i>			Juveniles. <i>b</i>			
					Under 16 Years.		Aged 16 and under 21.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Raw Sugar	32	4,576	89	4,665	44	1	382	33
Butter and Cheese ..	100	1,402	251	1,653	25	11	135	98
Meat (including Bacon)	21	4,494	479	4,973	18	5	239	60
Other Food and Drink	656	4,894	1,640	6,534	90	107	550	572
Saw and Plywood Mills	316	5,395	253	5,648	106	7	534	113
Wool Scours, &c. ..	14	324	3	327	4	..	10	1
Boots and Shoes ..	22	513	443	956	31	42	78	111
Millinery and Dressmkg	58	60	1,208	1,268	..	191	11	525
All Other Clothing ..	240	994	3,396	4,390	70	341	160	1,142
Vehicles	473	9,890	601	10,491	223	17	1,547	193
Other Metal Industries	300	10,479	647	11,126	217	23	1,764	215
Printing and Stationery	147	2,212	1,137	3,349	109	144	377	416
Other Industries ..	503	7,209	1,723	8,932	297	131	1,218	543
Total	2,882	52,442	11,870	64,312	1,234	1,020	7,005	4,022

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1936-37	2,816	38,261	9,246	47,507	1,679	1,224	6,317	3,744
1937-38	2,995	41,609	9,782	51,391	1,833	1,338	7,037	3,964
1938-39	3,017	43,174	10,168	53,342	1,787	1,334	7,398	4,040
1939-40	2,995	44,207	10,513	54,720	2,066	1,379	7,842	4,268
1940-41	2,908	45,754	10,701	56,455	2,111	1,325	8,191	4,549
1941-42	2,724	48,825	12,214	61,039	2,519	1,503	8,353	4,970
1942-43	2,577	49,458	13,967	63,425	2,118	1,308	7,400	5,180
1943-44	2,588	49,889	13,860	63,749	1,724	1,017	7,591	4,954
1944-45	2,720	50,481	12,650	63,131	1,562	992	7,255	4,461
1945-46	2,882	52,442	11,870	64,312	1,234	1,020	7,005	4,022

a In terms of full employment for year.

b Number on pay roll on pay day nearest 15th June.

Females.—In 1910, 6,779, or 20.0 per cent., of the workers in Queensland factories during the period each was operating were females; in 1920, 7,185, or 16.6 per cent. At the onset of the depression female employment fell more slowly than male, 15.8 per cent. being females in 1925-26 and 17.7 per cent. in 1931-32, and during the recovery their increase was more rapid, the percentage of females for 1938-39 being 18.9. In the first four war years, male workers increased by 6,284, while female workers increased by 3,799; but the proportionate increase was much greater for females, and the proportion of females rose to a maximum of 22.0 per cent. in 1942-43. From 1942-43 to 1945-46, with a return towards peacetime conditions, males increased by 2,984, while females decreased by 2,097, causing the proportion of females employed in 1945-46 to drop to 18.5 per cent., or slightly below the 1938-39 level.

Juveniles.—The number of juveniles under 21 years of age employed in Queensland factories in June, 1946, was 13,281, compared with 17,345 in 1942, and 14,559 in 1939. The numbers of juveniles of both sexes showed substantial increases in the early war years to June, 1942, but thereafter their numbers decreased, except for girls from 16 to 21 years, whose numbers did not reach their highest level until 1943. By 1946, boys and girls under 16 years were respectively 30.9 and 23.5 per cent. fewer than in 1939, while youths and girls from 16 to 21 years were respectively 5.3 and 0.4 per cent. fewer. Employment of juveniles as a percentage of all employment of each sex at June, 1946, was:—under 16 years, males, 2.4; females, 8.6; 16 years and under 21 years, males, 13.4; females, 33.9.

Size of Establishment.—The next table shows the distribution of factory employment according to the number of workers engaged in each establishment. Particulars are given for the principal industry groups for 1945-46, and a comparison of State totals for the past ten years is also provided.

In the years before 1938-39, employment in factories of all size groups had been increasing. The increase was particularly marked in establishments with 11 to 20 hands, and in those with 101 hands or more. After 1938-39, war-time stimulation of the heavier industries, and the curtailment of non-essential production, which was largely the output of small establishments, caused a decrease in the employment provided in all sizes of factories up to 100 hands, and a big increase of employment in factories with 101 hands or more. With the return towards normal conditions the position changed. While small establishments with less than 4 hands continued to decrease to 746 employing 1,594 hands in 1945-46, and the number of establishments employing 4 hands remained steady, there was a large increase in the 5 to 100 hands group. Compared with 1938-39, this group showed an increase in 1945-46 of 163 establishments and employment was 3,311 higher. The decline in war-time industries was reflected by a decline in 1945-46, compared with 1944-45, of 2,960 hands in establishments with over 100 hands although there was only 1 establishment less. The number of such establishments and the number of hands employed by them, however, still remained 26 and 8,645 higher respectively than in 1938-39.

Of the industry groups shown for 1945-46, production was concentrated most heavily in large establishments in Meat Works, where 96 per cent. of employment was provided in works with more than 100 workers, Sugar Milling with 91 per cent., Vehicles with 69 per cent., and Other Metal Industries with 58 per cent. Small-scale organisation was most apparent in Other Food and Drink (which includes Bakeries), where 31 per cent. of the workers were in establishments with less than 11 workers. Saw and Plywood Mills and Printing and Stationery also had a high proportion of employment in establishments with under 11 workers, 17 and 14 per cent. respectively. For all industries together, 49 per cent. of the workers were engaged in establishments with more than 100 workers, and 13 per cent. in establishments with less than 11 workers.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT,^a ACCORDING TO SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT,
QUEENSLAND, 1945-46.

Industry.	Number of Workers Engaged in Establishment.							All Estab-lish-ments.
	Under 4.	4.	5 to 10.	11 to 20.	21 to 50.	51 to 100.	101 and over.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Raw Sugar .. ..	..	..	..	..	60	351	4,269	4,680
Butter and Cheese ..	38	52	121	474	531	170	274	1,660
Meat (including Bacon) ..	..	..	13	..	119	99	5,398	5,629
Other Food and Drink ..	577	340	1,151	945	935	1,435	1,247	6,630
Saw and Plywood Mills	105	100	765	1,079	1,078	999	1,597	5,723
Woolscours, &c. ....	..	..	16	112	102	129	..	359
Boots and Shoes	4	4	7	71	283	153	436	958
Millinery and Dressmkg ..	3	16	113	233	361	434	145	1,305
All Other Clothing ..	117	56	434	602	1,145	1,499	540	4,393
Vehicles	326	220	1,080	908	546	180	7,271	10,531
Other Metal Industries	104	112	598	760	1,582	1,475	6,504	11,135
Printing and Stationery ..	77	36	353	343	727	287	1,526	3,349
Other Industries ..	243	156	1,086	1,252	2,379	1,373	2,542	9,031
Total	1,594	1,092	5,737	6,779	9,848	8,584	31,749	65,383

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1936-37	..	..	2,027	1,200	4,992	5,318	7,588	7,083	20,419	48,627
1937-38	..	..	2,267	1,184	5,322	5,622	8,023	7,684	22,046	52,148
1938-39	..	..	2,268	1,096	5,319	5,846	8,557	7,915	23,104	54,105
1939-40	..	..	2,178	1,240	5,139	5,880	8,363	7,943	24,610	55,353
1940-41	..	..	2,160	1,080	4,858	5,609	8,417	7,827	27,022	56,973
1941-42	..	..	1,836	1,036	4,722	5,382	8,364	7,556	32,694	61,590
1942-43	..	..	1,645	1,084	4,236	5,443	7,585	7,470	36,492	63,955
1943-44	..	..	1,615	1,072	4,594	5,465	8,068	7,748	35,612	64,174
1944-45	..	..	1,677	1,080	5,046	5,830	8,341	8,197	34,709	64,880
1945-46	..	..	1,594	1,092	5,737	6,779	9,848	8,584	31,749	65,383

^a Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each establishment was operating.

Output and Costs.—Values of output, power, fuel and materials used, and salaries and wages paid in the principal factory industries of Queensland are given hereunder. (See page 166 for explanation of "Production".)

FACTORY OUTPUT AND COSTS, QUEENSLAND, 1945-46.

Industry.	Output.	Power, Fuel, Light. &c., Used.	Other Materials Used.	Production (Value Added).	Salaries and Wages. <i>a</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
Raw Sugar	12,935,470	188,916	10,111,123	2,635,431	1,555,147
Butter and Cheese . .	11,562,062	111,311	10,620,490	830,261	486,993
Meat (including Bacon)	12,446,367	191,833	10,002,788	2,251,746	1,764,480
Other Food and Drink	13,225,394	316,627	8,448,973	4,459,794	1,598,556
Saw and Plywood Mills	4,607,743	68,367	2,425,018	2,114,358	1,454,702
Wool Scours, &c. . .	1,817,978	23,841	1,626,476	167,661	114,162
Boots and Shoes . .	723,572	3,023	396,397	324,152	222,316
Millinery and Dressmkg	577,539	3,199	223,487	350,853	188,944
All Other Clothing . .	2,266,864	20,399	1,051,407	1,195,058	732,466
Vehicles	6,524,615	89,305	2,341,113	4,094,197	3,094,438
Other Metal Industries	10,143,551	204,148	4,805,675	5,133,728	3,268,332
Printing and Stationery	2,802,957	36,211	1,115,959	1,650,787	900,275
Other Industries . .	9,105,172	266,421	4,941,335	3,897,416	2,234,737
Total	88,739,284	1,523,601	58,110,241	29,105,442	17,615,548

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1936-37	51,857,772	921,836	34,435,673	16,500,263	8,892,606
1937-38	58,425,570	1,086,193	39,405,625	17,933,752	9,959,442
1938-39	61,989,477	1,030,781	42,396,181	18,562,515	10,661,452
1939-40	67,344,707	1,096,440	46,037,064	20,211,203	11,188,481
1940-41	68,709,975	1,175,092	46,711,764	20,823,119	11,919,079
1941-42	74,456,263	1,370,274	49,136,295	23,949,694	14,206,432
1942-43	84,359,141	1,485,796	54,761,651	28,111,694	16,449,294
1943-44	88,066,054	1,501,456	57,586,299	28,978,299	17,739,848
1944-45	90,240,765	1,500,705	59,127,600	29,612,460	17,625,674
1945-46	88,739,284	1,523,601	58,110,241	29,105,442	17,615,548

a Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

Capital Employed.—The next table shows the horse-power of engines used, the value of capital equipment employed, and calculations showing the production, salaries and wages paid, and capital employed per worker. The capital values shown are depreciated book values as stated by the firms concerned. The table also shows the relative importance of each industry group per 1,000 of the State's population, and the change in total factory production per 1,000 population during the last ten years.

FACTORY CAPITAL EMPLOYED, PRODUCTION, ETC., QUEENSLAND, 1945-46

Industry.	Engines Used.	Land, Buildings, and Plant.	Per Worker.			Per 1,000 Mean Popula- tion.
			Produc- tion.	Salaries and Wages. <i>a</i>	Land, Bldgs., and Plant.	Produc- tion.
	H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
Raw Sugar	62,691	7,774,329	565	333	1 667	2,431
Butter and Cheese ..	15,519	1,589,605	502	295	962	766
Meat (including Bacon)	17,688	2,769,397	453	355	557	2,077
Other Food and Drink	21,389	4,330,168	683	270	663	4,114
Saw and Plywood Mills	29,843	1,105,149	374	269	196	1,950
Wool Scours, &c. ..	1,268	108,930	513	357	333	155
Boots and Shoes ..	330	124,219	339	238	130	299
Millinery and Dressmkg	170	150,885	277	155	119	324
All Other Clothing ..	1,077	580,262	272	175	132	1,102
Vehicles	16,138	2,031,039	390	308	194	3,777
Other Metal Industries..	37,385	4,773,564	461	300	429	4,736
Printing and Stationery	5,002	1,373,865	493	277	410	1,523
Other Industries ..	32,232	2,639,253	436	261	295	3,596
Total	240,732	29,350,665	453	284	456	26,850

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1936-37	155,499	25,987,345	347	197	547	16,754 ^r
1937-38	177,606	26,774,667	349	203	521	18,000 ^r
1938-39	192,687	27,348,879	348	209	513	18,414 ^r
1939-40	199,598	27,663,706	369	214	506	19,791 ^r
1940-41	203,841	28,048,930	369	220	496	20,179 ^r
1941-42	208,186	28,784,668	392	241	472	23,108 ^r
1942-43	213,113	28,712,316	443	268	453	27,025 ^r
1943-44	218,220	27,857,942	455	287	437	27,477 ^r
1944-45	231,479	28,438,466	469	289	450	27,714 ^r
1945-46	240,732	29,350,665	453	284	456	26,850

^a The figures in this column exclude working proprietors' drawings, and the rates are calculated on employees only.

^r Revised on account of population adjustments following Census.

Interpretation of the figures in the second part of the table should take account of price changes which occurred during the period and, in the case of the relatively fixed item of land, buildings and plant, of fluctuations in the number of workers engaged. Capital per worker declined as employment increased, first, following the low levels during the economic depression, and, later, as a result of the war-time impetus to factory production. Wages and salaries per worker were moving gradually upwards before the war, but rose sharply from 1938-39 to 1943-44, and in 1945-46 they were 36 per cent. above 1938-39. From 1938-39 to 1945-46, the All Items Retail Price Index Number for Brisbane showed a rise of slightly under 29 per cent., showing that there had been some increase of real

earnings of factory workers, partly due to longer hours being worked during the war. The increase in production per worker from 1938-39 to 1945-46 (30 per cent.) was less than the increase in earnings. This is probably linked with the fact that in the war-time acceleration of production it was not possible for capital equipment to keep pace with increased numbers of workers, as may be seen from the second last column of the table, but it will be noted that capital equipment per worker, after a long series of declines, increased in 1944-45 and 1945-46.

Metropolitan Factories.—Information for factories in the metropolitan area is given in the following table for the year 1945-46, together with a summary for the past ten years.

FACTORIES IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA, 1945-46.

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i>	Output.	Production.	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
Raw Sugar	4	249	75,399	815,150	136,354	42,251
Butter and Cheese ..	10	2,701	773,525	6,989,392	1,150,382	1,108,912
Meat (incl. Bacon) ..	187	3,680	974,243	8,415,378	2,754,465	2,605,178
Other Food and Drink	48	1,395	361,771	1,552,385	591,060	319,598
Saw and Plywood Mills	6	228	73,093	773,547	114,601	50,950
Wool Scours, &c. ..	19	913	215,037	710,048	316,369	118,240
Boots and Shoes ..	53	1,270	185,794	563,150	344,375	146,896
Millinery and Dressmkg	127	3,323	587,465	1,807,919	937,440	405,700
All Other Clothing ..	117	3,522	976,939	2,153,003	1,386,175	631,180
Vehicles	201	7,376	2,173,696	6,389,376	3,289,803	3,108,598
Other Metal Industries	71	2,577	760,481	2,265,440	1,292,108	996,851
Printing & Stationery	307	6,574	1,702,061	7,198,922	3,043,291	1,972,784
Other Industries ..						
Total	1,150	33,808	8,799,504	39,633,710	15,356,423	11,507,138

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1936-37	1,206	25,698	4,443,837	20,423,235	7,838,367	8,901,737
1937-38	1,270	27,459	4,960,795	22,720,324	8,570,767	9,122,608
1938-39	1,271	28,183	5,216,200	23,231,299	8,995,004	9,492,042
1939-40	1,238	28,522	5,421,937	25,428,933	9,292,912	9,491,022
1940-41	1,186	28,834	5,643,372	27,142,119	9,407,988	9,467,836
1941-42	1,137	32,215	6,993,458	32,234,266	11,556,675	10,738,851
1942-43	1,100	34,418	8,504,784	39,524,089	14,597,077	10,974,851
1943-44	1,088	34,424	9,301,957	40,640,103	15,522,300	10,335,809
1944-45	1,108	34,156	9,067,195	40,734,312	15,150,116	10,938,358
1945-46	1,150	33,808	8,799,504	39,633,710	15,356,423	11,507,138

a Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating.

b Excluding drawings of working proprietors for 1945-46. In all other years drawings of working proprietors are included.

Metropolitan factories accounted for £15,356,423, or 52·8 per cent. of the total factory production of the State for 1945-46, and provided 50·0 per cent. of the total salaries and wages (excluding drawings of working proprietors) paid.

Products.—The quantities of the principal products made by factories during the last five years are shown in the following table.

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND.

Commodity.			1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
Aerated Waters ..	100 Gal.		49,068	65,566	76,676	66,179	71,637
Beer ..	100 Gal.		93,017	122,129	128,156	125,710	113,389
Biscuits ..	100 Lb.		40,123	36,667	26,190	23,433	24,703
Bricks, Ordinary ..	1,000		22,390	7,420	5,660	6,488	13,355
Butter ..	1,000 Lb.		95,675	111,511	101,416	95,009	101,242
Cheese ^a ..	1,000 Lb.		16,334	28,515	24,042	22,627	26,932
Cloth, Flannel ..	Sq. Yds.		869,079	635,470	552,197	702,048	574,127
Cloth, Tweed, &c. ..	Sq. Yds.		557,613	705,764	698,908	837,473	992,347
Flour ..	Tons		92,609	102,864	125,603	124,473	96,984
Footwear—							
Boots and Shoes ..	Prs.		881,797	793,802	715,465	712,451	692,739
Slippers ..	Prs.		557,078	586,624	571,443	562,032	674,048
Fruit, Preserved ..	1,000 Lb.		26,746	23,419	10,204	7,029	8,931
Jam ..	1,000 Lb.		8,176	8,881	8,963	8,176	6,816
Leather—							
Dressed ..	1,000 Sq. Ft.		6,745	6,220	4,859	4,802	5,239
Sole ..	1,000 Lb.		5,202	6,044	5,992	5,980	6,774
Lime ..	Tons		9,065	6,271	13,205	14,111	15,210
Meat—							
Beef and Veal ..	1,000 Lb.		234,511	230,437	248,535	237,933	178,683
Mutton and Lamb ..	1,000 Lb.		26,869	48,955	36,066	38,413	29,274
Pork ..	1,000 Lb.		16,091	11,509	13,379	9,171	15,748
Bacon and Ham ..	1,000 Lb.		24,383	28,882	26,701	29,703	23,879
Canned ..	1,000 Lb.		91,194	92,059	64,299	69,673	48,356
Motor Bodies ..	No.		2,343	884	531	516	564
Pickles, Sauces, Chutney ..	100 Pts.		13,329	9,143	11,975	11,384	11,893
Plywood ..	1,000 Sq. Ft.		80,799	66,709	69,290	70,527	73,581
Soap, Ordinary ..	Cwt.		121,156	165,888	129,272	124,649	140,781
Soap, Sand ..	Cwt.		9,330	9,657	9,793	8,874	7,046
Soda Crystals ..	1,000 Lb.		3,036	3,502	3,608	2,322	2,010
Sugar, Raw ..	Tons		697,644	605,609	486,423	643,520	644,661
Timber, Sawn—							
Hardwood ^b ..	1,000 S. Ft.		80,379	82,692	80,108	75,383	72,970
Pine ^b ..	1,000 S. Ft.		96,405	79,937	78,708	78,897	72,819
Other ^b ..	1,000 S. Ft.		21,742	19,432	23,141	18,633	17,989
Veneers ..	1,000 Sq. Ft.		32,464	14,272	15,590	5,487	19,612
Wheatmeal ..	Tons		7,028	6,912	7,804	8,388	7,313
Wool, Scoured ..	1,000 Lb.		19,088	18,590	21,196	17,404	17,750

^a Including the output of certain small establishments not included as factories in the preceding pages.

^b Including sawn timber produced in plywood mills.

10. HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER.

Electricity.—For 1945-46, returns were received from forty-seven generating stations classified for statistical purposes as electricity suppliers. These were all establishments whose main purpose was to supply electricity to outside consumers. There were, in addition, seventeen factories—seven sugar mills, six butter factories, one garage, one sawmill, one meat-works, and one metal extraction works—which generated electric power for their own use, and sold small amounts to nearby consumers, and also a large number of factories generating for their own use only. None of these is classed as a generating station in this section.

At 1st July, 1945, forty-two Local Authority Councils operated electric undertakings, but ten of these simply received and distributed electricity supplied to them in bulk. Generating stations were operated by five City Councils (including Brisbane), six Town Councils, and twenty-one Shire Councils. The Barron Falls Hydro-Electricity Board, which supplies electricity in six Local Authority areas, and the Inkerman Irrigation Board each operated a generating station. The thirteen remaining stations were operated by private organisations. The most important of these was the City Electric Light Co. Ltd., which serves the central portion of Brisbane and most of south-eastern Queensland outside the city. The City Council generates for the rest of the Greater Brisbane area. To provide for emergencies, the power-houses of the City Council and the City Electric Light Company have been inter-connected. On 1st January, 1946, a Regional Electricity Board absorbed five generating stations.

The Barron Falls undertaking is the only hydro-electric supply in the State, excepting a small water wheel at Thargomindah driven by an artesian bore. Steam is the usual power for the larger undertakings, and crude oil engines for the smaller.

The following table shows progress during the last five years.

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Establishments.	Workers. <i>a</i>	Value of Generating Stations. <i>b</i>	Horse Power of Engines Used.	Electricity Generated	Consumers Supplied.
	No.	No.	£	H.P.	1000 Units	No.
1941-42..	48	627	2,330,169	148,103	400,760	172,010
1942-43..	48	612	2,479,844	161,528	434,013	176,694
1943-44..	48	625	2,523,918	170,272	479,712	182,806
1944-45..	47	680	2,613,311	179,896	519,082	183,118
1945-46..	47	797	2,876,359	184,232	529,241 ^c	190,324

a Average for whole year.

b Recorded book values of land, buildings, and equipment of generating stations only, excluding all distribution plant.

c In addition, 79,996 (000) units were used by factories which generate for their own use, and 3,436 (000) units were sold by these factories.

The table on the next page shows details of electricity stations in all States for 1945-46. The running costs of Tasmania's hydro-electricity stations are much lower than running costs in other States; the number of employees required is much less than in ordinary generating stations, and no fuel is required.

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1945-46.

State.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers. <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages.	Fuel and Material Used.	Elec- tricity Gener- ated. <i>b</i>	Value of Output. <i>c</i>	Value of Generat- ing Stations. <i>d</i>
	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	Million Units.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N. S. Wales ..	100	2,859	1,071	3,179	2,709	8,749	15,056
Victoria ..	69	1,760	682	1,462	1,800 ^e	6,323	12,878
Queensland ..	47	797	277	888	529	1,737	2,876
S. Australia ..	44	845	262	809	372	1,649	3,832
W. Australia ..	109	687	253	993	331	1,507	2,562
Tasmania ..	3	123	43	18	815	181	4,163
Total ..	372	7,071	2,588	7,349	6,556 ^e	20,146	41,367

a Average for whole year.

b Excluding electricity generated in some other factories.

c Valued at the generating station.

d Value of land, buildings, and equipment of generating stations only.

e Subject to revision.

State Electricity Commission.—This Commission was established in January, 1938, and its main functions are to secure a proper and sufficient supply of electricity, to secure the safety of the public, to review prices charged to consumers, to grant licenses to supply electricity, and to control and advise the electricity undertakings generally. The Commission is also authorised to co-ordinate the industry's development throughout Queensland, and since its establishment substantial progress has been made in this direction. The number of private companies has been reduced by absorption and acquisition from 21 in 1938 to 7, and the number of publicly-owned undertakings has been reduced by the process of amalgamation into Regional Authorities from 47 to 32. At the middle of 1947, electricity was generated by 7 private companies and 32 public undertakings, including 5 Regional Boards, all subject to the general supervision of the State Electricity Commission, and well distributed throughout the State.

By an agreement with the Commission, the City Electric Light Co. Ltd., Brisbane, in 1939 became the co-ordinating authority for the provision of electricity at uniformly low tariffs in an area of almost 9,000 square miles, extending from the southern border to Gympie. The company has acquired undertakings at Ipswich, Southport, Nambour, Redcliffe, Coolangatta, Gympie, Beaudesert, and Boonah, and the Somerset Dam supply and transmission line from Brisbane. The agreement limits the rate of dividends to the rate on Commonwealth bonds, plus 2 per cent.; and the Government has the right to acquire the undertaking in 1954 or later.

In 1940, an agreement was made with the Toowoomba Electric Light and Power Co. Ltd., whereby that Company became the co-ordinating authority for the supply of electricity in the Toowoomba, Warwick, Killarney, and Allora districts. The supply has now been

extended to a number of other adjacent districts on the Darling Downs. Dividends and tariffs are controlled; and the Government has the right to acquire the undertaking in 1954 or later.

Orders for new schemes are granted by the Commission, and agreements are entered into setting out the terms and conditions of operation.

Other agreements have been concluded whereby the power-houses of the Brisbane City Council and the City Electric Light Co. Ltd. have been inter-connected, and also the power-houses of electricity undertakings and industrial establishments in various parts of the State.

The sale or use of any equipment that is considered to be unsafe or dangerous may be prohibited by the Commission. All articles which have been prescribed by the Commission must be submitted for approval, and must bear a marking to this effect. A conference of States on the matter of a uniform approvals system decided not to insist upon the marking of articles bearing the approvals mark of another State, and other matters dealing with uniform specifications for appliances were deferred on account of the war position. These matters are again receiving attention and it is hoped that they will be satisfactorily finalised in the near future.

The Commission's plans for the future control and development of electricity supply are designed to meet the special problems arising from low population density and the predominantly primary producing economy. Under *The Regional Electric Authorities Act, 1945-46*, regions of electricity supply may be created and Regional Electricity Boards constituted to control the development of regions. Provision is made for the transfer to the Boards of Local Authority electricity undertakings in their Regions and for the acquisition of privately owned undertakings as and when purchasing rights accrue. Each Board comprises representatives of the Local Authorities in the Region and a representative of the Commission.

Five Regions and Regional Boards have been constituted—Wide Bay, Capricornia, Townsville, Cairns, and South Burnett. Long range programmes of electrical development, including the erection of new central generating stations and transmission lines, in these Regions have been formulated by the Commission and are now being put into effect.

The programme of development prepared extends over a period of ten years and is divided into two co-ordinated 5-year plans. During the first period, main transmission systems will be constructed to provide supplies at basic locations. Work on this plan is at present proceeding in conjunction with the new generating stations mentioned below. The second period of five years provides for the extension of this transmission system, where possible, from the basic locations then supplied, the ultimate purpose of the plan being the provision of ring transmission lines in each Region and then the construction of inter-connecting transmission lines between each Region.

Work is proceeding on the construction of the new control generating stations at Townsville, Capricornia, and Wide Bay, involving an outlay of approximately £3,000,000, and when completed they will transmit

energy over the network of transmission lines which are at present being erected in each Region, and so eliminate the need for the continued operation of the various small generating stations at present in use.

The financial operations of the Boards are under the control of the Commission.

Under the provisions of the Act the Boards are empowered to trade in electrical appliances and equipment and they have now commenced activities in this branch of the industry. The Commission acts as a central purchasing agency for the requirements of all Boards.

In conjunction with their trading activities, the Boards have introduced a hire-purchase system for the larger items such as stoves, refrigerators, hot-water systems, etc., in order that the consumer may take full advantage of the benefits to be derived from electricity supplies.

The Commission will also establish a Rural Development Section to investigate and encourage the use of electricity for rural purposes.

Electricity tariffs in Queensland receive the constant attention of the Commission with the object of always making supply available at the lowest possible cost, and it may be said that tariffs in any particular centre in Queensland compare very favourably with those charged in similar centres throughout the Commonwealth.

Electrical development is subsidised by the State Government, which provides subsidies up to one-third of capital cost of annual loan charges, with special subsidies of up to 50 per cent. for Authorities in isolated areas.

The following table has been compiled from information supplied by the Electricity Commission. The electricity undertakings have been classified according to the number of consumers, and their finances reduced to a "per unit sold" basis. The smaller undertakings have a much higher cost per unit, with a correspondingly high price per unit sold to consumers.

ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND, 1945-46.

Number of Consumers Served.	Undertakings	Consumers.	Average Consumption per Consumer.		Per Unit Sold.		
					b		
			a	b	Average Cost.	Average Revenue	Average Margin of Profit.
	No.	No.	Units.	Units.	d.	d.	d.
1— 250 ..	8	1,078	400	444	6.42	6.64	0.22
251— 500 ..	19	6,565	671	822	5.07	5.24	0.17
501— 1,000 ..	10	7,673	659	933	3.39	3.64	0.25
1,001— 1,500 ..	4	4,652	686	848	3.39	3.37	-0.02
1,501— 3,000 ..	1	1,584	900	1,699	2.61	3.01	0.40
3,001— 10,000 ..	5	39,842	1,402	1,666	1.79	1.90	0.11
Over 10,000 ..	3	133,035	1,994	2,271	1.14	1.42	0.28
Total ..	50	194,429	1,727	1,996	1.39	1.63	0.24

a Excluding consumption in respect of street lighting, water supply pumping, and bulk supply at special rates.

b All consumers.

The average revenue per consumer amounted to £13 11s. 5d., and excluding consumers in respect of street lighting, and other supplies at special rates, it was £12 6s. 7d.

Gas.—Gas is generated at sixteen gasworks in Queensland, four of which are situated in the metropolitan area. All are operated by private companies. The following table shows the progress of the industry during the last five years.

GASWORKS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Establishments.	Workers. <i>a</i>	Value of Works. <i>b</i>	Coal Used.	Gas Sold.	Consumers Supplied.
	No.	No.	£	Tons.	1,000 C. Ft.	No.
1941-42	16	243	739,450	101,381	1,447,773	78,661
1942-43	16	255	760,858	124,334	1,739,953	82,490
1943-44	16	308	767,061	144,681	1,993,233	85,298
1944-45	16	324	771,289	152,895	2,055,945	87,988
1945-46	16	351	795,073	163,897	2,171,894	89,983

a Average for whole year.

b Recorded book values of land, buildings, and plant of works only, excluding all distribution plant.

Coke sold during 1945-46 amounted to 36,553 tons, valued at £49,060, and 1,269,169 gallons of tar were sold for £21,448. In the metropolitan area the four gasworks sold 1,644,199,200 cubic feet of gas during 1945-46.

A comparison of the gasworks in the various States is made in the following table for 1945-46.

GASWORKS, AUSTRALIA, 1945-46.

State.	Establishments.	Workers. <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages.	Coal Used.	Gas Sold.	Value of Output.	Value of Works. <i>b</i>
	No.	No.	£1,000.	1,000 Tons.	Million C. Ft.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N. S. Wales ..	39	1,289	452	796	13,354	3,606	4,124
Victoria ..	39	1,253	426	609	9,637	2,436	4,284
Queensland ..	16	351	120	164	2,172	725	795
S. Australia ..	4	357	118	122	1,615	508	1,133
W. Australia ..	4	193	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>
Tasmania ..	2	59	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>
Total ..	104	3,502	1,195	1,759	28,088	7,727	11,047

a Average for whole year.

b Recorded book values of land, buildings, and plant of works only, excluding all distribution plant.

c Not available for publication.

11. BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Particulars of the number of buildings approved, and the value of proposed operations, have been available for Brisbane, the other eleven Cities, and the towns of Bowen, Charleville, Dalby, Innisfail, Longreach,

Redcliffe, Roma, Southport, and Stanthorpe for a number of years. Since the commencement of State Building Control at the end of 1945, similar particulars have been available for the rest of the State. The following table shows particulars of such operations as far as they are available. The figures give a fairly complete measure of all building operations proposed to be undertaken, the only operations exempt from approvals being small jobs of low value, mostly alterations and maintenance, and all governmental operations. Figures for the latter have been included in the table as far as they are available. It should be noted that no governmental operations have been included in the figures for the "Rest of the State," but from 1947 these figures will be complete.

BUILDING APPROVALS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Dwellings.		Other Building.	Total.
	New.	Additions, etc.		
BRISBANE. ^a				
	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1937	1,754	1,067	96	803
1938	1,919	1,158	113	763
1939	1,862	1,164	129	1,080
1940	1,767	1,130	88	920
1941	2,025	1,444	71	603
1942	199	123	12	238
1943	56	10	13	120
1944	528	300	45	327
1945	1,778	1,233	73	357
1946	4,443	3,845	148	785

11 CITIES AND 9 TOWNS. ^a

	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1937	1,615	746	93	505	1,344
1938	1,624	770	103	651	1,524
1939	1,643	789	115	521	1,425
1940	1,572	793	104	569	1,466
1941	1,541	803	116	325	1,244
1942	259	136	27	357	520
1943	47	11	12	35	58
1944	314	105	37	161	303
1945	1,315	719	108	327	1,154
1946	3,427	2,517	242	573	3,332

REST OF STATE. ^b

	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1946	3,022	1,813	260	319	2,392

TOTAL QUEENSLAND.

	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1946	10,892	8,175	650	1,677	10,502

^a Including all governmental and semi-governmental building, except during the years 1942 to 1946, when Commonwealth building was excluded. Commonwealth building for civil use was very small in those years.

^b Excluding all governmental and semi-governmental building.

Details of the number of jobs and the value of work authorised for each type of work in each City and Town during 1946 are as follows. All governmental and semi-governmental approvals are included except in the cases noted.

BUILDING APPROVALS, 1946.

Local Authority Area.	Dwellings.			Other Buildings.			Total Value.
	New Buildings.		Alterations, &c.	New Buildings.		Alterations, &c.	
	No.	£	£	No.	£	£	£
Brisbane ..	4,443	3,845,734	147,827	469	483,386	301,509	4,778,456
Bundaberg ..	266	188,664	15,625	62	10,511	8,495	223,295
Cairns ..	248	162,648	25,258	33	44,160	11,335	243,401
Charters Trs.	27	13,610	7,242	17	7,676	4,373	32,901
Gympie ..	82	60,502	3,045	23	23,705	4,687	91,939
Ipswich ..	168	120,316	9,620	41	14,484	6,355	150,775
Mackay ..	172	144,549	16,057	4	4,210	6,948	171,764
Maryborough	212	168,484	9,890	39	6,399	18,136	202,909
Rockhampton	362	295,129	19,183	33	12,423	92,639	419,374
Toowoomba	374	350,993	53,575	46	29,047	75,694	509,309
Townsville ..	547	301,480	33,985	77	27,097	96,128	458,690
Warwick ..	28	24,010	9,201	17	8,905	15,779	57,895
Total Cities ..	6,929	5,676,119	350,508	861	672,003	642,078	7,340,708
Bowen ..	25	16,160	2,779	5	695	3,714	23,348
Charleville ..	3	2,200	2,705	2	115	2,750	7,770
Coolangatta ^a	145	93,449	6,122	35	11,782	980	112,333
Dalby ..	68	55,427	6,086	7	2,583	3,929	68,025
Gladstone ^a ..	54	35,004	..	..	..	..	35,004
Goondiwindi ^a	7	5,100	3,348	6	996	6,585	16,029
Hughenden ^a	..	..	500	..	..	..	500
Redcliffe ..	412	276,352	13,029	19	1,915	94	291,390
Roma ..	8	5,808	3,004	3	861	1,629	11,302
Southport ..	301	248,749	4,498	4	1,700	492	255,439
Total Towns	1,023	738,249	42,071	81	20,647	20,173	821,140
Total Shires ^a	2,940	1,760,145	257,673	956	218,227	105,922	2,341,967
Total Q'land	10,892	8,174,513	650,252	1,898	910,877	768,173	10,503,815

^a Excluding State and Commonwealth Government operations.

Before the war, it is likely that building approvals could be taken as measuring the amount of construction actually accomplished within a reasonably short period after the issue of the approval. However, the post-war shortage of building materials and building tradesmen has caused a greater lag than formerly to occur between the time when a building was approved and its actual commencement and completion. To measure

actual achievements, special collections of statistics have been undertaken from private building contractors and governmental constructing authorities, as well as from a sample of the very large number of persons who made their own arrangements to build a house without engaging a building contractor.

From these returns, the following table has been constructed. Although some of the figures shown incorporate a certain amount of estimation, the figures generally are believed to give a fairly accurate statement of the housing position. In the table all individual dwellings are counted separately, whether detached dwellings, tenements or flats, or dwellings attached to shops. Additional dwellings provided by conversion of existing dwellings into flats or by temporary conversion of military huts into houses or flats are not included.

CONSTRUCTION OF DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND, 1946-47.

Period.	Dwellings Approved <i>a</i>	Dwellings Commenced.			Dwellings Completed.		
		Govt. Spon- sored. <i>b</i>	Other.	Total.	Govt. Spon- sored. <i>b</i>	Other.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
September Quarter ..	2,716	233	1,463	1,696	202	1,209	1,411
December Quarter ..	2,862	242	2,484	2,726	239	2,009	2,248
March Quarter ..	2,689	262	2,022	2,284	209	2,011	2,220
June Quarter ..	3,126	393	1,926	2,319	281	1,685	1,966
Year ..	11,393	1,130	7,895	9,025	931	6,914	7,845

a Including governmental and semi-governmental approvals.

b Including operations of all governmental authorities, whether by day labour, by contract, or by financial assistance with supervision of construction.

The approximate value of all building work completed in Queensland during the year 1946-47 is shown in the next table.

VALUE OF COMPLETED BUILDING OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1946-47.

Particulars.	September Quarter.	December Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Year.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New Dwellings ..	1,061	1,818	1,836	1,745	6,460
Other New Buildings ..	171	151	158	297	777
Alterations, Additions, Repairs, and Maintenance ..	632	719	648	652	2,651
Total ..	1,864	2,688	2,642	2,694	9,888

In addition to the work shown in the table as completed during the year, there were under construction at 30th June, 1947, dwellings to the value of approximately £3,200,000 and other new buildings to the value of £1,982,000.

Cost of Building.—The next table containing information compiled by the Queensland Housing Commission gives the average cost of a standard cottage of modern design, and details of all Workers' Dwellings completed during the last ten years. The standard cottage chosen is one built of timber, having a galvanised iron roof, a total floor area of 1,200 square feet, with four main rooms, kitchen, bathroom, and front and side verandahs. Water and electric light services, a bath, and a tank are included; but the cost of fencing, gas or electric stove, and drainage are excluded.

WORKERS' DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Average Cost of Standard Type. <i>a</i>	All Dwellings Completed During Year.							
		Completed at Cost of—						Total Com- pleted.	Average Cost.
		Under £401.	£401- £600.	£601- £800.	£801- £1,000.	£1,001- £1,200.	£1,201 and Over.		
	£	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1936-37	503	<i>n</i>	191	214	<i>n</i>	..	..	462	631
1937-38	545	<i>n</i>	240	316	<i>n</i>	..	..	606	636
1938-39	550	<i>n</i>	267	262	<i>n</i>	..	..	552	610
1939-40	527	<i>n</i>	210	301	<i>n</i>	..	..	522	619
1940-41	582	<i>n</i>	175	306	<i>n</i>	..	..	489	631
1941-42	630	3	79	324	18	..	..	424	676
1942-43	660	..	6	18	..	..	..	24	653
1943-44	708	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	669
1944-45	840	..	..	11	51	2	..	64	880
1945-46	930	..	1	10	165	76	5	257	970

a For description, see above.

n Not available.

The average cost of the "standard" house was £645 in 1920-21, or £54 per square (100 square feet), and fell to £417, or £35 per square, in 1931-32. The 1945-46 cost was £77 per square. The following table, derived from particulars given in applications to Local Authorities for building approvals, supplies further data regarding recent trends in building costs. It must be remembered that the average wooden house shown in the table may be of cheaper construction than the Workers' Dwellings "standard." The table also shows the average size of houses being constructed in 1946-47.

FLOOR AREA AND COST OF DWELLINGS APPROVED, QUEENSLAND, 1946-47.

Quarter Ended.	Average Floor Area.			Average Cost per 100 Sq. Ft.		
	Brick. <i>a</i>	Wood.	Fibro-Cement.	Brick. <i>a</i>	Wood.	Fibro-Cement.
	Sq. Ft.	Sq. Ft.	Sq. Ft.	£	£	£
September	1,107	1,021	899	108	76	75
December	1,158	1,027	929	107	79	74
March	1,135	1,029	942	114	82	79
June	1,159	1,035	974	113	84	83

a Including brick veneer, stone, and concrete.

12. VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

The following table shows the net value of annual production for each State and Australia since July, 1928. A uniform method for compiling net values from gross has been in operation in all States since 1936.

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA.

State.	Average 2 Years Ended 30th June, 1930.	Average 3 Years Ended 30th June, 1933.	Average 3 Years Ended 30th June, 1936.	Average 3 Years Ended 30th June, 1939.	Average 3 Years Ended 30th June, 1942.	Average 3 Years Ended 30th June, 1945.	Year Ended 30th June, 1946.
PRIMARY. ^a							
N.S.W. ...	£1,000. 72,693	£1,000. 50,508	£1,000. 64,405	£1,000. 73,360	£1,000. 77,525	£1,000. 98,967	£1,000. 112,691
Victoria	42,792	30,849	38,623	46,827	50,877	67,272	67,024
Q'land. ...	33,969	28,076	31,521	39,219	46,374	56,063	57,217
S.A. ...	14,513	11,208	14,803	18,595	20,882	26,411	29,220
W.A. ...	16,706	12,838	17,323	19,214	22,869	21,789	23,414
Tas. ...	6,628	4,420	5,385	7,614	8,799	12,119	11,816
Total..	187,301	137,899	172,060	204,829	227,326	282,621	301,382
Q'land Proportion	% 18-14	% 20-36	% 18-32	% 19-15	% 20-40	% 19-84	% 18-98

MANUFACTURING.

N.S.W. ...	£1,000. 70,238	£1,000. 48,582	£1,000. 61,647	£1,000. 84,063	£1,000. 116,814	£1,000. 158,761	£1,000. 153,179
Victoria	52,142	39,438	49,003	63,199	91,322	122,362	122,406
Q'land. ...	16,442	12,806	14,673	18,363	22,482	30,053	30,270
S.A. ...	11,773	7,524	9,956	13,257	18,580	27,953	25,602
W.A. ...	7,841	4,983	6,411	8,428	9,382	12,308	13,826
Tasmania	3,558	2,832	3,425	5,220	6,587	8,674	9,196
Total..	161,994	116,165	145,115	192,530	265,167	360,111	354,479
Q'land Proportion	% 10-15	% 11-02	% 10-11	% 9-54	% 8-48	% 8-35	% 8-54

ALL PRODUCTION.

N.S.W. ...	£1,000. 142,931	£1,000. 99,090	£1,000. 126,052	£1,000. 157,423	£1,000. 194,339	£1,000. 257,728	£1,000. 265,870
Victoria	94,934	70,287	87,626	110,026	142,199	189,634	189,430
Q'land ..	50,411	40,882	46,194	57,582	68,856	86,116	87,487
S.A. ...	26,286	18,732	24,759	31,852	39,462	54,364	54,822
W.A. ...	24,547	17,821	23,734	27,642	32,251	34,097	37,240
Tasmania	10,186	7,252	8,810	12,834	15,386	20,793	21,012
Total..	349,295	254,064	317,175	397,359	492,493	642,732	655,861
Q'land Proportion	% 14-43	% 16-09	% 14-56	% 14-49	% 13-98	% 13-40	% 13-34

^a Including local value, i.e., gross value at place of production, for forestry, fisheries, and trapping.

Gross Value of Queensland Primary Production.—The following table gives gross values of primary production, i.e., of primary products valued at principal markets, without deduction for transport to market, selling expenses, or any cost of production.

**GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES,
QUEENSLAND.**

Industry.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Agricultural—					
Grain Crops	1,517	2,282	2,617	3,185	3,936
Green Forage	1,899	2,005	1,807	2,125	1,964
Hay	882	1,105	1,340	1,240	1,384
Sugar Cane	9,086	8,791	8,063	9,984	10,108
Fruit	1,718	2,314	3,320	3,076	3,050
All Other	2,618	3,879	4,868	4,618	4,389
Total	17,720	20,376	22,015	24,228	24,831
Pastoral—					
Wool (less Fellmongered, &c.)	11,176	13,197	12,268	11,401	10,168
Sheep Killed in Factories	542	734	986	991	649
Sheep Killed Elsewhere ^a	486	544	641	596	610
Net Exports of Live Sheep	—162	510	197	216	1,028
<i>Total—Sheep-raising</i>	<i>12,042</i>	<i>14,985</i>	<i>14,092</i>	<i>13,204</i>	<i>12,455</i>
Cattle Killed in Factories	5,100	5,322	5,894	5,895	4,122
Cattle Killed Elsewhere ^a	2,271	2,359	2,573	2,350	2,390
Net Exports of Live Cattle	1,686	2,998	3,064	1,862	3,115
<i>Total—Cattle-raising</i>	<i>9,057</i>	<i>10,679</i>	<i>11,531</i>	<i>10,107</i>	<i>9,627</i>
Horses and Goats ..	18	17	28	32	42
Total	21,117	25,681	25,651	23,343	22,124
Dairying and Pig-raising—					
Cream for Butter Factories	5,414	7,485 ^c	8,156 ^c	7,636 ^c	8,466 ^c
Milk for Factories ..	453	974 ^d	959 ^d	903 ^d	1,150 ^d
Milk for Consumption ..	953	1,670	1,838 ^e	2,036 ^e	2,371 ^e
Farmers' Butter and Cheese	186	218	184	143	142
<i>Total—Dairying ..</i>	<i>7,006</i>	<i>10,347</i>	<i>11,137</i>	<i>10,718</i>	<i>12,129</i>
Pigs Killed in Factories ..	1,673	2,025	2,703	2,761	2,603
Pigs Killed Elsewhere ^a ..	146	287	145	59	60
Net Exports of Live Pigs	18	72	28	59	127
<i>Total—Pig-raising ..</i>	<i>1,837</i>	<i>2,384</i>	<i>2,876</i>	<i>2,879</i>	<i>2,790</i>
Total	8,843	12,731	14,013	13,597	14,919
Poultry—					
Poultry Consumed, &c. ..	216	149	319	297	657
Eggs Produced	653	918	1,137	1,452	1,562
Total	869	1,067	1,456	1,749	2,219
Beekkeeping—					
Honey and Wax	10	14	55	32	57
Rural Production—Total	48,559	59,869	63,190	62,949	64,150

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES,
QUEENSLAND—*continued*.

Industry.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Wild Animals—					
Furred Skins, Rabbits, &c.	32	71	69	83	80
Forestry—					
Log Timber for Milling and Export ..	1,796	1,717	1,830	1,767	1,824
Firewood, Railway Timber	1,027	991	1,452	1,169	1,098
Total	2,823	2,708	3,282	2,936	2,922
Fishing—					
Fish, Crabs, Oysters, Turtles	225	302	342	334	476
Pearls, Shell, Beche-de-mer	..	..	..	18	81
Total	225	302	342	352	557
Mining—					
Gold, Silver, Copper,					
Lead, Tin, Zinc ^b ..	2,585	2,269	1,386	1,373	1,446
Coal	1,405	1,698	1,824	1,786	1,759
Gems, Ores, Other Minerals	104	110	173	218	193
Stone Quarry Products ..	234	205	201	163	223
Total	4,328	4,282	3,584	3,540	3,621
All Primary Production—					
Total	55,967	67,232	70,467	69,860	71,330

^a In slaughterhouses and on holdings.^b Gross value of ores before treatment.^c Including subsidy—1942-43, £588(000); 1943-44, £1,679(000); 1944-45, £1,692(000); 1945-46, £1,640(000).^d Including subsidy—1942-43, £80(000); 1943-44, £194(000); 1944-45, £187(000); 1945-46, £197(000).^e Including subsidy—1943-44, £94(000); 1944-45, £210(000); 1945-46, £295(000).

Net Value of Primary Production.—Details of the net values of recorded primary production in 1945-46 are as follow in the next table. Estimates have been made of the costs of marketing and of costs of production incurred for foddors, fertilisers, and other materials used.

GROSS, LOCAL, AND NET VALUES OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION,
QUEENSLAND, 1945-46.

Particulars.	Agriculture.	Pastoral.	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees.	Mining.	Forestry, Fisheries, &c.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Gross Production Valued at Principal Markets ..	24,831	22,124	17,195	3,621	3,559	71,330
Costs of Marketing ..	2,500	2,060	700	50	548	5,858
Gross Production Valued at Place of Production	22,331	20,064	16,495	3,571	3,011	65,472
Costs of Production—						
Seeds and Fodder ..	1,870	800	2,400	^c	^d	5,070 ^e
Other Materials, &c. ..	1,730	320	395	740	110 ^e	3,295 ^e
Depreciation ^a ..	1,750	890	790	350	22 ^e	3,802 ^e
Net Value of Production ^b	18,731	18,944	13,700	2,831	2,901	57,107

^a Depreciation on machinery and plant, and maintenance of buildings, &c.^b Depreciation not deducted.^c Not applicable.^d Not available, but probably small.^e Incomplete.

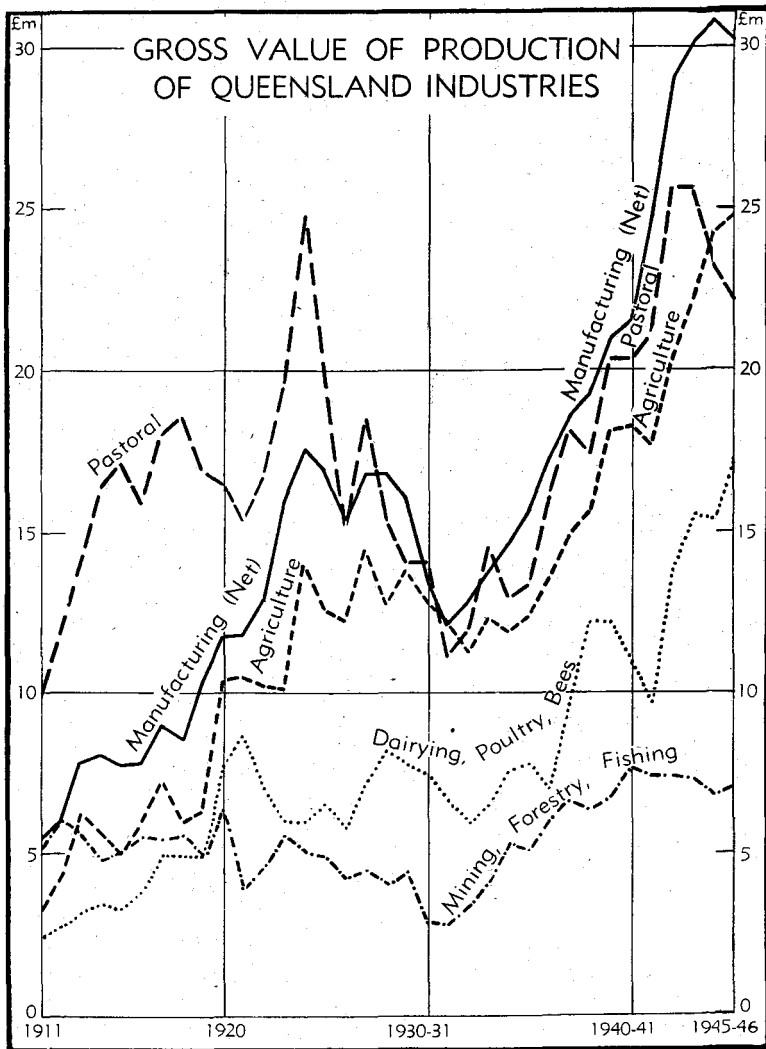
Changes in Value of Production.—The following table shows estimated gross values of production. The values are based for primary industries on the prices obtained in the principal markets, and for manufacturing on the *net* value of production at the factory door. No allowance is made for costs of marketing, or costs of production, in the primary industries, and there is some duplication in the total as the products of one primary industry sometimes become the raw material of another.

The figures prior to 1924-25, owing to change in the basis of valuation, are not exactly comparable with those of later years. The earlier figures, however, were revised, in consultation with the Commonwealth Statistician, and brought into line as far as possible with those for later years.

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Agriculture.	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees.	Pastoral.	Mining.	Forestry, Fisheries, &c.	Total Primary.	Manufacturing, Net. <i>a</i>
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1911 ..	3,186	2,509	9,947	3,715	1,452	20,809	5,547
1912 ..	4,276	2,751	11,837	4,281	1,715	24,860	6,085
1913 ..	6,241	3,192	13,981	3,909	1,671	28,994	7,772
1914 ..	5,680	3,499	16,290	3,030	1,826	30,325	8,071
1915 ..	5,023	3,358	17,194	3,397	1,676	30,648	7,755
1916 ..	6,020	3,854	15,926	4,059	1,531	31,390	7,810
1917 ..	7,308	5,032	18,000	4,045	1,489	35,874	8,982
1918 ..	6,012	4,854	18,590	3,786	1,821	35,063	8,636
1919 ..	6,297	4,915	16,867	2,516	2,459	33,054	10,455
1920 ..	10,386	7,688	16,454	3,521	2,862	40,911	11,689
1921 ..	10,515	8,706	15,323	1,549	2,441	38,534	11,797
1922 ..	10,165	6,995	16,679	1,925	2,798	38,562	12,915
1923 ..	10,106	6,000	19,500	2,315	3,400	41,321	16,048
1924-25 ..	13,992	5,966	24,842	2,376	2,721	49,897	17,634
1925-26 ..	12,553	6,614	19,488	1,953	2,889	43,496	16,881
1926-27 ..	12,182	5,794	15,168	1,748	2,563	37,454	15,270
1927-28 ..	14,504	7,227	18,612	1,800	2,671	44,814	16,810
1928-29 ..	12,709	8,182	15,340	1,597	2,506	40,334	16,752
1929-30 ..	13,804	7,843	14,036	1,882	2,564	40,129	16,131
1930-31 ..	12,821	7,500	14,046	1,329	1,630	37,327	13,529
1931-32 ..	12,191	6,733	11,090	1,348	1,474	32,836	12,133
1932-33 ..	11,306	5,880	11,871	1,627	1,790	32,474	12,757
1933-34 ..	12,303	6,452	14,601	2,199	1,855	37,409	13,713
1934-35 ..	11,906	7,597	12,892	2,632	2,647	37,674	14,623
1935-36 ..	12,380	7,785	13,287	2,430	2,735	38,618	15,683
1936-37 ..	13,557	6,964	16,145	2,818	3,158	42,642	17,185
1937-38 ..	14,931	9,773	18,062	3,582	3,185	49,533	18,603
1938-39 ..	15,564	12,236	17,418	3,268	2,994	51,480	19,301
1939-40 ..	18,086	12,172	20,408	3,468	3,187	57,321	20,973
1940-41 ..	18,273	10,864	20,374	4,258	3,441	57,210	21,644
1941-42 ..	17,720	9,722	21,117	4,328	3,080	55,967	24,830
1942-43 ..	20,376	13,812	25,681	4,282	3,081	67,232	29,045
1943-44 ..	22,015	15,524	25,651	3,584	3,693	70,467	30,211
1944-45 ..	24,428	15,378	23,343	3,540	3,371	69,860	30,902
1945-46 ..	24,831	17,195	22,124	3,621	3,559	71,330	30,270

a Including Heat, Light, and Power.



13. NATIONAL INCOME.

Production figures, with certain small amendments, and in combination with estimates of the net output of the service industries, are the basis of national income calculations.

The national income is the value of national production less the depreciation and maintenance required to keep capital intact, and less net payments of interest and dividends due abroad. National income and national outlay, if properly defined, must coincide.

Estimates of the Australian national income are given in this section. They are taken from a paper entitled *National Income and Expenditure*, 1946-47, which was prepared in the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics and presented to the Commonwealth Parliament with the 1947-48 Budget. In all tables, figures are given for the pre-war year 1938-39, and for each of the five years ended 1946-47. Figures for intervening years were given in previous *Year Books*.

Gross national product is the value at current prices of the production of all goods and services customarily exchangeable for money, deducting the value of those goods and services produced by one industry or business but used up by another in the process of production.

If we allow for the cost of all maintenance work and depreciation necessary for keeping existing capital intact (whether such maintenance and replacements are made or not) we obtain a figure of net national product.

The prices paid for certain commodities (e.g., drink and tobacco) contain a considerable element of indirect taxation which is included in gross and net national product. Out of net national product must also be taken any net payment due overseas. The remainder is available for distribution as personal incomes (wages, salaries, profits, etc.) and as non-personal incomes (undistributed profits of companies, accruals in insurance funds, trading profits of government departments, etc.). (See table on page 191.)

The above, however, is not the sole source of personal incomes. A certain element in personal income known as "Transfer Income" is not earned by the current production of any valuable commodity or service, and is not therefore an element in national income. Such transfer incomes include old-age pensions, unemployment benefit, and the like.

Goods and services produced and not exported, together with goods and services imported, are available for division between personal consumption, public authorities, and gross private investment (including the provision of new capital equipment, replacement of equipment used up in production, and additions to stocks). (See first table on page 192.)

Private income is calculated from net national income produced by (i.) adding the amount of interest paid by public authorities on loans from the private sector of the economy, (ii.) adding the pensions and cash benefits provided by public authorities and not given in return for current productive services, and (iii.) subtracting the income received direct by public authorities from business undertakings and other property. Private income is divided into personal income and non-personal income. The latter is the income of companies not distributed to persons as dividends and investment income of life assurance companies, superannuation funds, friendly societies, charitable funds, etc. (See second table on page 192.)

NET NATIONAL INCOME PRODUCED AND GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT,
AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1938- 39.	1942- 43.	1943- 44.	1944- 45.	1945- 46.	1946- 47.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Wages and Salaries	432	577	595	584	610	725
Pay and Allowances (in Cash and Kind) of Members of the Forces	4	181	195	189	154	31
Public Authority Income from Business Undertakings and Property	37	65	62	54	44	37
Net Rents of Dwellings (including Imputed Rents of Owner- Occupied Dwellings)	59	63	66	66	67	69
Other Profits, Rents, Interest, and Professional Earnings ..	271	343	361	335	361	403
Net National Income Produced	803	1,229	1,279	1,228	1,236	1,265
Allowances for Depreciation and Maintenance	45	53	55	55	55	57
Indirect Taxes less Subsidies ..	90	149	130	126	132	175
Gross National Product at Mar- ket Prices	938	1,431	1,464	1,409	1,423	1,497

Wages and salaries have increased by 68 per cent. since 1938-39, and, as a proportion of the net national income, they increased from 54 per cent. in 1938-39 to 57 per cent. in 1946-47, after falling to 47 per cent. in the later war years. If pay and allowances to the Forces are added to wages and salaries, the combined amount increased from 54 per cent. of the net national income in 1938-39 to 60 per cent. in 1946-47. The income from public authority business undertakings (principally railways) registered a substantial increase during the war years, but the figure for 1946-47 was back to the pre-war level. The amount for other profits, rents, etc., has recorded a large increase since 1938-39, the 1946-47 figure being 49 per cent. above the figure for that year. This item, however, has decreased from 34 to 32 per cent. of the net income.

The aggregate value of the gross national product is the same as the gross national expenditure. Part of all incomes received is paid in taxes of one kind or another and so expended by public authorities, including Commonwealth, State, and Local Governments (including extra-budgetary and loan funds) and all semi-governmental authorities other than banks and housing authorities. Part is used for private investment purposes and is expended on the provision of new capital equipment, the replacement of old equipment, and additions to stocks. Another part is taken up on expenditure on goods bought here and exported. The significant figure here is, of course, the net exports, being the excess of exports over imports. The balance is available for expenditure on consumption goods and services and personal requirements generally.

The division is shown in the table on the next page.

Personal expenditure was 71 per cent. of the gross national expenditure in 1938-39, but declined to 50 per cent. in the war years; in 1946-47 it was 65 per cent. of the total. The expenditure in Australia on war rose to its peak of £547 million in 1943-44 but by 1946-47 it had fallen to £63 million. This item accounted for most of the increase in the gross expenditure up to 1943-44, but, as it subsequently decreased, personal expenditure and private investment, including war-time arrears of maintenance, increased rapidly.

GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1938-39.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Personal Expenditure on Consumers' Goods and Services ..	663	740	731	752	836	972
Public Authority Expenditure on Goods and Services—						
Social and Administrative ..	44	49	51	54	64	80
Civil Works ..	56	27	27	31	39	68
War Expenditure in Australia	9	518	547	452	292	63
Gross Private Investment (including Depreciation and Maintenance) ..	145	55	45	70	165	270
Net Export of Goods and Services on Civil Account ..	21	42	63	50	27	44
Gross National Expenditure ..	938	1,431	1,464	1,409	1,423	1,497

Private income includes not only income currently produced, but also income payments not made in return for current production such as pensions and cash benefits and interest on loans to public authorities. Private income is divided between the income of persons and non-personal income such as company income not distributed as dividends to persons and the investment income of life offices, superannuation funds, and other non-profit-making institutions. The next table shows the private income of Australia as derived from Net National Income Produced as shown in the table on page 191.

PRIVATE INCOME, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1938-39.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Net National Income Produced	803	1,229	1,279	1,228	1,236	1,265
Pensions, Cash Benefits, Deferred Pay ..	34	52	60	66	143	99
Public Authority Interest Payable in Australia ..	27	36	41	49	56	61
Less Public Authority Income from Business and Property	- 37	- 65	- 62	- 54	- 44	- 37
Private Income ..	827	1,252	1,318	1,289	1,391	1,388
Personal Income of Residents	746	1,137	1,191	1,161	1,267	1,261
Personal Income of Non-Residents	8	7	7	7	7	7
Non-Personal Income ..	73	108	120	121	117	120

Personal income of the residents of each of the various States was estimated until 1945-46, but the figures are not available for 1946-47. In 1945-46, out of a total personal income of £1,276 million for all residents of Australia, £182.8 million, or 14.3 per cent., was income of residents of Queensland. In 1938-39, the corresponding total for Queensland was £107.2 million, or 14.4 per cent. of the Australian total.

The combined income and expenditure accounts of all public authorities, including local and semi-governmental authorities, are shown in the table which follows. Income from business undertakings is shown before charging interest and other debt charges. Deficiency includes deficiencies on revenue account and all loan expenditure, and is arrived at before charging provision for sinking funds as expenditure, i.e., deficiency is equal to the net increase in indebtedness of all public authorities combined to the private portion of the economy.

The deficiencies of all public authorities shown were financed by Treasury Bills, Commonwealth Government stocks and bonds, War Savings Certificates and Stamps, National Savings Bonds, interest-free loans, and local and semi-governmental loans, bank overdrafts, etc.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF ALL PUBLIC AUTHORITIES, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1938- 39.	1942- 43.	1943- 44.	1944- 45.	1945- 46.	1946- 47.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Direct Taxes on Persons	33	108	143	166	171	167
Other Direct Taxes	16	50	52	60	55	53
Indirect Taxes	92	154	153	154	170	212
Less Subsidies	-2	-5	-23	-28	-38	-37
Net Taxation	139	307	325	352	358	395
Business Undertakings and Pro- perty	37	65	62	54	44	37
Deficiency before Providing for Sinking Funds	28	357	306	209	159	11
Total Revenue	204	729	693	615	561	443
Interest and Exchange	54	63	68	75	80	83
Pensions and Cash Benefits	34	51	55	56	71	84
Deferred Pay .. ..	..	1	5	10	72	15
Pay and Allowances to Forces	4	181	195	189	154	31
Wages and Salaries	56	69	72	72	68	83
Purchases from Business Under- takings	49	344	358	276	173	97
Expenditure Overseas for War	4	19	-61	-67	-61	44
Capital Transfers ^a	3	1	1	4	4	6
Total Expenditure	204	729	693	615	561	443

^a War gratuity, war damage insurance claims, net payments and advances to farmers for drought relief, etc.

Australia's financial relationships with other countries, and their effect on goods and services available in Australia and on income, are as follows.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1938- 39.	1942- 43.	1943- 44.	1944- 45.	1945- 46.	1946- 47.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Exports of Merchandise on Civil Account—f.o.b.	+122	+115	+134	+134	+146	+243
Gold Produced	+ 15	+ 10	+ 7	+ 7	+ 7	+ 10
Less Imports of Merchandise on Civil Account—f.o.b. ..	-109	- 69	- 69	- 83	-110	-191
Less Freight and Insurance ..	- 16	- 27	- 23	- 23	- 24	- 26
Trade Balance.. ..	+ 12	+ 29	+ 49	+ 35	+ 19	+ 36
Net Credits from Other Goods and Services on Civil Account	+ 13	+ 14	+ 15	+ 17	+ 13	+ 14
Net Credits from Goods and Services Supplied as a Result of War	- 4	- 19	+ 61	+ 67	+ 61	- 44
Net Export of Goods and Services	+ 21	+ 24	+125	+119	+ 93	+ 6
Less Public Interest Payable Overseas	- 27	- 27	- 27	- 26	- 24	- 22
Less Other Income Payable Overseas (Net)	- 19	- 12	- 14	- 14	- 17	- 18
Overseas Investment	- 25	- 15	+ 84	+ 79	+ 52	- 34
Private Lending Overseas ..	+ 4	- 29	- 30	+ 31	- 7	- 25
Public Authority Lending Overseas	- 5	+ 1	+ 22	+ 20	+ 43	+ 6
Increase in International Reserves	- 24	+ 13	+ 92	+ 28	+ 16	- 15
Overseas Investment	- 25	- 15	+ 84	+ 79	+ 52	- 34

Chapter 8.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.

1. INTRODUCTION.

Transport and communication services are only partly recorded in production statistics, but they cover a large proportion of national income and expenditure.

Complete statistics upon which to measure the cost of transport in Queensland (or in Australia) are not available, but when account is taken of railways, shipping, roads and their vehicles, and aircraft, the annual expenditure in Queensland is probably of the order of about £25m., or nearly 10s. per head of population per week. An independent estimate made by the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries showed an Australian expenditure of £170m. on all forms of transportation in 1939. This was equivalent to nearly 10s. per head per week, or 17 per cent. of the gross national income.

From Census records, it was estimated that, in 1933, 41,409 persons in Queensland, or 10·9 per cent. of the working population, were engaged in the transport and communication industries (see pages 282 and 283). Corresponding figures for Australia were 272,502 persons and 10·3 per cent. At the Occupation Survey in 1945, 46,512 persons were recorded as being occupied in transport and communication in Queensland, equivalent to 11·7 per cent. of all persons working. In addition to the 46,512 persons engaged in operating transport and communication services, there were 5,735 persons engaged in the construction and maintenance of roads, railways, etc., 5,289 employed in railway and tramway workshops, and 6,652 in manufacture and maintenance of motor and other vehicles and ships. Thus, the operation and maintenance of transport and communication services occupied at least 64,188 persons, or 16·1 per cent. of the total working population.

2. SEA TRANSPORT AND PORTS.

Sea transport takes precedence historically in Queensland transport, and the location of ports explains a great deal of the relations between districts and the coastal cities. It was not until 1903 that the central district was linked with the southern by other than sea transport, and the coastal railway system was not completed until 1924. Until comparatively recent years, therefore, Brisbane was the commercial capital of the southern district only, and the trade of the central and northern ports has been largely distinct. Shipping services are supplied by highly organised groups of companies for both overseas and interstate trade.

Brisbane accommodates the largest vessels in the Australian trade comfortably in its dredged and improved river. In recent years the increasing size of vessels has moved the main centres for shipping

downstream, but still within easy access of the city. Adequate dry-docking facilities are available in a modern graving dock completed in 1945 as a joint project of the Commonwealth and State Governments.

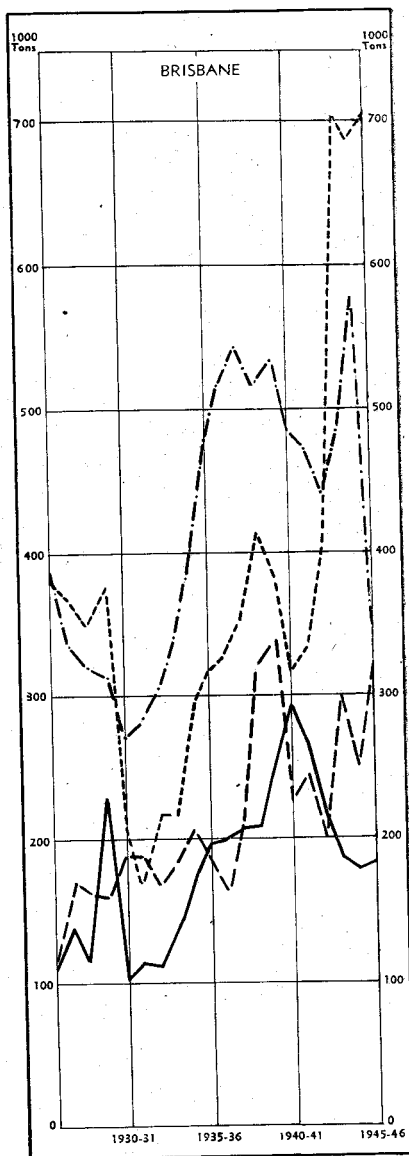
The river ports of Maryborough and Bundaberg lost their early importance as the size of vessels increased and railway transport became available.

The river port of Rockhampton was established through the Canoona gold rush in 1858. It is on the Fitzroy River nearly forty miles from the sea and is used by interstate ships of light draught. Gladstone, although older, and with a good natural harbour, was further away, and in 1881 a deepwater overseas port for Rockhampton was established at Port Alma, originally as part of a railway policy for central Queensland, but was not connected by rail until 1912.

Mackay has a small river port and an outer harbour to accommodate large vessels.

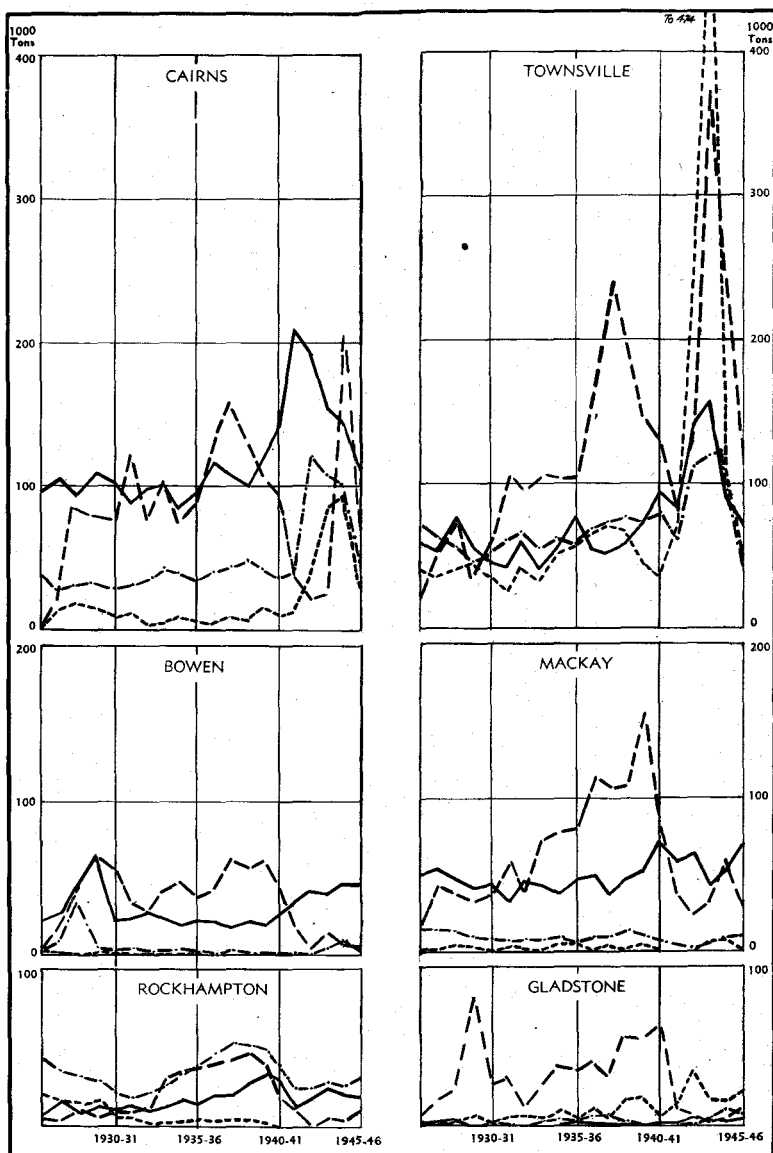
Bowen and Townsville are northern district ports. Bowen is the older and has a good natural harbour which has been well equipped in recent years. But Townsville was established about 1868 by the discovery of gold at Ravenswood and Charters Towers, and later became the head of the long inland railway. The port is open to the sea, and is a "made" port, well equipped for its traffic.

Trade at



Cargo Shipped to: Overseas — — — —

Queensland Ports—1926-27 to 1945-46



Other States ——— Discharged from: Overseas - - - - - Other States - . - . -

Cairns is also a "made" port open to the sea, and well equipped for its substantial traffic with the sugar country on the coast and with the Atherton Tableland.

Several minor ports need no special mention. Thursday Island and the Gulf of Carpentaria are served by a Queensland shipping company under State subsidy for the Gulf service. A branch service to Northern Territory rivers is subsidised by the Commonwealth.

The ports, except Brisbane and certain minor ports, are administered by Harbour Boards with members representing the towns and districts served by the ports. Brisbane and the minor ports are controlled by the State Treasury through a Department of Harbours and Marine, which supervises the engineering activities of the other ports. Many of the Brisbane wharves are owned by private shipping interests.

The State Transport Facilities Act, 1946 to 1947, provides for the issue of licenses to the operators of water transport services, and the question is under investigation.

Brisbane Harbour Finances.—The accounts of the Brisbane Harbour, which is controlled by the Treasury Department of Harbours and Marine, are set out in the following table. The loan indebtedness of the Harbour at 30th June, 1946, was £1,085,540, and the Working Account had a credit of £173,056.

BRISBANE HARBOUR.

Year.	Harbour Dues.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Total Expenditure. <i>a</i>	Credit Balance.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1941-42 ..	129	153	77	156	49
1942-43 ..	108	121	46	125	45
1943-44 ..	156	175	30	109	111
1944-45 ..	164	198	97	176	132
1945-46 ..	146	247 ^b	127	206	173

^a Including interest and redemption.

^b Including accumulated hire charges, etc., for dredging work done for the Commonwealth Government.

The Department separately controls the Brisbane Dry Dock, Cairncross Dock, and Brisbane River. At 30th June, 1946, accumulated balances for these sections of the Department's activities were *Dr.* £11,012, *Dr.* £13,671, and *Cr.* £21,077 respectively.

Ten smaller harbours are also controlled by the Department of Harbours and Marine. Accumulated credits to their operating accounts at 30th June, 1946, totalled £134,943, of which Innisfail accounted for £117,042. Debits totalled £71,311.

Harbour Boards Finances.—Harbour Boards control the ports of Bundaberg, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Mackay, Bowen, Townsville, and Cairns.

HARBOUR BOARDS, 1946.

Harbour Board.	Wharfrage and Harbour Dues.	Total Receipts, Excluding Loans.	Working Expenses.	Total Expenditure, Excluding Loans.	Loan Indebted- ness, 31st Dec. 1946.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bowen ..	10,475	12,390	5,654	13,058	268,366
Bundaberg ..	4,048	5,078	2,649	6,194	13,293
Cairns ..	60,642	83,296	78,593	90,775	163,317
Gladstone ..	8,179	11,269	3,571	18,673	91,680
Mackay ..	66,575	72,176	11,298	52,481	376,078
Rockhampton ..	15,328	33,426	25,224	39,279	504,534
Townsville ..	62,684	107,215	48,959	99,618	72,013
Total ..	227,931	324,850	175,948	320,078	1,489,281

Practically all the capital expenditures of the Harbour Boards have been provided by the Government.

The indebtedness of the Gladstone, Rockhampton and Bowen Harbour Boards has been beyond their capacity to pay interest and redemption. In 1943-44, the State Government wrote off arrears of penalty interest of £30,301 and £8,787 for Bowen and Gladstone respectively, and arrears of interest of £13,176 due from Gladstone were liquidated. In 1945-46, arrears of interest due from Bowen and Rockhampton of £106,755 and £425,305 respectively were written off, and £54,116 outstanding redemption of loans in respect of Bowen was waived. These adjustments wiped out all the arrears of indebtedness of these ports.

Cargo Discharged and Shipped.—The following table shows the quantity of cargo moving into and out of Queensland ports, other than purely intra-state movements, during the five years ended 1945-46. The tonnage of cargo discharged in 1945-46 was slightly above the 1938-39 level, after increasing to 66 per cent. above that level in 1943-44, the year of maximum war activity. Shipments of cargo in 1945-46 were 20 per cent. below the 1938-39 figure.

QUEENSLAND PORTS, CARGO^a DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED.

Year.	Cargo Discharged.			Cargo Shipped.		
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1941-42 ^b ..	434,086	623,882	1,057,968	454,205	688,824	1,143,029
1942-43 ..	743,659	707,758	1,451,417	397,098	716,396	1,113,494
1943-44 ..	1,290,890	765,933	2,056,823	761,598	638,389	1,399,987
1944-45 ..	916,076	884,091	1,800,167	777,810	571,489	1,349,299
1945-46 ..	821,031	507,131	1,328,162	563,819	547,727	1,111,546

^a Expressed in terms of tons weight or tons measurement of 40 cubic feet according to the type of cargo.

^b These figures are below actual tonnage of cargo, owing to the absence, on account of war conditions, of some or all particulars for certain ports.

The next table compares the amounts of cargo passing through the various ports (excluding intra-state movements).

QUEENSLAND PORTS, OVERSEA & INTERSTATE CARGO^a SHIPMENTS, 1945-46.

Port.	Cargo Discharged.			Cargo Shipped.		
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Brisbane ..	708,133	347,208	1,055,341	320,273	182,238	502,511
Maryborough ..	..	5,299	5,299	..	20,841	20,841
Bundaberg ..	..	6,842	6,842	..	9,698	9,698
Gladstone ..	21,809	8,018	29,827	11,161	2,899	14,060
Rockhampton ..	..	30,796	30,796	11,182	19,717	30,899
Mackay ..	..	9,751	9,751	28,366	69,765	98,131
Bowen ..	..	3,690	3,690	5,500	50,914	56,414
Townsville ..	55,741	52,066	107,807	110,753	75,520	186,273
Cairns ..	35,348	43,461	78,809	76,584	116,135	192,719
Total ..	821,031	507,131	1,328,162	563,819	547,727	1,111,546

^a Expressed in terms of tons weight or tons measurement of 40 cubic feet according to the type of cargo.

Shipping.—The following table shows the shipping entering Queensland ports.

TOTAL SHIPPING ENTERING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1945-46.

Port.	On Voyages Beyond Queensland.				On Voyages Entirely Within Queensland.	Total.
	Oversea Direct.	Oversea via States.	Other States Direct.	Coast-wise. ^a		

NUMBER OF VESSELS.

Brisbane ..	110	74	197	71	30	482
Maryborough ..	..	..	4	32	17	53
Bundaberg ..	..	..	2	23	16	41
Gladstone ..	3	8	6	36	25	78
Rockhampton ..	..	1	7	37	5	50
Mackay ..	..	..	17	28	..	45
Bowen ..	5	1	24	57	9	96
Townsville ..	47	11	22	102	36	218
Cairns ..	28	4	24	73	228	357
Total ..	193	99	303	459	366	1,420

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS).

Brisbane ..	450	423	388	137	15	1,413
Maryborough ..	..	..	3	22	6	31
Bundaberg ..	..	..	1	9	5	15
Gladstone ..	12	44	8	55	2	121
Rockhampton ..	..	8	9	40	2	59
Mackay ..	..	..	39	69	..	108
Bowen ..	16	5	47	97	3	168
Townsville ..	158	51	38	248	12	507
Cairns ..	68	15	54	146	29	312
Total ..	704	546	587	823	74	2,734

^a "Coastwise" means having called at other Queensland ports since arriving from other States or overseas.

The following table gives information similar to that in the preceding table for ships leaving Queensland ports.

TOTAL SHIPPING CLEARING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1945-46.

Port.	On Voyages Beyond Queensland.				On Voyages Entirely Within Queensland.	Total.
	Oversea Direct.	Oversea via States.	Other States Direct.	Coast-wise. <i>a</i>		
NUMBER OF VESSELS.						
Brisbane	158	35	131	146	28	498
Maryborough .. ..	..	..	19	15	18	52
Bundaberg .. ..	..	..	5	20	16	41
Gladstone	7	3	17	23	25	75
Rockhampton	2	2	5	36	6	51
Mackay	6	..	17	21	..	44
Bowen	11	4	45	37	7	104
Townsville	57	3	37	84	36	217
Cairns	32	5	49	45	223	354
Total	273	52	325	427	359	1,436

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS).

Brisbane ..	702	175	316	261	11	1,465
Maryborough ..	..	..	16	7	6	29
Bundaberg ..	..	..	3	8	5	16
Gladstone ..	23	14	23	56	3	119
Rockhampton ..	4	6	3	45	2	60
Mackay ..	24	..	38	44	..	106
Bowen ..	24	9	79	77	3	192
Townsville ..	201	15	80	200	13	509
Cairns ..	83	5	102	82	28	300
Total ..	1,061	224	660	780	71	2,796

a "Coastwise" means calling at other Queensland ports before proceeding to other States or overseas.

The next table shows the total entries and clearances of ships at all the ports of Queensland. As in the preceding tables, each ship is counted once as an entry at each port it enters, and once as a clearance at each port it leaves. For example, an overseas ship coming to Brisbane via Sydney, calling at Townsville and Cairns, and leaving Cairns for overseas would be recorded as 1 "Oversea via States" entry, 2 "Coastwise" clearances, 2 "Coastwise" entries, and 1 "Oversea Direct" clearance. Purely local voyages within the State had, owing to the war-time curtailment of coastal shipping services, fallen by 1944-45 to less than half their 1938-39 number and tonnage, and voyages by coastal vessels to other States, "Other States Direct," had decreased in number by about 35 per cent. The decrease in voyages of these types continued in 1945-46.

TOTAL SHIPPING AT QUEENSLAND PORTS.

Year.	On Voyages Beyond Queensland.				On Voyages Entirely Within Queensland.	Total.
	Oversea Direct.	Oversea via States.	Other States Direct.	Coastwise. <i>a</i>		

NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED.

1936-37	261	267	599	1,482	1,300	3,909
1937-38	278	306	652	1,565	1,233	4,034
1938-39	292	287	639	1,728	1,165	4,111
1939-40	255	209	574	1,463	1,334	3,835
1940-41	239	97	514	1,212	1,503	3,565
1941-42	190	89	480	880	1,100	2,739
1942-43	225	43	401	799	556	2,024
1943-44	287	72	389	701	576	2,025
1944-45	202	63	410	668	581	1,924
1945-46	193	99	303	459	366	1,420

NUMBER OF VESSELS CLEARED.

1936-37	270	237	628	1,493	1,287	3,915
1937-38	306	260	648	1,577	1,243	4,034
1938-39	291	279	657	1,705	1,171	4,103
1939-40	273	184	597	1,448	1,345	3,847
1940-41	222	93	551	1,188	1,506	3,560
1941-42	187	67	504	887	1,103	2,748
1942-43	262	22	401	841	544	2,070
1943-44	393	19	449	612	561	2,034
1944-45	276	31	427	648	584	1,966
1945-46	273	52	325	427	359	1,436

a "Coastwise" means having called at or calling at other Queensland ports since arriving from or proceeding to other States or overseas.

3. RAILWAYS.

Geographical conditions in Queensland, as elsewhere, have determined the layout of the railways. The huge area of Queensland covers 30 per cent. of the occupied area of Australia, and it has no inland waterways. There are, however, sufficient good harbours along the eastern coast. Unfortunately the broken mountain ranges are too close to the sea for the coastal railway to serve much country for most of its mileage, and the vast plain stretching westward is not highly productive in proportion to its area, and transport has to cross rough country to reach it.

The railway mileage required to connect the interior with ports and markets is therefore abnormally large in relation to population and production, even for Australia. There are three main lines terminating in

the remote interior. None of the other States has so large a proportion of distant terminals. Even in Western Australia, where the mileage is greater in proportion to population, the railway system can be shown on a map of the south-western corner of the State. For its sparsely populated area, Queensland, with the greatest railway mileage of any State, is lavishly equipped with railways.

Construction of railways concerned candidates at the first election of the Queensland Parliament in 1860. The first Parliament, on the 13th August, 1861, passed *The Moreton Bay Tramway Act* which empowered an already formed private company to construct railways on the land-grant principle. The company, however, had difficulty in raising the necessary capital (which was increased from £150,000 to £200,000 when the Bill was before Parliament). In the meantime, conditions for borrowing money by the Governments of the young colonies became favourable, and public opinion set in favour of government construction of public works. In 1863, an Act authorised government construction of railways, but provided for private construction of branch railways, and for the Government, if it wished, to lease its own lines to private persons for a period not exceeding seven years. Neither of these provisions was taken advantage of, and railway construction and operation in Queensland which commenced under this Act have been carried on by the Government ever since. Very few lines have been built by private enterprise. On a number of subsequent occasions, the Government endeavoured to attract private railway building by offering free grants of land to railway builders, but the offers were never taken up to any appreciable extent.

The first line was opened from Ipswich to Grandchester on 31st July, 1865. It reached Toowoomba in 1867, Brisbane was connected in 1875, and in subsequent years the lines were pushed out to the Downs, the Maranoa, and the South-West. The Central Division Railways were commenced in 1867, with 30 miles of line inland from the port of Rockhampton, but during the next six years no mileage was added to this system. In the eighties began a spurt of railway building in connecting the ports with the interior by short lines. These were as follows:—1880, Townsville; 1881, Bundaberg; 1881, Maryborough (to Gympie); 1885, Mackay; 1885, Cooktown; 1887, Cairns; 1889, Normanton; and 1890, Bowen. Depression and financial difficulties slackened progress during the nineties, and the early years of the twentieth century. These beginnings grew into isolated systems of some magnitude, until in 1910, when *The North Coast Railway Act* provided for linking the systems by a coastal railway, there were 3,806 miles of railway in the State. The last link in this coastal line was completed in 1924. A great burst of development occurred during the decade 1911-1920. In the six years from 1910 to 1915 inclusive, 1,572 miles of line were opened. After that date progress was steady till the present mileage of 6,567 miles was reached in 1932. This mileage includes the South Brisbane-Border section of the uniform gauge railway to Sydney (69 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge track).

At the outset, a gauge of 3 ft. 6 in. was deliberately chosen, although previously New South Wales had adopted 4 ft. 8½ in., and Victoria 5 ft. 3 in. The choice was between fewer lines with more speed, and more lines with less speed. The decision has been justified by the extent of Queensland's railway system to-day, and it is claimed that the modern "Sunshine Express" is equal in comfort to other trains of its type in Australia.

The standard gauge (4 ft. 8½ in.) railway from Kyogle, New South Wales, to South Brisbane was opened for traffic on 27th September, 1930, as the first step towards uniform gauge railway communication between the capitals of the mainland States. The line was built under an agreement between the Commonwealth and the States of Queensland and New South Wales. Of the total cost, Queensland's share was £625,000, and the Commonwealth's £4,371,000. Net profits after payment of interest on capital costs are divided between Queensland and New South Wales in proportion to route mileage in each State—69 and 112 miles respectively. A Commonwealth proposal to convert all Australian railways to a uniform 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge at a cost of over £200m., including over £100m. for Queensland railways, was mentioned in the 1946 *Year Book*.

In November, 1947, an expert committee reported to the Government on the electrification of the Brisbane suburban railway system. The committee recommended the electrification of the suburban lines using 1,500-volt direct current overhead contact wires and all steel multiple unit cars. Existing tracks were considered suitable for electric operation. The cost was estimated at £2,504,660, providing for a 50 per cent. increase in the number of passengers carried with a 30 per cent. increase in schedule speeds, and an annual saving of £44,900 after meeting all fixed and operating charges. Reasons for the recommendation included higher train speeds, cleaner and more comfortable services and benefits to property adjacent to railway lines, and increased capacity of existing lines, resulting in encouragement of settlement in outer suburban areas, and diminution of congestion in suburban road passenger transport. At the same time, revenue from suburban services would be increased and the scheme would be economically sound from its inception.

At present the Queensland railway system is divided into four divisions for administrative purposes. The Queensland section of the uniform gauge railway to Sydney is operated by the New South Wales Railway Commissioner by special agreement.

The following table shows the miles of route operated, capital account, and financial results of working in each division during 1945-46. It should be noted that capital account shown on the first four lines of the table represents capital remaining after the writing off of £28m. on all lines under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act, 1931*. Rates of profit on capital, and profit after meeting interest, must be read with this qualification in mind. The capital account shown for the South Brisbane-Border Railway is the capital liability borne by Queensland, and represents only a proportion of the total expenditure on the Queensland section of the uniform gauge line (see above).

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND, 1945-46.

Section.	Gauge.	Lines Open.	Capital Account. <i>b</i>	Profit on Working.		Profit after meeting Interest.
				Amount.	Proportion of Capital.	
	Ft. In.	Miles.	£1,000.	£1,000.	%	£1,000.
South-Eastern Division ..	3 6	1,235	13,095	817	6.2	356
South-Western Division ..	3 6	1,584	7,270	180	2.5	-76
Central Division ..	3 6	1,673	9,635	511	5.3	173
Northern Division ^a ..	3 6	2,006	10,921	-181	-1.7	-564
South Brisbane - Border Railway	4 8½	69	625 ^r	146	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Total .. ..	..	6,567	41,546	1,473	3.2 ^c	-111 ^c

^a Including 30 miles of 2' 0" gauge (Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramway).

^b See comment preceding table.

^c Excluding South Brisbane-Border Railway.

^r Revised since last issue by inclusion of certain expenditure on South Brisbane-Border Railway previously omitted.

The following table shows the operations of the State railway system for the last ten years. Average charges per ton-mile in 1945-46 were nearly 20 per cent. below the 1942-43 peak level. This was caused by reductions in freight rates and a falling off in the quantity of expensive war-time freights carried.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Passenger Journeys.	Goods and Live Stock Carried.	Goods and Live Stock Receipts per Ton-Mile. <i>a</i>	Earnings.	Working Expenses. <i>r</i>	Capital Account. <i>b r</i>	Net Earnings as Proportion of Capital Account. <i>r</i>
	1,000.	1,000 Tons.	d.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	%
1936-37	25,527	4,975	1.73	7,092	5,470	38,611	4.20
1937-38	25,688	5,061	1.69	7,383	5,893	39,187	3.80
1938-39	24,639	5,234	1.73	7,798	6,198	39,597	4.04
1939-40	24,638	5,472	1.76	8,090	6,373	40,022	4.29
1940-41	26,194	5,600	1.67	8,415	6,714	40,403	4.21
1941-42	29,099	5,761	2.00	11,654	8,494	40,333	7.83
1942-43	33,263	6,706	2.23	18,027	11,409	40,408	16.38
1943-44	38,154	6,567	1.96	16,430	13,184	40,824	7.95
1944-45	38,962	6,240	1.81	13,809	11,699	41,301	5.11
1945-46	38,149	5,638	1.82	11,917	10,444	41,546	3.55

^a Figures for South Brisbane-Border, Cooktown, and Normanton Railways, and Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramway, excluded in calculating these amounts.

^b Opened lines only. The Capital Account was reduced by £28,000(000) from 1st July, 1931, under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act, 1931*.

^r Revised since last issue by inclusion of certain expenditure on South Brisbane-Border Railway previously omitted.

Like the other Australian railways, the Queensland railways, before the war, made substantial losses, which may be looked upon as part of the cost of developing the country. Thus, the capacity of the railway system is, in peace time, greatly in excess of the traffic offering. During the war years, however, movements of essential military and civil traffic used the railways to capacity, and pre-war losses changed temporarily into substantial profits, after meeting interest charges.

Although the war ended in the early part of 1945-46, railway operations did not revert to normal peace-time conditions during that year. A comparison with the last pre-war year, 1938-39, shows substantial increases in passenger, goods and live stock, and total earnings, although fares and rates in 1945-46 were lower than in 1938-39. Salaries and wages, other working expenses, and total expenditure also showed a large increase. The shortage of coastal shipping which still continued contributed towards the increased business of the railways.

Total ton-miles in 1945-46 were 26 per cent. higher than in 1938-39, while goods train miles were 12 per cent. higher. Passenger journeys were 55 per cent. above the 1938-39 number. The average net load of goods and live stock trains was 10 per cent. and the average length of haul per ton of paying goods and live stock was 17 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. All these figures, however, were lower in 1945-46 than in the busy war years, 1943-44 and 1944-45.

During the year 1945-46, 2 new locomotives, 10 new carriages, and 110 new wagons were put into service, but on account of the withdrawal of old rolling stock, there were net decreases of 8 locomotives, 2 carriages, and 42 wagons during the year.

Gross earnings in 1945-46 were 14 per cent. lower than in the previous year, but were still 53 per cent. higher than in 1938-39. The factors responsible for the decrease in 1945-46 were, firstly, the reduction in the tonnage and revenue in respect of higher class goods carried; secondly, the decrease in the average length of haul per ton of paying goods and live stock; and thirdly, the reduction in the length of the average distance travelled per country passenger journey. In 1943-44, the average haul per ton of paying goods and live stock was 214 miles, but in 1945-46 it had dropped to 173 miles. Compared with 1943-44, country passenger journeys on the Queensland system in 1945-46 had decreased by only 37,000, or 0.4 per cent., but the revenue from these journeys had fallen by £519,000, or 15.5 per cent.

Passenger Traffic.—During 1945-46, the number of passengers carried on the Queensland railways was 38,148,759, first class passengers totalling 2,341,194 and second class 35,807,565. Metropolitan suburban travellers accounted for 545,302, or 23.3 per cent., of the first class passengers, and 28,253,456, or 78.9 per cent., of the second class passengers.

Passenger traffic in Queensland provided 29.8 per cent. of the total revenue in 1945-46, compared with 20.1 per cent. in 1938-39. Between the same years, the total number of passengers carried increased by 55 per cent., largely on account of troop movements. Receipts from passenger traffic increased by 126 per cent. The relation between the increases in journeys and receipts indicates longer distances were travelled.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND, PASSENGER TRAFFIC, 1945-46.

Section.	Class of Travel.	Passengers Carried.			Receipts from Passenger Traffic.
		On Ordinary Tickets.	On Season Tickets.	Total.	
		No.	No.	No.	£
South-Eastern Division—Suburban ..	First	214,136	331,166	545,302	} 539,612
	Second	11,735,884	16,517,572	28,253,456	
Other	First	1,194,687	289,654	1,484,341	} 1,623,964
	Second	2,350,055	1,366,094	3,716,149	
South-Western Division	First	65,503	7,910	73,413	} 271,809
	Second	483,186	91,834	575,020	
Central Division ..	First	58,403	22,490	80,893	} 315,295
	Second	769,235	212,458	981,693	
Northern Division	First	44,704	15,736	60,440	} 613,642
	Second	1,300,771	632,600	1,933,371	
South Brisbane—Border Railway	First	96,541	264	96,805	} 183,118
	Second	345,716	2,160	347,876	
Total ..	First	1,673,974	667,220	2,341,194	} 3,547,440
	Second	16,984,847	18,822,718	35,807,565	

Goods Traffic.—Goods and mineral, live stock, and parcels and miscellaneous traffic—tonnage and earnings—carried in 1945-46 in each of the various administrative sections of the Queensland railways is shown in the following table.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND, GOODS TRAFFIC, 1945-46.

Section.	Goods and Minerals.		Live Stock.		Parcels, Mails, etc. <i>a</i>
	Weight (Paying).	Receipts.	Weight (Paying).	Receipts	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	£
South-Eastern Division	2,130,864	2,544,781	108,032	98,374	263,379
South-Western Division	585,913	823,147	256,677	324,660	84,210
Central Division	875,363	910,404	124,309	181,857	107,474
Northern Division	1,185,783	1,864,200	115,341	229,250	104,106
South Brisbane—Border Railway ..	255,830	248,902	314	576	38,245
Total ..	5,033,753	6,391,434	604,673	834,717	597,414

a Excluding Refreshment Rooms, Rents, and Miscellaneous receipts.

Goods (including live stock, mineral, parcels and miscellaneous) traffic in Queensland provided 65·7 per cent. of the total revenue in 1945-46, compared with 76·5 per cent. in 1938-39, whilst the total earnings from that source were 31·2 per cent. higher. The weight of goods and minerals carried was 7·0 per cent. greater, receipts being 36·1 per cent. greater, indicating a longer haul per ton of goods carried. This was caused by a shortage of shipping, due to war conditions which necessitated the carrying of all goods for the north the whole distance from Brisbane by rail. The weight of live stock carried increased by 14·5 per cent. on 1938-39, and the receipts therefrom by 7·4 per cent. Revenue from parcels and miscellaneous traffic was up by 22·5 per cent.

Local Authority and Private Railways.—At the 30th June, 1946, there were 95 miles of local authority or private railways open to the public for general passenger and goods traffic. Most of these were built primarily to carry minerals or timber. In addition, there was a large number of private tramways owned by sugar mills and sawmills to carry sugar cane and logs to the mills, but these were not open for public traffic. Of those open for public traffic, 72 miles were of the same gauge as the State railway system, 3 ft. 6 in. Of these, 47 miles were operated by Local Authorities:—the Aramac Tramway, 42 miles (Aramac Shire) carrying general goods and sheep; and the Mount Crosby Tramway, 5 miles, serving the pumping station of the Brisbane Water and Sewerage Department. The Mackay Harbour Board operated 4 miles of railway connecting the Outer Harbour with the State railway system. The remaining 21 miles were operated by four private companies; two to serve mines in the north of the State—Trekellano in the far west, and Bowen Consolidated Mine; and two in the south—Mount Bauple (sugar and timber), and Tannymorel (coal and timber). In addition to the above, the Douglas Shire Council operated a public tramway on the 2 ft. gauge—Port Douglas-Mossman, 23 miles. Mossman is the most northerly sugar area and this line connects it with its port.

During the year 1945, according to the Commonwealth Statistician's records, Queensland Local Authorities' and private railways carried 299 passengers and 143,541 tons of merchandise.

All Australian Railways.—Most of the railways of other States are owned and operated, as in Queensland, by the State Government. The only private lines in Australia of more than 100 miles are the Western Australian Midland Railway Company's 277 miles, and the Tasmanian Emu Bay Company's 103 miles. The following table shows the mileage, classified according to gauge, and rolling stock, of the government railways. The Commonwealth railways consist of the standard gauge trans-Australian line, the 3 ft. 6 in. lines from Port Augusta to Central Australia, and from Darwin inland, and a 5-mile standard gauge branch in the Australian Capital Territory.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1945-46.

Government.	Lines of Each Gauge.				Rolling Stock.			Staff.
	5' 3"	4' 8½"	3' 6"	All.	Loco-motives.	Coaching.	Goods.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales	..	6,127	..	6,127	1,151	2,816	24,444	54,411
Victoria ..	4,634	..	..	4,748 ^a	578	2,473	19,929	26,807
Queensland ..	..	69	6,468	6,567 ^b	774	1,298	20,955	22,581
South Australia	1,480	..	1,067	2,547	328	651	7,595	11,388
Western Australia	..	..	4,381	4,381	424	427	11,045	8,598
Tasmania ..	..	..	642	642	108	212	2,322	2,796
Commonwealth ..	..	1,113	1,088	2,201	168	124	2,079	2,818
Total ..	6,114	7,309	13,646	27,213	3,531	8,001	88,369	129,399

^a Including 114 miles of 2' 6" gauge. ^b Including 30 miles of 2' 0" gauge.

The next table shows the traffic carried, earnings, working expenses, and capital account of the government railway systems in the various States. Extreme caution must be used in making direct comparisons between States, on account of adjustments to earnings, expenses, and capital, some of which have been noted.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1945-46.

Government.	Train Miles.	Passenger Journeys.	Goods, &c. Carried.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account. ^a
New South Wales	1,000.	1,000.	1,000 tons	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Victoria ..	38,000	267,423	16,468	32,113 ^b	24,934 ^c	154,976
Queensland ..	16,344	196,118	7,229	14,675	12,531 ^d	51,242
South Australia ..	15,432 ^e	38,149	5,638	11,917	10,444	41,546
Western Australia	6,354	23,119	2,997	4,897	5,010	30,527
Tasmania ..	6,409	17,136	2,728	4,107	4,027	26,980
Commonwealth ..	2,229	3,414	880	927	1,064	3,068
	1,818	347	276	1,565	1,502	18,090
Total ..	86,586	545,706	36,216	70,201	59,512	326,429

^a The capital expenditure on incomplete lines is not included. In Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania, the capital accounts have been reduced by £25·7m., £28·0m., £3·1m., and £4·7m. respectively from their original figures.

^b Including £800(000) governmental contributions towards losses on non-paying developmental lines.

^c Including £247(000) transferred to reserve funds.

^d Excluding £46(000) charged to other accounts.

^e Excluding South Brisbane-Border uniform gauge railway.

4. STREET TRAMWAYS.

The City of Brisbane is now the only city served by a system of street tramways, the Rockhampton steam tramways having been replaced by motor buses in 1939.

The first tramway commenced to operate in Brisbane during August, 1885. Six miles of tramway had been laid down, but only a portion was opened. The line was worked for several years as a horse tramway, but

with very unsatisfactory results, the receipts frequently failing to cover working expenses. Horse traction was too costly and efforts were made by the company to obtain the requisite capital to convert the tramway to an electric one, but for some time without success. During 1896, however, a new company (the Brisbane Electric Tramways Company, a private company with head office in London) was formed. It acquired the interest of the original proprietary, and at once proceeded with the conversion. Electric tramcars started to run in 1897, when there were 15 miles of tramway, 33 electric trams, and 24 horse trams in operation. On 31st December, 1922, the system which then consisted of a route mileage of 42 miles was purchased by the Government, and the Brisbane Tramway Trust was appointed to control and operate it. In 1925, the Greater Brisbane scheme amalgamated all the city and suburban municipalities of Brisbane, and the new City Council was given control of the tramways. It took over the liabilities of the Tramway Trust, about £2m. due in London.

The tramways serve all the closer suburbs of Brisbane, the outer suburbs being served by the Government railways and by motor bus services operated by the City Council or licensed private proprietors. The City Council obtained authority to take over most of the bus services of private operators during 1948.

BRISBANE CITY COUNCIL TRAMWAYS.

Year.	Route Open.	Cars.	Staff. r	Car Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account.
	Miles.	No.	No.	1,000.	1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1936-37 ..	59-90	358*	1,720	7,465	86,096	800	595	2,291
1937-38 ..	60-05	374*	1,785	7,874	89,534	818	612	2,341
1938-39 ..	60-15	379*	1,805	8,100	91,444	831	632	2,391
1939-40 ..	61-59	385*	1,745	8,164	93,431	869	641	2,443
1940-41 ..	61-59	396*	1,773	8,390	97,982	916	656	2,432
1941-42 ..	62-92	398	1,871	8,744	112,448	1,056	734	2,420
1942-43 ..	62-92	403	1,899	9,467	135,480	1,249	824	2,397
1943-44 ..	62-92	406	2,092	10,017	157,432	1,455	896	2,350
1944-45 ..	62-92	413	2,259	10,327	159,679	1,462	956	2,327
1945-46 ..	63-12	415	2,383	10,107	147,007	1,355	988	2,358

r Revised since last issue.

5. ROADS.

Certain major roads are constructed and maintained by the Main Roads Commission (see pages 211 and 212) with assistance from the Local Authorities, while roads of local importance are constructed and maintained solely by Local Authorities. In many cases construction is subsidised by the State Government, by means of Treasury loans to Local Authorities which are subsidised out of Government funds. Other roads are built by the Public Estate Improvement Branch of the Lands Department when it is desired to open up areas of previously inaccessible or undeveloped country.

Roads, classified according to the nature of their construction, which exist in the areas controlled by the various Local Authorities (according

to returns received from them) are shown in the following table as at 30th June, 1946. During the recent war years an inland defence road to North Queensland and other strategic roads were built. This is reflected in the figures in the table at the foot of this page, which show an increase from 1940 to 1944 of 1,988 miles in improved roads under the control of the Main Roads Commission.

ROADS IN QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1946.

Local Authority Area.	Formed Roads.				Uncon- structed.	Total.
	Concrete.	Bitumen.	Macadam.	Other.		
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brisbane ..	11	451	636	475	510	2,083
Other Cities ..	11	476	132	648	388	1,655
Towns ..	1	106	98	191	100	496
Shires ..	48	2,295	6,343	41,684	77,605	127,975
Total ..	71	3,328	7,209	42,998	78,603	132,209

Main Roads.—A Main Roads Board consisting of three members was appointed by the Governor in Council under *The Main Roads Act, 1920*. In 1925, the Board was replaced by a Main Roads Commission under the control of a single Commissioner. This Commission is the major organisation for building State Highways, Main, Developmental, Secondary, Mining Access, Farmers', and Tourist Roads, and Tourist Tracks. Roads of purely local importance are the responsibility of the Local Authority, but other roads are classed by the Commission under one or other of the foregoing eight heads. Its operations during the last ten years are shown hereunder.

OPERATIONS OF QUEENSLAND MAIN ROADS COMMISSION.

At 30th June.	Types of Roads Gazetted.						Improved Roads at End of Year. <i>a</i>
	State High- ways.	Main.	Develop- mental.	Tourist Roads.	Other.	Total.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1937 ..	3,142	9,148	256	208	239	12,993	4,003
1938 ..	3,435	9,166	256	231	411	13,499	4,616
1939 ..	4,181	9,655	248	247	532	14,863	5,566
1940 ..	5,428	9,424	248	255	682	16,037	6,209
1941 ..	5,733	9,261	244	278	762	16,278	6,955
1942 ..	5,880	9,201	250	274	841	16,446	7,273
1943 ..	5,910	9,172	250	274	847	16,453	7,806
1944 ..	6,232	9,060	249	246	858	16,645	8,197
1945 ..	6,628	9,206	244	247	858	17,183	8,316
1946 ..	6,983	9,932	244	247	1,033	18,439	8,424

a Excluding those under construction.

It is the duty of the Main Roads Commissioner, according to the Act, in determining routes and works to be carried out, to ascertain whether the country through which the proposed road passes is sufficiently served by railways. This is designed to minimise duplication of transport service, and has resulted in the diversion, wherever possible, of the through road system so as to serve areas not served by rail. Instances are the Lockyer-Darling Downs Highway, particularly from Ipswich onwards, and the highway which passes over Mount Mee to Woodford and further on down the Mary Valley, which prior to its construction was in a very backward state. The Dawson Highway in the Central District is another example.

When the Commissioner intends to embark upon a road project involving liability to Local Authorities, interested Local Authorities must be consulted as to the route and nature of the works, and they may lodge objections to the scheme with the Commissioner. Only in the case of State Highways and Mining Access roads is this procedure unnecessary. When agreement cannot be attained, the matter is finally determined by the Minister. Contributions, as set out in the following statement, are required from Local Authorities towards the cost of works undertaken by the Main Roads Commission.

	<i>For Construction.</i>	<i>For Maintenance.</i>
State Highways ..	Nil	Not exceeding one half
Main Roads ..	20 per cent. of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years	Not exceeding one half
Developmental Roads	20 per cent. of interest on capital cost, for 20 years	Not exceeding one half
Secondary Roads ..	50 per cent. of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years	Not exceeding one half
Farmers' Roads ..	50 per cent. of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years	Not exceeding one half
Mining Access Roads	Nil, unless other than mining interests served, when Main Roads liability applies	Nil
Tourist Roads ..	As agreed before works commence	As agreed
Tourist Tracks ..	Nil	Nil

In most cases, the Local Authority acts as the constructing authority.

The funds of the Main Roads Commission are obtained chiefly from Motor Vehicle Registration Fees, Federal contributions from Petrol Taxation, loans from the State Treasury for permanent works, and, from 1942-43 to 1946-47, from the Developmental Works and Projects Fund. A large proportion of permanent construction is from revenue. Until April, 1947, the Commissioner shared with the Local Authorities in the distribution of Transport Licensing Fees, which were imposed upon certain road hauliers and operators of omnibuses and service cars. During the later war years, the finances of the Commission were dominated by contributions from the Commonwealth for defence roads. Receipts and expenditure of the Commission during the five years ended 1945-46 are shown in the next table.

MAIN ROADS COMMISSION.

Particulars.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Receipts—</i>					
Government Loan ..	472,145	165,708	246,489	220,000	300,000
Special Employment Works and State Development Tax Fund	367,100	..	..	..	..
Developmental Works and Projects Fund ..	..	512,745	622,250	466,323	401,011
Port Development Fund .. ..	..	296,791	420,152	158,799	46,910
Federal Aid Grants Commonwealth Defence Scheme ..	410,232	301,979	337,152	402,229 ^r	596,564
Motor Vehicle Registrations	1,607,057	11,135,819	8,769,411	2,418,723	464,892
Transport Licensing Fees	780,875	633,416	689,783	705,948	804,840
Maintenance Payments by Local Authorities ..	43,579	48,685	58,393	64,209	81,351
Other	109,993	116,018	93,368	116,902	151,904
	94,121	152,742	157,479	156,241	224,351
Total ..	3,885,102	13,363,903	11,394,477	4,709,374 ^r	3,071,823
<i>Expenditure—</i>					
Permanent Works ^a ..	1,335,258	1,059,312	457,892	602,102	668,485
Maintenance ^b	391,636	351,843	420,804	729,551	740,305
Commonwealth Defence Works ..	2,060,924	9,373,576	9,267,981	2,378,099	721,174
Port Development ..	..	314,019	403,730	158,799	46,910
To Consolidated Revenue	250,000	..	..	..	..
Invested in Inscribed Stock .. ..	..	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Payments of Transport Licensing Fees to Local Authorities and Consolidated Revenue ..	59,508	43,579	48,685	58,393	64,209
Interest and Redemption	184,688	238,567	269,290	278,994 ^r	316,083
Administration	177,973	185,992	175,281	174,686	209,441
Other ^c	193,245	644,683	Cr. 134,252	45,937	320,754
Total ..	4,653,232	12,461,571	11,159,411	4,676,561 ^r	3,337,361

^a Including investigations and surveys.^b Including plant maintenance.^c Including plant, machinery, buildings, tools and materials, furniture and fittings.^r Revised since last issue.

6. ROAD TRANSPORT.

Motor Vehicles.—Vehicles on the register at the end of each year, and revenue collected from licenses during the year (including Drivers' and Riders' Licenses and Transport Licensing Fees) are shown in the next table.

MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED, QUEENSLAND.

At 30th June.	Cars.	Taxi-cabs.	Buses.	Trucks.	Motor Cycles.	Total Motor Vehicles.	Trailers.	Revenue Collected.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1937 ..	67,842	1,015	346	34,522	8,040	111,765	1,669	761,892
1938 ..	71,342	1,065	387	38,168	7,846	118,808	1,888	819,691
1939 ..	75,570	1,272	362	42,791	8,168	128,163	2,148	940,985
1940 ..	75,548	1,489	385	44,304	8,031	129,757	2,525	1,029,372
1941 ..	73,068	1,469	406	45,367	8,129	128,439	2,881	1,032,479
1942 ..	59,765	1,164	435	42,594	5,566	109,524	2,797	881,412
1943 ..	63,645	1,060	459	45,244	5,432	115,840	3,088	742,664
1944 ..	67,188	1,059	498	50,290	6,103	125,138	3,780	812,946
1945 ..	67,956	1,044	549	53,249	6,394	129,192	4,306	839,297
1946 ..	69,615	1,388	603	63,091	8,627	143,324	4,953	967,677

During the year 1945-46, new vehicles registered were as follows:—cars and taxis, 82; buses, 39; trucks, 1,490; and motor cycles, 155. Corresponding figures for 1938-39 show the effect the war has had on the availability of vehicles for private purposes, especially cars and cycles. In 1938-39, the numbers of new vehicles registered were:—cars and taxis, 7,604; buses, 50; trucks, 5,280; and motor cycles, 1,090.

Motor vehicles registered in the various States are shown below.

MOTOR VEHICLES ^a REGISTERED, AUSTRALIA.

State or Territory.	Motor Vehicles Registered at 30th June.					Gross Revenue from Registration and Motor Tax, 1945-46. ^b
	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
N. S. Wales ..	258,729	261,773	276,184	286,850	311,072	2,278,547
Victoria ..	224,930	233,629	244,161	255,179	272,050	1,671,996
Queensland ..	109,524	115,840	125,138	129,192	143,324	808,748
S. Australia ..	77,143	82,629	87,927	91,801	100,815	577,414
W. Australia ..	54,829	55,170	57,488	59,377	66,875	327,188
Tasmania ..	21,871	23,880	25,634	26,838	28,387	202,333
N. Territory ..	1,896	1,229	1,779	2,520	3,463	5,564
A. C. Territory ..	1,911	1,846	1,909	2,225	2,459	11,054
Total ..	750,833	775,996	820,220	853,982	928,445	5,882,844

^a Including motor cycles.

^b Excluding Queensland Transport Licensing Fees and similar fees in other States where such are imposed, and Drivers' and Riders' Licenses.

Registration of Motor Vehicles.—All motor vehicles (including cycles) must be registered as such with the Main Roads Commissioner, and, in addition, taxicabs must obtain a license from the Commissioner of Police to ply for hire. Vehicles used in certain districts or on certain routes for the carriage of passengers or goods must be licensed under *The State Transport Facilities Act, 1946* (see below).

Fees Payable.—Annual registration fees for pneumatic tyred vehicles are determined by adding the horse-power to the weight in cwt. of the vehicle ready for use, and charging 2s. 4½d. per unit. For solid tyred vehicles the sum of the horse-power, weight of the vehicle, and maximum permissible load (in cwt.) is charged at 2s. per unit if the capacity is not over 2 tons, and 3s. 9d. per unit if over 2 tons. Compression ignition engine vehicles (diesels) are charged at double the foregoing rates. To the total is added a sum of 7s. 6d. for Authority to Operate the vehicle. Registration fees for trailers are determined at the rate of 2s. 4½d. per cwt., and for caravan trailers at the rate of 3s. 9d. per cwt. Traction engines are registered at the fixed rate of £3 3s. per year.

The fees payable, exclusive of driver's license, on *motor cars* range from £1 15s. on "Baby" Austins to approximately £10 on the largest sedans. On *pneumatic tyred trucks and utilities*, the fees are from about £5 to over £6 for a truck with a capacity of 1 ton, £6 to over £8 for 1½ tons capacity, £8 to over £9 for 2 tons capacity, and up to £12 for 5 ton trucks. *Motor cycles* are charged 19s., or £1 8s. with a side car. This excludes the rider's license.

Drivers.—Every driver must possess a Certificate of Competency. This is issued, after test, without fee, but gives no right to operate a vehicle.

The fee of 7s. 6d. charged with vehicle registration entitles the owner or his nominee to have his Certificate of Competency endorsed, giving authority to operate any registered vehicle. A non-owner may receive the same authority on payment of a fee of 7s. 6d. An owner, for a total fee of 15s., may secure authority for any person to operate his vehicle, provided such person has a Certificate of Competency.

Under *The Motor Vehicles Insurance Act, 1936*, all owners of motor vehicles are required to insure and to keep insured against Third Party Risk (personal injury only). The certificate of insurance must be presented before registration will be effected, or, in the case of renewals of registrations, the Main Roads Commission, by arrangement with the insurance companies, collects the renewal premiums.

The Act provides for an unlimited insurance against any liability which may arise on account of the death or bodily injury of any person caused by the negligence or wilful default of the driver.

Licensing of Road Transport.—Prior to April, 1947, vehicles used for the carriage of goods upon prescribed traffic routes or within prescribed traffic areas were liable for licensing under *The State Transport Acts, 1938 to 1943*. A body known as the State Transport Commission administered the Acts.

In April, 1947, portions of *The State Transport Acts, 1938 to 1943*, were repealed, and a new Act, *The State Transport Facilities Act, 1946*, was put into operation, the administration being vested in a single Commissioner. Under the new Act, any vehicle used for the carriage of passengers or goods on any public road became liable for licensing unless specially exempted. The Act is designed to control the operation of passenger and goods services engaging in competitive services.

The fees received from licences are paid to Consolidated Revenue. There are statutory exemptions for special classes of traffic, and also discretionary exemptions. The principal exemption is that which excludes from the licensing provisions of the Act any vehicle used for the carriage of goods on a journey of not more than 15 miles.

Certain limits are prescribed for weight, maximum load, height, length, overhang, &c. Vehicles used on licensed services must be approved by the Commissioner for Transport and operators of the vehicles must pass tests as to driving ability and satisfy the Commissioner as to their physical fitness. Every vehicle required to be licensed must display a special number plate as directed, and operators must possess a Certificate of Authority issued by the Commissioner.

Vehicles used for the carriage of passengers must be appropriately covered under the provisions of *The Motor Vehicles Insurance Act, 1936*, and must comply with the requirements of *The Inspection of Machinery Acts*.

The fees chargeable for licenses are fixed by the Commissioner in each case. Fees are based either on a percentage of gross revenue derived from the service or at a rate computed on a passenger- or ton-mileage basis.

7. TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.

The Commissioner of Police requires all traffic accidents occurring on public highways in the State to be reported to the Police. The forms used since 1938-39 for reporting accidents were drawn up in accordance with the recommendations of a League of Nations Committee.

The total number of accidents reported in 1945-46, 7,233, was 30 per cent. less than in 1938-39, probably because of the smaller number of vehicles registered and petrol rationing. The lowest level of accidents was in 1941-42, when accidents reported were 43 per cent. less than in 1938-39.

Time of Occurrence.—The greatest number of accidents, 1,137, occurred on Friday; and there were 1,074 on Saturday. Monday to Thursday had about 920 each, while Sunday was much lower, with 505. Before the war, Sunday's accidents were as numerous as those on week days. According to time of day, the greatest number happened between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.; another peak, at a much lower level, occurred between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m.

Road Conditions.—The cause of 133 accidents, 55 of them serious, was attributed to road conditions, but another 170 accidents occurred where road conditions were reported as bad, which may have been a contributing factor.

Type of Accident.—The following table shows accidents classified according to types of vehicles, etc., involved.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, 1945-46.

Type of Accident.	City of Brisbane.				Queensland.			
	Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed or Injured.		Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed or Injured.	
	Total.	Serious. <i>a</i>	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Serious. <i>a</i>	Killed.	Injured.
Pedestrian &—								
Motor Vehicle..	409	393	20	392	579	561	32	567
Motor Cycle ..	37	35	2	40	59	56	2	68
Pedal Cycle ..	24	23	..	29	46	44	2	51
Tram ..	59	56	4	58	59	56	4	58
Other Vehicle ..	2	2	..	2	6	6	1	5
Motor Vehicle alone	348	140	10	207	959	537	52	897
Motor Cycle alone	49	43	2	47	111	103	14	114
Pedal Cycle alone	40	38	1	39	78	74	3	73
Tram alone ..	146	137	2	139	146	137	2	139
Other Vehicle alone	19	14	2	12	38	32	5	27
Collision between—								
Motor Vehicles	1,790	185	7	314	2,699	354	17	610
Motor Cycles ..	10	7	..	12	19	16	..	26
Motor Vehicle & Motor Cycle..	227	121	6	135	342	205	7	231
Motor Vehicle & Pedal Cycle..	254	150	6	149	509	344	15	345
Motor Vehicle & Tram ..	478	46	..	61	478	46	..	61
Motor Vehicle & Other Vehicle	68	20	3	26	145	59	7	76
Motor Cycle & Other Vehicle	30	18	..	24	67	47	1	61
Pedal Cycle & Other Vehicle	8	7	..	10	26	22	..	32
Other Vehicles	29	15	..	25	30	16	..	27
Motor Vehicle & Obstruction..	323	26	1	36	716	66	4	105
Other Vehicle & Obstruction..	60	29	..	30	121	73	1	83
Total ..	4,410	1,505	66	1,787	7,233	2,854	169	3,656

a Accidents involving death or injury.

Causes of Accidents.—The table on the two following pages shows road accidents classified according to the main causes.

ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause.	City of				
	Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed		
	Total.	Serious. <i>a</i>	Pedestrians.	Motor Drivers.	Motor Cyclists.
Drivers, excluding Pedal Cyclists—					
Excessive Speed	101	43	1	17	14
On Wrong Side of Road	63	14	1	7	2
Failure to Observe Right of Way ..	21	2	..	2	..
Overtaking Improperly	75	16	1	..	9
Swerving Negligently	86	22	3	6	5
Skidding	27	16	..	4	8
Dazzled by Lights of Another Vehicle	27	17	10	4	..
Careless at Intersections	740	164	5	38	49
Inattentive	949	168	40	33	41
Losing Control	75	35	1	10	18
Under the Influence of Drink ..	107	41	6	21	7
Other	836	74	11	25	17
Pedal Cyclists—					
On Wrong Side of Road	5	2	..	..	..
Failure to Observe Right of Way ..	..	..	..	..	..
Swerving Negligently	13	10	1	..	..
Careless at Intersections	72	48	..	1	1
Inattentive	47	34	1	..	..
Losing Control	27	24	..	1	..
Under the Influence of Drink ..	11	10	..	..	..
Other	30	20	2	..	..
Pedestrians—					
Crossing Roadway Carelessly ..	315	303	313	..	3
Stepping into Roadway Carelessly ..	20	19	19	..	2
Boarding Vehicle Carelessly ..	50	48	49	..	..
Under the Influence of Drink ..	43	39	41	..	..
Children under Seven Years acting in Irresponsible Manner	48	48	48	..	..
Other	14	13	13	..	1
Vehicles—					
Mechanical Defect or Failure ..	203	70	19	23	4
Other	85	28	6	2	2
Tramways	5	1	..	..	..
Obstructions	16	2	..	..	..
Road Conditions	48	21	1	13	7
Weather Conditions	24	6	4	1	..
Miscellaneous—					
Animal in Roadway	99	27	..	..	6
Passenger Alighting Carelessly ..	61	57	..	..	..
Falling from Moving Vehicle ..	60	58	..	..	..
Riding Improperly on Vehicle ..	6	5	..	..	..
Other	1	..	..	..	..
Total	4,410	1,505	596	208	196

a Accidents involving death or injury.

ACCIDENTS, 1945-46.

Brisbane.			Queensland.							
or Injured.			Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed or Injured.					
Pedal Cyclists.	Passen- gers.	Total. <i>b</i>	Total.	Serious. <i>a</i>	Pedes- trians.	Motor Drivers.	Motor Cyclists.	Pedal Cyclists.	Passen- gers.	Total. <i>b</i>
4	28	64	241	134	4	60	35	9	148	256
..	9	20	171	61	2	24	10	8	43	88
..	2	4	84	14	..	4	2	..	18	24
1	24	35	140	34	2	3	14	8	35	64
1	11	26	192	73	7	23	12	4	60	107
..	11	23	116	77	2	25	25	..	73	126
3	4	21	98	58	28	17	6	9	34	95
21	111	229	1,027	257	9	59	71	43	158	347
14	83	216	1,267	272	62	60	68	27	165	388
..	16	45	141	76	2	28	29	2	51	112
1	23	60	204	97	11	52	7	8	68	148
3	35	92	1,161	126	17	44	23	10	73	169
2	..	2	23	17	..	..	..	18	1	19
..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
10	..	11	37	30	2	..	..	29	..	31
48	2	52	125	89	..	1	5	87	3	96
34	..	35	92	68	4	..	..	70	..	74
23	3	27	46	42	..	1	..	41	3	45
10	..	10	26	25	..	..	..	26	..	26
20	..	22	74	59	3	1	3	59	1	67
1	..	317	384	370	381	..	3	2	..	386
..	..	21	28	27	27	..	2	..	..	29
..	..	49	54	52	53	..	..	..	..	53
..	..	41	63	59	61	..	1	..	..	62
2	..	50	78	78	78	..	..	2	..	80
..	..	14	35	33	32	1	2	..	4	39
10	65	123	434	198	25	79	15	19	210	350
10	14	35	195	85	21	14	9	26	44	118
..	3	3	5	1	..	..	..	..	3	3
..	2	2	34	6	..	1	2	..	5	8
1	26	48	133	55	4	25	12	4	57	103
1	..	6	66	28	4	7	4	6	13	35
4	3	28	275	78	1	3	21	7	29	98
..	57	58	73	69	..	..	..	..	69	70
..	59	59	96	94	..	..	..	..	94	95
..	4	5	8	7	..	..	..	..	7	8
..	..	..	4	2	..	1	1	..	1	3
224	595	1,853	7,233	2,854	842	533	382	527	1,470	3,825

b including "Others."

Ages of Persons Killed or Injured.—The following table shows the ages of persons killed or injured, according to the capacity in which the person was involved in the accident. In working rates, the estimated age distribution of the mean population for 1945-46 has been used.

AGES OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS,
QUEENSLAND, 1945-46.

Age.	Pedestrians.	Motor Drivers.	Motor Cyclists.	Pedal Cyclists.	Passengers.	Others. <i>a</i>	Total.	Rate per 10,000 Persons of Each Age.
Under 7	100	..	..	2	81	1	184	12.4
7-14	100	..	..	143	77	7	327	24.3
15-19	46	30	81	121	169	7	454	50.6
20-24	48	96	161	45	294	4	648	69.9
25-29	52	94	72	26	175	6	425	48.5
30-44	158	171	53	86	325	13	806	34.3
45-59	152	97	11	57	201	16	534	29.4
60 and Over ..	176	37	3	45	116	15	392	33.6
Total <i>b</i> ..	832	525	381	525	1,438	69	3,770	34.8

a Tram crews, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

b Excluding 55 whose ages were not recorded; including these, the total rate per 10,000 of population was 35.3.

Ages of Drivers.—In the next table the ages of the drivers of first vehicles involved in accidents are shown. Thus, where there were two or more vehicles in an accident, only the driver of the vehicle which was primarily responsible for the accident is included; but when a vehicle and a pedestrian were involved in an accident, the driver of the vehicle is included whether he was responsible for the accident or not.

AGES OF DRIVERS OF FIRST VEHICLES INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS,
QUEENSLAND, 1945-46.

Age.	Private Motor Cars.	Taxi and Service Cars.	Commercial Motor Vehicles.	Motor Cycles.	Pedal Cycles.	Other Vehicles. <i>a</i>
Under 15	1	..	1	..	147	6
15-19	87	1	178	101	131	13
20-24	239	10	565	202	37	35
25-29	284	34	516	81	26	70
30-34	270	32	399	41	26	111
35-39	271	32	347	13	23	112
40-44	239	40	224	3	19	77
45-49	219	22	161	8	12	73
50-54	182	16	130	1	9	43
55-59	133	13	98	3	16	34
60 and Over ..	214	4	71	3	36	20
Not Known ..	153	7	216	11	20	43
Total <i>b</i> ..	2,292	211	2,906	467	502	637

a Mainly animal-drawn vehicles and trams.

b Excluding 218 accidents where no vehicle was involved, or where type of vehicle was not known.

Traffic Accident Rates.—In the next table are shown numbers of persons killed or injured in traffic accidents per 10,000 persons living, classified according to ages and to capacities in which persons met with accidents, during the five years ended 1945-46, and the pre-war year, 1938-39.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENT RATES^a, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Age Group.							All Ages. ^b
	Under 7.	7-14.	15-19.	20-24.	25-29.	30-44.	45-59.	60 and Over.

PEDESTRIANS.									
1938-39 ..	8.0	8.1	5.7	6.2	4.7	5.6	9.4	19.1	8.1
1941-42 ..	5.7	6.0	4.8	6.8	4.8	4.8	8.9	15.5	7.0
1942-43 ..	6.2	7.5	8.2	9.5	8.2	8.6	11.3	20.1	9.9
1943-44 ..	6.3	6.4	4.6	9.7	9.1	7.1	8.2	13.5	8.0
1944-45 ..	7.4	7.2	4.7	8.4	5.8	6.3	8.6	14.8	8.0
1945-46 ..	6.8	7.5	5.0	5.1	5.9	6.7	8.4	15.2	7.8

MOTOR DRIVERS.									
1938-39 ..	..	..	5.0	12.6	12.4	9.2	7.8	3.5	6.3
1941-42 ..	..	..	1.7	6.1	6.8	5.6	4.6	1.8	3.4
1942-43 ..	..	..	2.4	8.7	10.8	6.7	5.3	2.7	4.5
1943-44 ..	..	..	2.8	8.6	11.3	5.1	4.3	1.9	4.0
1944-45 ..	..	..	1.8	9.4	9.7	5.0	4.1	1.7	3.8
1945-46 ..	..	..	3.3	10.3	10.7	7.3	5.3	3.2	4.9

MOTOR CYCLISTS.									
1938-39 ..	..	..	9.2	21.3	6.7	2.2	0.8	0.1	3.9
1941-42 ..	..	..	5.2	9.9	5.2	1.6	0.2	..	2.2
1942-43 ..	..	..	4.4	13.6	6.6	2.5	1.1	0.3	2.9
1943-44 ..	..	..	4.1	12.9	5.5	1.8	0.9	..	2.5
1944-45 ..	..	..	4.1	11.5	6.2	1.8	0.2	0.2	2.3
1945-46 ..	..	..	8.8	17.2	8.2	2.2	0.6	0.3	3.5

PEDAL CYCLISTS.									
1938-39 ..	0.2	14.5	29.2	9.6	5.7	5.4	5.5	3.3	8.5
1941-42 ..	0.3	11.1	21.8	5.5	4.3	4.1	4.8	2.7	6.3
1942-43 ..	0.2	10.3	15.3	5.0	4.5	4.7	5.5	2.8	5.8
1943-44 ..	0.2	4.9	11.5	3.9	3.0	3.1	4.5	3.5	4.1
1944-45 ..	0.2	7.9	10.1	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.7	2.6	4.1
1945-46 ..	0.1	10.7	13.2	4.8	3.0	3.6	3.1	3.9	4.9

OTHERS. ^c									
1938-39 ..	6.1	7.6	23.2	29.9	21.0	13.8	13.3	12.1	15.0
1941-42 ..	2.5	4.9	12.6	17.8	12.0	6.8	6.3	8.1	8.0
1942-43 ..	4.1	4.5	12.8	27.1	23.1	14.3	11.0	10.4	12.6
1943-44 ..	4.6	4.6	14.4	31.7	27.3	13.3	11.9	10.9	13.9
1944-45 ..	3.8	5.3	12.6	34.6	25.7	12.5	9.4	9.2	12.8
1945-46 ..	5.5	6.3	19.2	31.8	20.6	14.3	12.0	11.3	14.2

^a Persons killed or injured per 10,000 persons living in each age group.

^b Including persons whose ages were not known.

^c Passengers in vehicles, crews of trams, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, etc.

The death-and-injury rate for pedestrians, taking all age groups together, has changed little from 1938-39, with the exception of 1942-43, when, during the peak of military operations in this State, deaths and injuries to pedestrians rose to 9.9 per 10,000 population. The rate for pedestrians aged 20 to 29 years was lower in 1938-39 than the rates for pedestrians of lower and higher age groups. However, during the war years, casualties to pedestrians in their twenties increased considerably, especially in 1942-43 and 1943-44, when military activity on the roads was at its height and more pedestrians of military age were about the streets. The rate for "others" (passengers in vehicles, tram crews, &c.) has changed little since 1938-39, although it fell substantially in the early war years, particularly in 1941-42, before the war-time decline in civilian travelling had been offset by a large increase in military traffic. On the other hand, accidents to motor drivers, motor and pedal cyclists decreased sharply during the war years, and this applies to all significant age groups. The conclusion would seem to be that the decline in traffic by light civilian vehicles, motor cycles, and pedal cycles, was offset by an increase in military and other heavy traffic sufficient to inflict as much damage to pedestrians and passengers in other vehicles, trams, &c., as was done before the war, while the drivers of such heavy vehicles were less liable to suffer personal injury than were the drivers and riders of the corresponding civilian cars and cycles before the war.

8. AIR TRANSPORT.

In 1920, Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Ltd. (Qantas) was formed, with headquarters at Longreach, to open up air services between Charleville and Cloncurry, and eventually to connect with Brisbane and Sydney, and through Camooweal to Darwin. Air taxi work and joy-riding were the main uses of aircraft in Queensland until 2nd November, 1922, when a subsidy of £12,000 from the Commonwealth Government made the Charleville-Cloncurry service possible. Further extensions were shortly in operation:—Cloncurry to Camooweal in 1925, Cloncurry to Normanton in 1927, and Charleville to Brisbane in 1929. Although a contract had been accepted by the Commonwealth Government in 1921 with a subsidy of £11,000 for a regular weekly service between Sydney and Brisbane, on account of various difficulties the service was not started until 1930, when a regular unsubsidised service was inaugurated by Australian National Airways. In July, 1938, the mail and passenger flying boat service conducted by Imperial Airways was extended to Australia in conjunction with Qantas Empire Airways, which operated the route from Singapore to Sydney.

During the recent war, civilian air transport was practically at a standstill and commercial aircraft were requisitioned for war purposes, but great expansion has taken place since the war with larger and faster aircraft providing many services daily between Queensland and the Southern States.

In October, 1947, three companies were operating on trunk routes between North Queensland and the South, and a fourth company was operating mainly in Queensland.

Trans-Australia Airlines, operated by the Australian National Airlines Commission, provided services between Cairns, Brisbane and the Southern

capitals. The services of Australian National Airways Pty. Ltd. extended from Thursday Island and Burketown to Hobart, connecting in Sydney with their planes for America. Qantas Empire Airways Ltd. operated by land plane between Lae, New Guinea, and Sydney, Cloncurry and Normanton, and Brisbane and Darwin; also by flying boat between Sydney and Darwin. The services to Darwin connected with airlines to London. Aircrafts Pty. Ltd. operated between Brisbane and Kingaroy, Thangool, and Rockhampton. Subsidiary companies provided planes for taxi and charter work, and the Flying Doctor Service operated throughout Western Queensland. In many cases a pedal wireless transmitting and receiving set provides communication with the Flying Doctor. The map on page 224 shows the routes operating in Queensland.

Many new aerodromes were built during the war and others improved, and the State Government is now assisting Local Authorities to provide aerodromes in all the more important country centres.

The State Transport Facilities Act, 1946 to 1947, provides for the issue of licenses to the operators of air-line services in Queensland. License fees are computed on a percentage of gross revenue in regard to general services, and on a flat rate per plane in respect of services of a specific nature such as aerial ambulances or flying doctor services.

No details are available for flying within Queensland only. In the following table particulars are given for air transport in Australia. The figures relate to companies with head offices in Australia, but exclude operations of aircraft chartered for Defence purposes.

CIVIL AVIATION, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.		1938-39.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
Registered Aircraft						
Owners ..	No.	149	119	116	125	182
Registered Aircraft ..	No.	296	187	185	206	349
Licensed Pilots—						
Private ..	No.	1,096	171	159	215	320
Commercial ..	No.	346	233	305	428	1,019
Licensed Ground						
Engineers ..	No.	525	924	1,039	1,122	1,226
Aerodromes—						
Government ..	No.	71	69	69	77	96
Public ..	No.	213	207	206	230	230
Government Emergency						
Grounds ..	No.	147	96	78	83	73
Hours Flown ..	No.	121,935	58,185	84,274	111,122	152,140
Approximate Mileage	1,000	14,099	7,517	10,082	14,992	21,538
Passengers Carried—						
Paying ..	No.	123,566	130,878	232,161	337,195	515,347
Non-paying ..	No.	24,353	2,647	3,614	4,875	6,810
Total ..	No.	147,919	133,525	235,775	342,070	522,157
Goods Carried	1,000 Lb.	1,735	2,066	3,132	4,756	10,260
Mails Carried ^a	1,000 Lb.	739	1,660	2,815	3,250	2,773
Accidents—						
Persons Killed ..	No.	38	4	1	26	44
Persons Injured ..	No.	15	3	1	10	1

^a Gross weights, except that internal mail is included at net weight for 1938-39, and from 1942-43 to 1944-45.

9. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The Commonwealth Postmaster-General's Department controls all forms of communication, including ordinary posts, telegraphs, telephones, and wireless telegraphy in Queensland, and it operates broadcasting stations for the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Until August, 1946, cable and wireless communication was operated by arrangement with the Postmaster-General's Department by private companies. Under *The Overseas Telecommunications Act*, 1946, the Commonwealth Government formed the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) to take over and operate radio and cable services linking Australia with other countries. Compensation was paid to private companies previously operating the services.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, AUSTRALIA, 1945-46.

State.	Earnings.					Total Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Postal.	Tele-graph.	Tele-phone.	Wireless.	Total.		
N. S. Wales ^a ..	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Victoria ..	4,567	1,335	5,238	264	11,404	8,771	2,633
Queensland ..	3,352	799	3,791	200	8,142	6,283	1,859
S. Australia ^b ..	1,976	833	1,901	86	4,796	3,834	962
W. Australia ..	960	335	1,085	73	2,453	2,031	422
Tasmania ..	800	327	680	51	1,858	1,630	228
	355	86	338	24	803	729	74
Australia ..	12,010	3,715	13,033	698	29,456	23,278	6,178

^a Including Australian Capital Territory. ^b Including Northern Territory.

Postal business in Queensland since 1870 is shown below.

POST OFFICE BUSINESS IN QUEENSLAND.^a

Year.	Letters and Postcards. ^b	Newspapers, etc. ^c	Registered Articles. ^d	Parcels.	Telegrams and Cablegrams.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1870 ..	1,438,007	767,398	<i>e</i>	..	81,483
1880 ..	4,252,342	3,464,046	<i>e</i>	..	523,073
1890 ..	14,663,582	8,936,130	<i>e</i>	..	1,197,620
1900 ..	25,347,534	9,355,721	<i>e</i>	246,405	1,364,147
1910 ..	51,555,247	15,989,363	<i>e</i>	589,112	2,073,318
1920-21 ..	72,809,041	18,810,525	921,252	1,216,912	2,884,547
1930-31 ..	94,769,000	22,741,500	981,779	2,104,300	2,400,014
1940-41 ..	108,965,100	25,830,000	1,308,257	2,155,800	3,559,062
1941-42 ..	113,469,000	24,022,400	1,513,252	2,446,700	4,242,778
1942-43 ..	115,591,500	22,291,100	2,235,300	3,188,900	6,711,044
1943-44 ..	118,069,300	22,158,300	2,851,200	3,369,300	7,817,791
1944-45 ..	123,625,600	23,061,700	3,011,600	3,434,400	8,039,304
1945-46 ..	119,767,800	23,293,500	2,756,200	3,257,400	6,993,220

^a These figures comprise the mail matter lodged in Queensland for delivery in Australia or overseas.

^b Prior to 1940-41, "letters, postcards, and packets"; thereafter "letters and cards and other enveloped articles sorted with letters."

^c Prior to 1940-41, "newspapers"; thereafter, "postal articles not included in the letter mail other than parcels and registered articles."

^d Other than registered parcels.

^e Included under other headings.

The total numbers of communications lodged at the 8,114 Post Offices throughout Australia in 1945-46 were:—896,125,500 letters, &c., 170,621,000 newspapers, 18,189,800 registered articles, 18,870,800 parcels, and 37,015,899 telegrams and cablegrams.

The postal note and money order operations of the Post Office in Queensland are shown in the following table.

POSTAL NOTES AND MONEY ORDERS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
Postal Notes—					
Issued—					
Number ..	2,471,200	2,959,913	3,611,844	3,729,969	3,239,718
Value £	1,005,099	1,497,371	2,053,994	1,977,827	1,624,914
Commission£	21,108	19,950	19,162	20,454	19,806
Paid—					
Number ..	2,506,252	2,434,768	2,602,111	2,743,473	2,633,895
Value £	987,636	1,065,613	1,194,158	1,193,567	1,080,677
Money Orders—					
Issued—					
Number ..	603,234	659,919	637,693	603,678	568,355
Value £	4,270,988	4,830,067	5,293,154	4,803,343	4,511,962
Commission£	18,800	24,059	24,973	21,947	21,105
Paid—					
Number ..	572,213	589,463	544,683	544,512	506,611
Value £	4,130,925	4,250,995	4,425,875	4,282,438	4,011,588

Telegraph business in Queensland during five years is shown below. The actual earnings of the Telegraph Branch in Queensland in 1945-46 were £832,768, out of £3,714,385 for all Australia; and its working expenses were £511,994, out of £2,627,218. Earnings include, as well as charges for messages, a substantial amount received for teleprinter services.

TELEGRAPHS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
Messages Sent to					
Places—					
In Australia—					
Number ..	4,119,962	6,258,397	7,438,894	7,865,441	6,915,936
Value £	289,241	463,927	514,851	503,086	468,149
Overseas—					
Number ..	122,816	452,647	378,897	173,863	77,284
Value £	83,957	269,743	183,091	150,722	74,935
Total Value £	373,198	733,670	697,942	653,808	543,084
Messages Received from Overseas	No.				
	64,762	142,118	58,988	61,995	65,437

Telephone business in Queensland for the last five years is shown in the next table. The earnings for 1945-46 in Queensland were £1,900,825 out of an Australian total of £13,032,950, and working expenses £1,273,933, out of £8,633,477.

TELEPHONES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
Calls—					
Local .. 1,000	75,331	77,508	86,848	90,800	91,348
Trunk .. 1,000	7,762	8,412	9,120	9,532	9,842
Earnings .. £	1,346,184	1,531,940	1,759,062	1,868,885	1,900,825
Exchanges at End of					
Year .. No.	1,098	1,100	1,087	1,090	1,092
Lines Connected No.	65,224	66,655	69,422	72,622	77,821
Instruments Connected .. No.	89,773	95,601	103,734	106,872	109,482

10. WIRELESS.

Wireless telegraphy and telephony are controlled by the Commonwealth Government, and various types of licenses are issued by the Postmaster-General's Department for transmitting and receiving wireless messages. The following table shows the number of licenses to operate wireless equipment in force in Queensland at the end of each of the last five years.

WIRELESS LICENSES, QUEENSLAND.

Type of License.	At 30th June.				
	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.
Broadcasting Stations—					
National ^a	6	7	7	7	7
Commercial	19	19	19	19	19
Broadcast Listeners—					
Ordinary	172,527	174,783	176,358	180,089	186,396
Supplementary ^b .. ..	..	3,063	3,732	4,252	4,790
Coast	6	6	6	6	6
Ship	16	8	10	12	13
Aircraft	2	8	7	9	12
Land	74	80	92	97	103
Experimental .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Portable	7	4	5	6	6
Special	22	27	29	70	78

^a This is the number of broadcasting stations operated by the Post Office for the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

^b Issued for receivers in excess of one owned by a licensed listener.

The six coastal wireless stations were situated at Brisbane, Cooktown, Rockhampton, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Willis Island. They were

owned by Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited and used for transmitting commercial messages. In 1945-46, these stations sent 5,143 service messages of 273,537 words, 9,928 weather messages of 165,271 words, and 11,498 paying messages of 200,519 words.

Broadcasting.—Technical services (i.e., provision and maintenance of broadcasting stations and land lines) for the National Service are provided by the Postmaster-General's Department. The Australian Broadcasting Commission provides studios and programmes, for which it is entitled to receive 11s. out of each broadcast listener's license fee. The Postmaster-General's Department retains the balance of the fees for technical services.

In February, 1944, the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Broadcasting recommended that the payment to the Australian Broadcasting Commission be increased to 12s. However, as *The Broadcasting Act* has not been amended, the increase was paid for 1944-45 and 1945-46 by means of a special appropriation.

Commercial broadcasting stations are operated by licensed private operators, and obtain their revenue from the broadcasting of advertisements.

At 30th June, 1946, there were twenty-six broadcasting stations in Queensland, including seven stations (three at Brisbane, including a short-wave station, and one each at Rockhampton, Townsville, Dalby, and Atherton) operated by the Postmaster-General's Department for the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

A Broadcast Listener's License costs £1 per annum for persons living within 250 miles of a National Station, and 14s. in other parts of the State. Licenses are issued free to blind persons. Experimental Licenses cost £1 10s. per annum, but were suspended during the war.

BROADCASTING STATIONS AND LISTENERS' LICENSES, 30TH JUNE, 1946.

State.	Stations.			Listeners' Licenses. <i>e</i>			
	National.		Commer- cial.	Whole State.	Metropolis.	Per 1,000 of Population.	
	Short Wave.	Medium Wave.				Whole State.	Metro- polis.
	No.	No.	Nc.	No.	No.	No.	No.
N. S. Wales <i>a</i> ..	..	8	36	550,068	311,251	187	224
Victoria ..	3 ^d	5	19	396,700	257,300	196	226
Queensland <i>b</i> ..	1	6	19	186,396	87,251	171	220
S. Australia <i>c</i> ..	..	3	8	152,466	100,181	240	280
W. Australia ..	1	5	10	101,964	69,477	207	274
Tasmania ..	..	3	8	49,200	15,608	195	220
Total ..	5	30	100	1,436,794	841,068	192	233

a Including Australian Capital Territory.

b Including Papua.

c Including Northern Territory.

d Including two used for oversea broadcasts.

e Excluding licenses issued for receivers in excess of one; 4,790 in Queensland, and 69,286 in all States.

Chapter 9.—TRADE.

1. INTRODUCTION.

Queensland has a greater proportion of its working population engaged in primary production than have the other States. Exports consist almost entirely of primary produce.

Before the recent war, about two-thirds of the exports went overseas and one-third interstate. Imports, however, were approximately two-thirds interstate and one-third overseas. Queensland thus provides an important market for the manufactured products of the Southern States.

Most of Queensland's external trade is by sea, for which purpose there is a well-distributed system of ports extending the whole length of the east coast. A small amount of trade is carried on by rail with the South, including exports of fruit, for which special fruit trains are run. Live stock and wool move across the Queensland-New South Wales and Queensland-South Australia borders from adjoining districts, either on the hoof or by rail.

The ports stretch from Thursday Island in the north to Brisbane in the south. Thursday Island is the centre for the pearling fleets off the Queensland coast; and exports pearl and trochus shell. This trade could not be carried on during the war years but has now been resumed. Cairns is the outlet of the Atherton Tableland and the mining and sugar districts of the North, and Townsville is the port of the mines of the Mount Isa-Cloncurry district and the pastoral lands of North Queensland. Rockhampton serves the mines of the Mount Morgan area and the pastoral lands of Central Queensland, and Brisbane is the outlet of the South, and the main port for oversea imports into Queensland. Between these ports are a number of smaller ports serving the sugar mills, meatworks, and other producers of their districts.

Prior to Federation, records of Queensland's external trade, which included trade with the other Australian colonies as well as overseas, were kept by the Queensland Customs Department. According to the Constitutional arrangements for the disposal of Commonwealth surplus revenues in the early days of Federation, it was necessary for the Commonwealth to keep records of interstate trade, and this was done until 1909. The collection was then dropped and no records of Queensland's interstate trade were kept until, in 1931-32, the collection was revived by the Bureau of Industry. Complete detailed records are available for the year 1931-32; from that year until February, 1940, only the total monthly figures for interstate imports and exports were collected. Since the latter date, interstate trade has been tabulated in accordance with a modified list of commodities. (See section 3, page 238.) Records of direct oversea trade are complete, and have been kept since 1901 by the Commonwealth Government.

External trade in 1900 was worth £9·6m. for exports, and £7·2m. for imports. By 1909, exports were £14·8m. and imports £10·2m., and, in 1938-39, exports were £44·8m. and imports £32·8m. In 1945-46, exports amounted to £50·1m., and imports to £45·6m. Total exports per head were £20 6s. in 1860. From £16 11s. 4d. in 1880, they grew to £19 11s. in 1900, £26 0s. 11d. in 1909, and £44 10s. 3d. in 1938-39, and were £46 3s. 1d. in 1945-46. External trade is large in proportion to production.

During the war years, loss of markets in enemy countries, restrictions on oversea exports of goods to available markets, lack of shipping facilities, and interstate transport restrictions, resulted in a considerable decline in the value of exports from Queensland. It fell from £51·2m. in 1939-40 to £37·4m. in 1943-44. Against this decline in value of actual shipments must be taken into account the fact that Great Britain contracted for the purchase of much otherwise exportable produce, for which payment was made on delivery notwithstanding that the goods remained unshipped and were sometimes consumed here. In addition, a considerable quantity of goods was used for the maintenance of the Armed Forces overseas and in neighbouring islands in the Pacific, but was not passed through the Customs as exports. The presence in Queensland of large numbers of Australian and Allied Servicemen led to much exportable produce being consumed locally. The value of all these exportable goods would probably have more than made up the decline shown by recorded figures of actual shipments, and, with the end of the war, exports rose to £50·1m. in 1945-46.

Wool was the main item of export in the Colony's early years. Before 1870, it had become worth more than £1m. annually, and gold and live stock were each worth about £½m. Cotton reached a peak in its early production with exports of £78,000 in 1871. Wool made irregular progress during the next fifteen years, but in 1875 it was surpassed for the first time by gold with £1,498,000. In 1880 wool was the largest item of export, £1,388,000, and gold followed with £821,000. Wool and gold were the chief exports from 1885 to 1905, wool usually being slightly in excess of gold, with an average annual value of about £2m. Meat exports first exceeded £1m. in 1895, and sugar passed £1m. in 1898. Live stock exports were between £500,000 and £1,000,000 in almost every year between 1883 and 1903, and until the recent war normally approximated £1m. annually. During the war years, the border crossing exports of live stock reached very large proportions, and, in 1945-46, net exports of live stock were worth £4·3m.

2. OVERSEA TRADE.

The Commonwealth Constitution gave the Commonwealth Parliament power to legislate with respect to trade and commerce with other countries, and among the States; and provided that the collection and control of duties of customs and excise, and the control of payment of bounties, should pass to the Commonwealth Government. It was further provided that trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States should be absolutely free. Prior to Federation, these matters were dealt with by the individual States; different tariffs operated, and interstate trade was subject to the same customs duties as oversea. The Constitution required the Commonwealth to impose uniform duties of customs within two years after the

establishment of the Commonwealth, and the first Commonwealth *Customs Act* was proclaimed in October, 1901. From that date, a uniform tariff for all States came into force, and interstate trade became free, except that Western Australia, as provided by the Constitution, was given the right to levy duty on goods from other States for a period of five years.

Details of the customs tariffs, primage duty, special war duty and war-time import licensing regulations and export control will be found in the *Commonwealth Year Book* (No. 36, pages 311 to 331).

Oversea trade statistics were compiled by the statistical branch of the Department of Trade and Customs until December, 1937. Since that date the Commonwealth Statistician has undertaken the work. Exports are valued in Australian currency f.o.b. at the Australian port of export. Some commodities, such as wool and butter, which are shipped on consignment, are valued at the f.o.b. equivalent of the ruling market prices in Australia or overseas. The cost of containers is always included in the value of exports.

Imports are recorded at values fixed by the *Customs Acts* for the payment of duty. They are approximately the value of the goods, c.i.f., at the port of import, recorded in British currency. The amount is determined by taking the sterling price paid by the importer, plus any special deduction, or the current domestic (i.e., in the country of export) value of the goods, whichever is the higher, adding all charges payable or ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board at the port of export, plus 10 per cent. of the whole amount to cover freight, insurance, &c., to Australia.

Since the divergence of the Anglo-Australian exchange from the approximate parity of the years before 1930, the import values recorded in the manner described above are different from the values of the goods in Australian currency. Therefore they have been converted to their equivalent values in Australian currency in all tables in this chapter where imports and exports are directly compared.

Exports.—Details of the principal items of oversea exports from Queensland during 1945-46, distinguishing between exports to the United Kingdom, other British countries, and foreign countries, are given in the table on page 232. A comparative table showing the quantities and values of some of the chief items of oversea exports from Queensland during the last five years is given on page 233.

Wool is easily the most valuable single item of the State's oversea exports, followed usually at a much lower level by butter. When meat and sugar are added to wool and butter, the remaining items are normally of relatively little significance.

Queensland's oversea exports in 1945-46 were worth £27,084,579, compared with £28,651,842 in the pre-war year 1938-39. The United Kingdom took £13,280,428, or 49.0 per cent., of the 1945-46 exports, compared with £21,148,625, or 73.8 per cent., in 1938-39. Exports of certain commodities to the United Kingdom, and the United Kingdom's share of the total exports of each commodity, in 1945-46, compared with 1938-39, in brackets, were as follows:—Meat, £2,583,361 (£3,853,199), or 67.1 (89.9) per cent.; wool, £4,154,330 (£3,380,596), or 34.2 (39.7) per cent.; butter,

£5,418,281 (£7,343,482), or 99.0 (97.6) per cent.; raw sugar, £ nil (£3,685,747), or nil (88.7) per cent.; and all minerals, £20,615 (£1,524,219), or 3.8 (75.6) per cent. In 1945-46, sugar exports to other British countries, of which New Zealand took nearly one-half, amounted to £2,228,913, compared with £470,038 in 1938-39, while £420,997 went to foreign countries, all to Iraq, compared with no such exports in 1938-39. Other large items of export to foreign countries were wool, £7,935,272, principally to U.S.A., compared with £5,139,394 in 1938-39, and minerals, £515,534.

OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1945-46.

Item.	United Kingdom.	Other British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
Pastoral—	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.
Meat—Beef (incl. Veal) ..	884,582	1,080,756	49,517	2,014,855
Mutton	66,500	7,766	..	74,266
Other	1,632,279	68,644	57,325	1,758,248
Hides & Skins (not Furred)	129,931	..	140,434	270,365
Leather	15,662	3,547	796	20,005
Tallow	30,284	31,789	9,183	71,256
Wool	4,154,330	40,993	7,935,272	12,130,595
Other Pastoral Products ..	4,297	45	5,229	9,571
Total Pastoral	6,917,865	1,233,540	8,197,756	16,349,161
Agriculture and Dairying—				
Bacon and Hams .. ..	..	33,486	28,931	62,417
Butter	5,418,281	41,579	12,590	5,472,450
Cheese	472,368	13,745	26,375	512,488
Eggs	36,955	18,631	..	55,586
Fruits and Vegetables (including Preserved) ..	27,309	209,855	4,049	241,213
Pork	262,769	41,422	791	304,982
Sugar .. ..	..	2,228,913	420,997	2,649,910
Other Agricultural Products ..	..	40,332	4,948	45,280
Other Dairying Products ..	33,103	16,140	9	49,252
Total Agriculture and Dairying	6,250,785	2,644,103	498,690	9,393,578
Mineral—				
Silver and Silver Lead Concentrates .. ..	..	..	..	..
Zinc .. ..	..	..	95,122	95,122
Other Minerals	20,615	..	420,412	441,027
Total Mineral	20,615	..	515,534	536,149
Miscellaneous—				
Fish .. ..	..	69,169	..	69,169
Furred Skins .. ..	..	2,077	55,300	57,377
Timber	700	441	15	1,156
All Other	90,463	203,555	383,971	677,989
Total Miscellaneous	91,163	275,242	439,286	805,691
Total Exports	13,280,428	4,152,885	9,651,266	27,084,579

OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Item.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
QUANTITY.					
Butter ... Cwt.	383,968	401,196	358,705	287,830	549,575
Bacon, Hams, and Pork .. Cwt.	127,777	340	18,197	33,155	77,338
Beef, Frozen and Chilled Cwt.	896,824	126,309	270,170	335,776	725,475
Lead .. Tons	44,078	29,689	2,603	...	611
Sugar .. Tons	195,866	60,332	82,967	104,843	137,684
Tallow .. Cwt.	110,594	7,796	119,412	91,473	44,305
Wool, Greasy 1,000 Lb.	111,013	145,382	100,374	103,996	134,664
Wool, Scoured 1,000 Lb.	11,738	7,442	9,159	13,212	13,022

VALUE (£a).

Butter	2,686,527	2,797,254	2,622,317	2,868,872	5,472,450
Hides and Skins	56,480	87,575	111,841	98,577	327,742
Bacon, Hams, and Pork	512,882	1,739	81,842	158,245	367,399
Beef, Frozen and Chilled ..	2,108,233	338,157	702,886	906,351	1,941,649
Other Meat ..	1,702,697	1,178,086	679,823	637,183	1,924,394
Lead	1,313,122	881,987	77,900	...	18,078
Sugar	2,574,934	874,559	1,244,533	1,570,549	2,649,910
Tallow	111,256	11,601	167,849	139,102	71,256
Wool, Greasy ..	7,211,208	10,399,261	7,990,882	8,111,931	10,675,021
Wool, Scoured ..	1,246,716	851,502	1,111,578	1,500,054	1,455,574
Other	1,772,845	1,201,786	3,097,753	2,292,623	2,181,106
Total	21,296,900 ^a	18,623,507 ^a	17,889,204 ^a	18,283,487 ^a	27,084,579

^a Excluding certain Government exports for which Customs entries were not passed.

Imports.—The table on the next page shows direct oversea imports into Queensland during 1945-46 from the United Kingdom, other British, and foreign countries. In the table on page 235 a comparison of the total oversea imports of various commodities during the previous four years is given. The effect of the war on the importation of the various commodities can be seen. The intensification of the Pacific War is reflected in the increase during 1943-44 and 1944-45 of certain imports, e.g., oils, petrols, vehicles (including aircraft), mainly from U.S.A., and their subsequent decrease in 1945-46.

Oversea imports in 1945-46, compared with the pre-war year 1938-39, in brackets, from the United Kingdom were £3,123,702 (£3,394,478); from other British countries £1,475,806 (£1,231,268); and from foreign countries £6,142,888 (£3,330,072). Although the total value of imports from the United Kingdom was close to that in 1938-39, there were some marked changes in the distribution amongst commodities. The values of textiles and piece goods and aircraft were substantially greater than in 1938-39, while smaller figures were shown for drugs, chemicals, &c., hardware and metal manufactures, machinery, motor vehicles, and paper and stationery. The large increase in imports from foreign countries was chiefly due to machinery, petroleum, and aircraft.

OVERSEA IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1945-46.

Item.	United Kingdom.	Other British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.
Apparel, n.e.i.	4,330	184	380	4,894
Asphalt, Bitumen	79	27,653	42,530	70,262
Boots and Shoes	2	1	6	9
Brushware, Brooms	1,538	7	22	1,567
Drapery, Haberdashery . .	117,082	2,748	5,994	125,824
Drugs, Chemicals, Fertilisers . .	226,101	173,537	26,898	426,536
Earthenware, China, Glass . .	123,826	809	378	125,013
Fibres, Manufactured	19,776	29,959	9,718	59,453
Fish, Fresh and Preserved . .	5,734	7,957	6	13,697
Fruits and Vegetables, Fresh and Preserved	2	17,966	13,853	31,821
Groceries, n.e.i.	3,687	16,053	186,823	206,563
Hardware, Metal Manufactures .	318,568	5,103	86,190	409,861
Hats and Caps	222	3,980	2,311	6,513
Jewellery, Fancy Goods . . .	9,245	17,252	16,603	43,100
Kerosene . . . . .	..	35,248	273,744	308,992
Leather, Leather Goods . . .	930	186	45	1,161
Machinery and Appliances—				
Electrical	170,184	362	26,063	196,609
Other	319,976	4,194	1,097,031	1,421,201
Meat, All Kinds ^a	5,505	2,625	7,109	15,239
Motors, Cycles, and Parts . .	144,661	37,274	68,084	250,019
Musical Instruments and Parts .	1,501	47	531	2,079
Oil, Lubricating Mineral . . .	24	..	177,451	177,475
Oil (exclusive of Kerosene, Petroleum, and Lubricating Mineral)	447	23,022	627,907	651,376
Paints and Varnishes	9,320	1,454	1,819	12,593
Paper and Stationery	148,807	151,614	66,599	367,020
Petroleum Spirit . . . . .	..	113,508	1,750,466	1,863,974
Rubber Goods	19,516	16,969	2,285	38,770
Scientific Apparatus	20,054	216	4,877	25,147
Seeds, Plants, and Bulbs . . .	..	2,181	298	2,479
Sporting Goods and Materials .	2,495	607	..	3,102
Tea . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Textiles and Piece Goods . . .	1,031,546	281,043	4,390	1,316,979
Timber . . . . .	..	7,131	483	7,614
Vehicles, Other, and Aircraft, and Parts	282,836	214	1,292,507	1,575,557
Wine, Beer, Spirits	17,298	79	1,100	18,477
Wood and Wicker Manufactures .	6,148	258	2,338	8,744
Miscellaneous ^b	112,262	494,365	346,049	952,676
Total	3,123,702	1,475,806	6,142,888	10,742,396

^a Including sausage casings, £9,110.^b Including arms, ammunition, and explosives, £538,512, and outside packages, shown under Foreign Countries, £157,942.

OVERSEA IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Item.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.
Apparel, n.e.i.	44,352	1,555	198	1,870
Asphalt, Bitumen	16,849	24,087	138,457	17,673
Boots and Shoes	7,340	605	173	706
Brushware, Brooms	3,007	727	330	1,311
Drapery, Haberdashery	135,574	90,400	98,548	91,200
Drugs, Chemicals, Fertilisers	166,920	159,171	355,223	279,528
Earthenware, China, Glass	130,647	49,963	42,477	71,447
Fibres, Manufactured	63,093	40,607	86,966	53,610
Fish, Fresh and Preserved	17,796	2,559	1,843	3,950
Fruits and Vegetables, Fresh and Preserved	36,994	29,664	9,003	27,447
Groceries, n.e.i.	29,466	26,096	9,420	37,594
Hardware, Metal Manufactures	1,014,842	924,668	551,132	602,287
Hats and Caps	7,638	4	254	1,721
Jewellery, Fancy Goods	29,030	13,076	11,358	12,739
Kerosene	200,851	233,323	267,402	310,833
Leather, Leather Goods	1,246	754	498	720
Machinery and Appliances—				
Electrical	237,784	95,098	111,327	162,113
Other	430,528	196,718	380,562	647,424
Meat, All Kinds	32,857	26,696	9,520	45,755
Motors, Cycles, and Parts	801,019	274,830	202,122	603,718
Musical Instruments and Parts	1,750	200	348	704
Oil, Lubricating Mineral	173,214	236,370	910,320	603,904
Oil (exclusive of Kerosene, Petroleum, and Lubricating Mineral)	288,044	499,737	1,736,673	871,681
Paints and Varnishes	9,439	4,549	2,409	8,365
Paper and Stationery	282,574	112,577	283,823	387,945
Petroleum Spirit	980,721	2,706,530	4,112,426	2,397,792
Rubber Goods	50,080	7,984	23,298	3,627
Scientific Apparatus	95,620	25,420	37,046	26,685
Seeds, Plants, and Bulbs	4,732	4,349	1,653	5
Sporting Goods and Materials	1,725	610	355	646
Tea	115,491	118,565	..	20,571
Textiles and Piece Goods	1,267,896	1,205,301	1,145,463	1,260,995
Timber	6,756	28,770	25,691	6,694
Vehicles, Other, and Aircraft, and Parts	6,777	1,895	1,286,147	2,229,826
Wine, Beer, Spirits	20,087	10,705	9,814	11,360
Wood and Wicker Manufactures	7,461	2,909	720	699
Miscellaneous	346,588	391,470	1,016,378	2,150,636
Total	7,066,788	7,548,542	12,869,377	12,955,781

Oversea Trade at Ports.—The following table shows the value of oversea trade at each of the ports of the State during the last five years.

OVERSEA TRADE AT VARIOUS QUEENSLAND PORTS.

Port.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.
Brisbane					
Imports ..	7,807,639	7,547,516	13,298,951	14,194,996	12,265,050
Exports ..	15,847,191	15,862,911	14,803,028	14,874,604	20,207,196
Maryborough					
Imports ..	7,876	3,469	1,591	5,908	8,782
Exports ..	..	5	45,230	..	48,110
Bundaberg					
Imports ..	7,265	4,218	4,049	8,332	18,384
Exports ..	..	..	..	..	..
Gladstone					
Imports ..	122,641	208,947	261,359	125,179	179,040
Exports ..	856,788	809,688	620,227	523,145	1,213,250
Rockhampton					
Imports ..	340,298	67,322	45,927	27,993	30,321
Exports ..	613,216	82,592	252,397	192,279	869,782
Mackay					
Imports ..	14,495	5,242	95,771	85,182	161,062
Exports ..	522,696	503,960	545,868	936,848	567,507
Bowen					
Imports ..	2,885	46	1,182	158	393
Exports ..	415,401	109,856	306,104	183,958	319,668
Townsville					
Imports ..	428,382	1,267,922	1,975,619	1,206,263	487,505
Exports ..	2,481,449	1,012,982	1,021,934	1,072,701	2,505,272
Cairns					
Imports ..	110,829	349,867	434,446	573,105	304,314
Exports ..	502,521	241,513	294,416	499,952	1,353,794
Thursday Is.					
Imports ..	8,844	..	..	..	..
Exports ..	57,638	..	..	..	..
Total					
Imports ..	8,851,154	9,454,549	16,118,895	16,227,116	13,454,851
Exports ..	21,296,900 ^a	18,623,507 ^a	17,889,204 ^a	18,283,487 ^a	27,084,579

^a Excluding certain Government exports for which Customs entries were not passed.

The oversea import trade is mostly handled through Brisbane, approximately 85 per cent. coming into that port before the war. About 70 per cent. of the exports are normally handled through Brisbane, but the proportion rose to over 80 per cent. during the recent war. Some of the smaller ports engage in specialised oversea export trades.

Gladstone exports meat and butter; Rockhampton, meat and wool; Mackay, sugar; Bowen, meat and sugar; Townsville, meat, minerals, sugar, and wool; Cairns, sugar, timber, and minerals; and Thursday Island, pearl and trochus shell.

As some of the main items of export, such as wool and butter, are largely transhipped through the port of Brisbane, the overseas export figures of the smaller ports show only a part of the products of the districts which leave through these ports. Wool is a large proportion of the value of overseas exports, and as wool sales are held in Brisbane only, most of this item is included in Brisbane overseas exports, whereas half of the production comes from Central and North Queensland. Moreover, the table does not include figures for interstate trade, which is largely handled for each district through its local port. Thus it must be realised that the figures in the table show only the value of the overseas trade handled by each port, and that they are not complete evidence of the relative importance of the various ports. For details of total shipping and tonnage of cargo handled at each of the ports, see Chapter 8.

Total Oversea Trade.—The following table shows, in Australian currency value, total overseas trade of Queensland, imports and exports separately, and the annual excess of exports. It must be remembered that these figures merely indicate the nature of the trade of the State, and that the last column does not necessarily indicate a "favourable" trade balance as a whole, as the very large amount of interstate trade must be taken into account in such a reckoning. This has been done in the table on page 240. The years since 1940-41 reflect the effects of the war.

OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Total Oversea Trade.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports.
	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.
1936-37	32,540,653	8,647,388	23,893,265	15,245,877
1937-38	36,875,992	10,317,476	26,558,516	16,241,040
1938-39	38,616,504	9,964,662	28,651,842	18,687,180
1939-40	43,162,151	10,966,825	32,195,326	21,228,501
1940-41	33,186,841	7,939,454	25,247,387	17,307,933
1941-42	30,148,054	8,851,154	21,296,900 ^a	12,445,746
1942-43	28,078,056	9,454,549	18,623,507 ^a	9,168,958
1943-44	34,008,099	16,118,895	17,889,204 ^a	1,770,309
1944-45	34,510,603	16,227,116	18,283,487 ^a	2,056,371
1945-46	40,539,430	13,454,851	27,084,579	13,629,728

^a Excluding certain Government exports for which Customs entries were not passed.

Australian Oversea Trade.—The total overseas trade of Australia, excluding specie and bullion, for the past ten years, is shown in the following table. Under contracts made during the war period, Australia receives

payment for some exportable commodities irrespective of when the goods are shipped. Export figures shown in the table relate only to goods actually shipped. Therefore payments for exportable goods since 1939-40 will be somewhat larger than the recorded value of exports, and payments relating to the balance of trade will be more favourable than is indicated by the figures shown. Further, the fact that recorded figures do not include the value of "Stores" supplied in Australian ports to overseas vessels must be taken into consideration. During the last five years, the value of "Stores" amounted respectively to £5.8m., £6.0m., £8.5m., £11.4m., and £6.3m. In addition, many otherwise exportable goods were, during the war years, consumed in Australia on account of overseas Governments. The great increase in imports in 1942-43, 1943-44, and 1944-45 was due to war materials brought here under "Lend-Lease" arrangements.

OVERSEA TRADE, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Merchandise.		Specie and Bullion.		Balance of Exports.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Merchandise.	Total.
	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.
1936-37 ..	113,466	147,796	2,566	14,580	34,330	46,344
1937-38 ..	139,946	140,633	2,808	16,947	687	14,826
1938-39 ..	124,390	121,533	3,561	18,963	-2,857	12,545
1939-40 ..	144,884	148,750	5,161	21,684	3,866	20,389
1940-41 ..	136,084	134,738	4,092	22,426	-1,346	16,988
1941-42 ..	187,068	159,328 ^a	3,318	9,649	-27,740	-21,409
1942-43 ..	265,664	125,552 ^a	2,925	5	-140,112	-143,032
1943-44 ..	263,061	146,672 ^a	5,255	10	-116,389	-121,634
1944-45 ..	233,021	155,261 ^a	3,054	10	-77,760	-80,804
1945-46 ..	194,572	196,424	1,796	26,864	1,852	26,920

^a Including estimated value of exports on Government account for which no Customs entries were passed, which for these four years has been estimated for Australia at £12.6m., £2.5m., £10.0m., and £2.0m., respectively. No attempt has been made by the Commonwealth Statistician to distribute these amounts among the figures for the various States.

3. INTERSTATE TRADE.

The collection of Queensland's interstate trade statistics was recommenced in 1931 after an interval of twenty-two years, the Customs authorities having discontinued the work in 1909. A detailed collection was made in 1931-32, but from that year to 1940 only monthly totals were obtained from traders. From February, 1940, returns were again collected in some detail, and the table on the next page gives particulars for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1946.

The last item includes wool, textile yarns, metal bars, timber other than building timber, leather, fuels, lubricants, raw sugar, minerals, and all commodities for use in manufacture.

INTERSTATE TRADE, QUEENSLAND, 1945-46.

Item.	Imports.	Exports.
Goods Ready for Sale to Users or Consumers—	£	£
Meat and Fish (Fresh)	122,073	539,312
Groceries	3,950,674	1,709,315
Confectionery and Soft Drinks	424,613	20,610
Fresh Fruit	562,088	1,262,140
Fresh Vegetables	196,229	567,751
Beer	402,463	663
Wine and Spirits	543,108	51,665
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, and Smokers' Accessories	2,152,431	102,341
Gardening Equipment, Seeds, Plants, &c.	69,767	25,402
Clothing, Haberdashery, Boots, and Shoes	4,395,980	317,655
Furniture, Bedding, Linen, Carpets, Linoleum, (except Unfinished)	470,134	23,003
Radio and Gramophones—Complete	144,097	254
Cars and Cycles—Complete	18,905	113,292
Refrigerators—Complete	240,331	2,258
Vacuum Cleaners—Complete	15,536	15
Domestic Hardware, Crockery, Brooms, and Similar Requisites—Complete	727,671	22,212
Printed Books and Periodicals	310,316	17,677
Stationery	342,252	22,922
Jewellery, Ornaments, Clocks, Watches, Fancy Goods	414,754	5,465
Toys, Games, and Sporting Equipment	248,367	4,549
Surgical, Optical, Scientific, and Other Instruments	112,349	16,627
Photographic Goods	86,305	1,714
Cosmetics and Toilet Goods	850,625	27,818
Drugs and Medicines	853,026	45,592
Musical Instruments, Music, Records	56,076	841
Other Goods Ready for Sale	1,680,667	130,168
Farmers' and Pastoralists' Requirements—		
Dips, Sprays, &c.	108,309	2,679
Fodders and Stock Licks	142,109	179,859
Farming and Pastoral Machinery and Imple- ments—Complete	612,975	19,403
Wire and Wire-Netting	45,688	1,308
Fertilisers	198,593	1,402
Other	358,140	49,972
Goods for Trade Use or Sale—		
Textile Piece Goods	1,122,820	219,154
Builders' (including Painters' and Plumbers') Materials, Hardware, &c.	1,782,198	353,922
Radio and Gramophone Parts	275,565	8,288
Machinery (not Farming and Pastoral)— Complete	448,352	265,243
Machinery (not Farming and Pastoral)—Parts	376,005	31,964
Farming and Pastoral Machinery—Parts	370,166	7,125
Car and Cycle Parts, Tyres and Tubes	1,517,103	79,665
Structural Iron and Steel Ready for Erection	51,987	5,586
Other Goods for Trade Use or Sale	5,354,264	16,777,821 ^a
Total	32,155,111	23,034,652

^a Including raw sugar, £7,663,666; gold, £675,528; and net export of live stock and wool overland, £4,268,720.

4. TOTAL TRADE.

The collection of interstate trade statistics for 1931-32 was in such detail as to give the overseas imports and exports of Queensland coming or going through other States. Since then collections have not been so detailed. Consequently it is now impossible to separate indirect overseas trade from true interstate trade, or to distinguish between Queensland and non-Queensland products.

Indirect overseas imports are substantial, having amounted in 1931-32 to 12.6 per cent. of the total interstate imports and 40.5 per cent. of direct overseas imports. Indirect overseas exports were only 1.2 per cent. of total interstate exports. Commodities not produced in Queensland exported to other States in 1931-32 totalled £564,233.

The following table provides a complete statement of Queensland's external visible trade. The figures shown for interstate trade include indirect overseas trade.

TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE, QUEENSLAND.

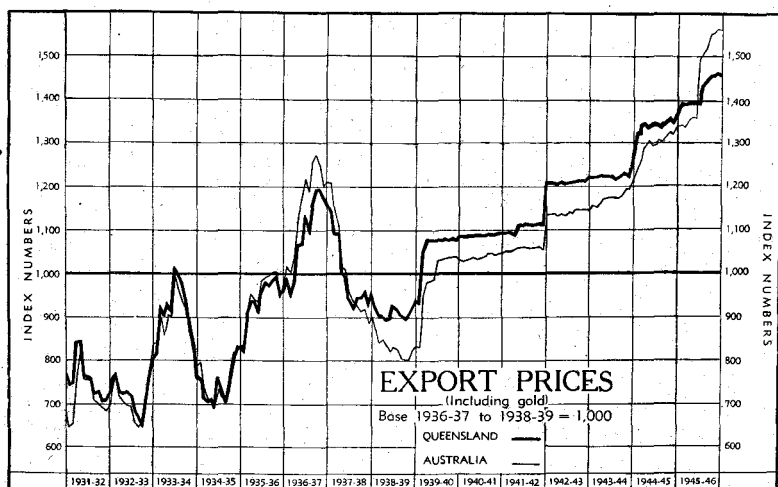
Year.	Imports.			Exports.				Total Trade.	Favourable Visible Balance of Trade.
	Over-sea. <i>a</i>	Inter-state.	Total.	Over-sea. <i>a</i>	Inter-state. <i>b</i>	Gold Produced. <i>c</i>	Total.		
	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.
1936-37 ..	8,647	21,267	29,914	23,881	13,732	1,029	38,642	68,556	8,728
1937-38 ..	10,318	22,623	32,941	26,556	13,801	1,238	41,595	74,536	8,654
1938-39 ..	9,965	22,839	32,804	28,651	14,780	1,389	44,820	77,624	12,016
1939-40 ..	10,967	25,097	36,064	32,195	17,540	1,440	51,175	87,239	15,111
1940-41 ..	7,939	26,051	33,990	25,245	20,053	1,162	46,460	80,450	12,470
1941-42 ..	8,841	25,228	34,069	21,296	21,644	1,226	44,166	78,235	10,097
1942-43 ..	9,455	26,913	36,368	18,624	22,842	829	42,295	78,663	5,927
1943-44 ..	15,976	28,904	44,880	17,889	18,930	542	37,361	82,241	-7,519
1944-45 ..	16,227	30,517	46,744	18,283	19,072	555	37,910	84,654	-8,834
1945-46 ..	13,455	32,155	45,610	27,084	22,359	676	50,119	95,729	4,509

a Excluding specie; and, for the years 1941-42 to 1944-45, excluding Government exports for which no Customs entries were passed, the value of which is not available for Queensland.

b Including the net export of live stock and wool overland.

c Queensland's gold production is exported overseas through Southern States, but there are no export statistics.

The favourable visible balances shown in the foregoing table are absorbed by so-called "invisible" items—freight, insurances, interest, profits, commissions, tourists' remittances, &c. The unfavourable visible balances of 1943-44 and 1944-45 were due to (i) a large increase of imports caused by the importation of war supplies for Australian and Allied Forces, the cost of which would not be a charge against Queensland funds, and (ii) a decrease in export on account of shipping difficulties and the consumption by Australian and Allied Forces of foodstuffs, &c., which would normally have been exported. In normal times Queensland, as a young country, has a net import (investment) balance after allowing for all payments due.



5. EXPORT PRICES.

Price index numbers for overseas exports are shown in the following table. These index numbers are calculated by the Commonwealth Statistician from weighted aggregates of prices. The prices used are actual (or calculated) export parities based on actual price quotations in Australia, compiled from the prices of 20 commodities which constitute about 85 per cent. of all exports, and the weights are the average quantities of the various commodities exported from Australia and Queensland respectively. In the earlier years, the exports of the years 1928-29 to 1932-33 were used, but the weights were revised from 1st July, 1936, to accord with the exports of the years 1933-34 to 1935-36.

OVERSEA EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.
(Base: Average 3 years ended June, 1939 = 1,000.)

Year.	Australia.		Queensland.	
	Excluding Gold.	Including Gold.	Excluding Gold.	Including Gold.
1931-32	715	718	757	759
1932-33	698	705	715	716
1933-34	959	896	909	910
1934-35	741	753	741	745
1935-36	942	945	931	933
1936-37	1,155	1,144	1,082	1,078
1937-38	1,024	1,022	1,012	1,010
1938-39	821	834	906	912
1939-40	964	980	1,048	1,054
1940-41	1,026	1,039	1,084	1,090
1941-42	1,047	1,059	1,105	1,108
1942-43	1,137	1,142	1,209	1,209
1943-44	1,169	1,171	1,224	1,225
1944-45	1,304	1,298	1,348	1,342
1945-46	1,476	1,459	1,431	1,422

Chapter 10.—MARKETING.

1. THE QUEENSLAND SYSTEM.

During the past thirty years Queensland has developed a system of producers' organisations for the marketing of agricultural produce. Special legislation regarding sugar and wheat marketing was passed in 1915 and 1920 respectively. In 1922 a general enabling Act was passed, making it possible for the Minister for Agriculture and Stock to establish marketing authorities for any agricultural product unless a majority of the producers voted against it in a poll. The Marketing Boards generally consist of one Government representative and producers' representatives. Legislation in 1923 set up the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing.

The Marketing Boards do not and cannot aim at securing monopolistic benefits for the producer, for the reason that in nearly all forms of primary production Queensland is an exporting State, and the price of the commodity depends on the world market (or on the Australian market where an Australia-wide pooling scheme is in operation).

In the case of sugar, butter, cheese, and dried fruits, there are Australia-wide marketing schemes which were instituted in order to pool a low export price with a comparatively high internal consumption price and distribute the proceeds among all producers. For wheat, an Australia-wide scheme has been proposed to stabilise the local price from season to season (see page 263). Post-war conditions have improved the export prices relatively to the home prices of these commodities.

An important objective of Queensland Marketing Boards is grading, and this is now recognised to be of advantage to producer and consumer alike. In an unorganised market the quality of each consignment is uncertain, and under these circumstances neither producer nor consumer gains.

Where excessive production stimulated by high home prices threatens to bring down the average return for the crop very heavily, or where increased exports are prevented by external circumstances, control of production becomes necessary. The amount of sugar which may be delivered from each mill is controlled by *The Regulation of Sugar Cane Prices Acts Amendment Act, 1939*. Sugar cane may not be grown except on land "assigned" by the Cane Prices Board, and no fresh assignments have been made since existing assignments were reviewed and stabilised in the late 1920's. Recent legislation provided for new assignments to be made available for returned servicemen, but no mill peak is to be increased by more than 3 per cent.

Wheat production, which threatened to be excessive in the early years of the war compared with the limited shipping space available for exports, was restricted for four seasons by the Commonwealth Government. However, this policy, combined with effects of drought on the 1944-45 crop in the Southern States and on the 1946-47 crop in Queensland and New South Wales and tremendous demands from Europe to be met, produced a serious shortage, but prospects for the 1947-48 crop are good.

The Peanut Industry Protection and Preservation Act, 1939, makes provision for the licensing of growers and the restriction of the tonnage which each may deliver.

Legal provision for Commonwealth pools to provide for enforcement of a home consumption price above the export price, and for the control of internal trade necessary therefor, was declared *ultra vires* by the Privy Council in the James Case of 1936. In a Referendum on 6th March, 1937, the Commonwealth sought powers to legislate on this matter, which powers were refused by a substantial majority in every State. Similar marketing powers were again unsuccessfully sought in 1944 and 1946.

Before the war, home consumption prices were maintained for butter, cheese, and dried fruits by a purely voluntary agreement between the Commonwealth, States, and individual producers, any of whom, if they wished, had the legal right to renounce the agreement. In the case of sugar, where virtually the whole production is in Queensland, output and sales can be controlled by this State's legislation. The small sugar production of New South Wales is sold under a special agreement between the Queensland Sugar Board and the individual producers.

During the war, the Commonwealth Government assumed control of the marketing of principal commodities under National Security Regulations issued under its Defence powers. (See section 11 of this chapter.)

2. RAW SUGAR.

The Commonwealth Parliament in 1946 passed a Sugar Agreement Act, extending till 1951 legislation which had been in force since 1923 providing for an embargo on sugar imports. The agreement between the Commonwealth Government and the Queensland Government also provided that refined sugar should be sold in each of the capital cities of Australia at £33 4s. per ton, but the price was increased to £37 6s. 8d. from 5th December, 1947. The Commonwealth Government also signed the International Sugar Agreement of May, 1937, whereby (until the outbreak of war) Australian sugar exports were limited to 400,000 tons per year. During the course of the war the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments were parties to an agreement with the British Government for exporting such quantities of sugar as the shipping position made possible. (See page 261.)

Subject to the above undertakings regarding the price in the Australian market and the limitation of the volume of exports, the Queensland Government controls sugar production. For the 1946 season a Proclamation was issued by the State Government acquiring the mill peak quotas aggregating 737,000 tons. This was the amount fixed by a Royal Commission in 1939 and has not been altered since. In accordance with *The Sugar Acquisition Act, 1915*, ownership of all sugar output is vested in the Queensland Government. The Queensland Government engages the Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd. and the Millaquin Sugar Co. Ltd. as agents for the refining of sugar for sale in Australia, and for the sea transport, financing, and selling of sugar for sale both in Australia and abroad. The net proceeds from Australian sales after meeting the charges for the above services (£21 18s. per ton in 1946) and of export

sales (at prices which have ranged from £8 to £21 10s. per ton during recent years) are pooled and a uniform price per ton paid to the mills on production up to each mill's peak quota. Production in excess of quotas from assigned land realises export prices, but if from unassigned land realises only a nominal price of 10s. per ton. The cost of land transport to the nearest harbour falls on the mill.

Fifteen of the mills are co-operatively owned by the cane farmers and the whole net proceeds, after provision for reserves, are returned to the farmers. The remaining eighteen mills are owned by companies, but only sixteen of them operated in 1946. The terms of sale of sugar cane to the mills by farmers are controlled by the Cane Prices Board, a Government authority whose object is to prevent any excessive profit making by the mills, but, on the other hand, to allow them substantial incentives to improvements in efficiency.

Statistics.—Production is dealt with in Chapter 7. The following table shows the disposals of 94 net titre sugar by the Sugar Board since 1923. The decreases during the war years were due to lack of labour and fertilisers, and a bad season in 1943 contributed to the very low figure in that season.

AUSTRALIAN SUGAR PRODUCTION, RAW SUGAR MARKETED.

Season.	Thousands of Tons Sold.			Per Cent. Exported.	" Excess " Sugar.	
	Australia.	Overseas.	Total.		1,000 Tons.	Per Cent of Exports.
1923	270	17	287	6	..	..
1925	289	227	516	44	..	..
1930	325	210	535	39	7	3
1932	337	196	533	37	23	12
1933	348	319	667	48	72	23
1934	317	325	642	51	70	22
1935	337	310	647	48	45	15
1936	359	423	782	54	150	35
1937	365	445	810	55	184	41
1938	364	458	822	56	164	36
1939	383	545	928	59	169	31
1940	400	406	806	50	64	16
1941	441	304 ^a	745	41	8	3
1942	442	207 ^a	649	32	7	3
1943	434	90	524	17	..	..
1944	454	216 ^a	670	32	13	6
1945 ^r	456	210 ^a	666	32	19	9
1946 ^b	463	88	551	16	3	3

^a Including a certain quantity distributed to distilleries and other essential services.

^b Subject to revision.

^r Revised since last issue.

The next table shows the total realisations on sugar sold in Australia and overseas for the five seasons ended 1946. Similar figures for all seasons from 1923, when exports for the first time became large and imports negligible, to 1938, will be found on page 221 of the 1939 *Year Book*.

RAW SUGAR, NET VALUES AND AVERAGE PRICES PAID TO MILLS.

Season.	Value of Sales.			Average Net Price per Ton.			
	Australia.	Oversea.	Total.	Australian Sales.	Oversea Sales.	Average. <i>a</i>	Average. <i>b</i>
	£a1,000	£a1,000	£a1,000	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1942 ..	10,050	2,241	12,291	22 14 6	10 16 3	19 1 0	19 0 6
1943 ..	9,779	1,177	10,956	22 10 6	13 2 6	21 1 3	21 1 3 ^c
1944 ..	10,038	3,240	13,278	22 2 0	15 0 6	19 18 1	19 16 1
1945 ..	9,984 ^r	3,545 ^r	13,529 ^r	21 18 0	16 17 9	20 8 2	20 6 1
1946 ^d ..	10,142	1,899	12,041	21 18 0	21 10 0	21 16 11	21 16 10

a Excluding "excess" sugar; Queensland sugar only.*b* Including "excess" sugar; Queensland sugar only.*c* No "excess" sugar acquired.*d* Subject to revision.*r* Revised since last issue.

Sugar Board Accounts.—These show the expenditures incurred from the gross receipts from refined and raw sugar. The accounts are as at 30th June each year and do not exactly coincide with the seasons. The following table gives particulars for three years ended 30th June, 1946.

SUGAR BOARD RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Particulars.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Sales in Australia	13,659	13,510	14,213
Sales Oversea	2,713	3,390	4,105
Total Sales	16,372	16,900	18,318
Stocks at End of Year	661	1,607	1,665
Charges on Australian Sales <i>a</i> —			
Raw Sugar Sea Freights, &c. ..	1,231	1,260	1,361
Refining	1,332	1,426	1,514
Managing	503	543	582
Selling	139	147	155
Trade Discounts, &c.	161	143	157
Syrup and Treacle Packages ..	107	82	96
Refined Sugar, &c., Freights ..	67	61	78
Charges on Oversea Sales—			
Freights, Port Handling, &c. ..	165	618	460
Sacks and Exchange	86	144	185
Insurance, Commission, &c. ..	20	54	51
Contribution to Fruit Industries ..	216	216	216
Rebates on Sugar Content of Exported Manufactures .. .. .	..	..	..
Administration and Sundries ..	6	4	4
Total Expenses	4,033	4,698	4,859
Raw Sugar Purchases	10,957	13,276	13,523
Percentage of Expenses to—	%	%	%
Gross Receipts	24.6	27.8	26.5
Purchases	36.8	35.4	35.9

a Including managing and financing oversea sugar.

A debit balance on the year's operations, including changes in stocks, of £5,875 was carried forward at 30th June, 1946, and the total excess of assets was then £123,928.

3. BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese.—The Dairy Products Stabilisation Board, representing the Butter and Cheese Boards, operates with the Commonwealth and the States of New South Wales and Victoria in the voluntary marketing of butter and cheese. Quotas are decided for local, interstate, and overseas sales, and proceeds are pooled. See section 11 for War and Post-War Marketing.

The Butter Marketing Board.—This Board was established in 1925 and is concerned principally with the regulation of supplies to markets. In 1936 it obtained the right to be sole vendor of "pat" butter in the Brisbane area. The objectives of this were to obtain for the producers the additional profits arising from the sale of certain blends and brands, and to obtain exact control of the grades of butter placed on the market.

Butter Statistics.—For production statistics see Chapter 7. The next table shows sales of Queensland butter in Australia and overseas, according to the records of the Butter Board.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND BUTTER TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR EQUALISATION.

Year.	Australian Sales.		Overseas Sales.		Total Sales.	Per-centage Sold Overseas.
	Queens-land.	Other.	Great Britain.	Other. ^a		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	%
1935-36	12,638	2,603	33,184	1,866	50,291	69·7
1936-37	12,912	1,292	22,074	827	37,105	61·7
1937-38	13,138	2,712	33,620	1,357	50,827	68·8
1938-39	13,148	2,032	52,582	1,618	69,380	78·1
1939-40	13,352	2,528	44,876	2,075	62,831	74·7
1940-41	13,698	4,039	32,306	2,113	52,156	66·0
1941-42	13,970	6,988	18,121	3,085	42,164	50·3
1942-43	19,243	10,946	18,983	1,461	50,633	40·4
1943-44	22,818	4,017	18,168	369	45,372	40·9
1944-45	20,185	2,991	19,043	93	42,312	45·2
1945-46 ^b	14,992	4,297	25,299	645	45,233	57·4

^a Including butter sold to tinnors for export, and butter for ships' stores.

^b Subject to devision.

Butter sales in 1945-46 were worth £7·5m., excluding Commonwealth subsidy paid through factories amounting to £1·6m. The average net price returned to factories (approximately 1s. 6½d. per lb.) was about 1½d. higher than in 1944-45 and about 3½d. higher than in the last complete pre-war year (1938-39). Queensland consumption, which includes a certain amount imported from other States, amounted to 13,448 tons in 1938-39, rose to a maximum of 22,808 tons in 1943-44 owing to heavy demands by Australian and Allied Services, but declined to 15,117 tons in 1945-46.

The recorded consumption of butter (including farm production) per head in Queensland for 1938-39 was 33.2 lb., which was about the same as the recorded Australian consumption per head of 32.7 lb. Australian consumption dropped to 30.2 lb. in 1939-40 but rose to 33.3 lb. in 1940-41. From June, 1943, butter consumption was rationed to enable larger quantities to be made available for commitments overseas and for the Forces, and the civilian per capita ration allowance was 26 lb. A reduction in the ration allowance to 6 oz. per week (19.5 lb. per annum) was made throughout the Commonwealth in June, 1944. Consumption in Queensland for all purposes, including factories, hotels, cafés, &c., averaged 31.2 lb. per head in 1945-46.

The next table shows, for ten years, the average prices of butter, as quoted in London and Brisbane, and Australian equalisation values, i.e., net return to manufacturers at agents' floors, Queensland ports of shipment, or other recognised centres of distribution.

BUTTER PRICES PER LB.

Year.	London.		Brisbane.	Australian Equalisation Value. <i>r</i> .
	Sterling.	£ Aust.	£ Aust.	£ Aust.
	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1936-37	11.06	13.83	15.00	13.41
1937-38	12.79	15.97	16.06	14.74
1938-39	12.17	15.21	17.00	14.62
1939-40	12.97	16.21	17.00	15.25
1940-41	12.98	16.23	17.00	15.34
1941-42	12.98	16.23	17.28	15.72
1942-43	13.46	16.83	17.88	16.35
1943-44	13.46	16.83	17.88	16.41
1944-45	14.38 ^a	17.98 ^a	17.88	16.96
1945-46	17.14 ^a	21.43 ^a	17.88	18.42 ^b

^a Butter is now sold on the London market on an f.o.b. Australia basis, and the price shown has been calculated by adding shipping charges, &c., on the basis of pre-war charges.

^b Subject to revision.

^r Revised since last issue.

Under the war-time regulations for stabilising prices and wages, the Commonwealth Government scheme for subsidising butter and other manufactured dairy products commenced as from 1st July, 1942. The total amount of subsidy paid on butter produced in Queensland in 1942-43 was £588,776; on 1943-44 production, £1,678,877; on 1944-45 production, £1,692,210; and on 1945-46 production, £1,639,627.

The amount of subsidy paid was 8s. 1d. per cwt., or 0.9d. per lb., of butter in 1942-43, and 35s. 5.575d. per cwt., or 3.8d. per lb., in 1943-44. This subsidy was equivalent to a return to the producer of 1d. per lb. on the butter-fat content of cream in 1942-43, and 4.6d. in 1943-44.

It was originally intended that the 1943-44 subsidy rates should apply for two years from the 1st April, 1944. However, the price position was substantially altered by a long-term contract with the United Kingdom

resulting in an increase in the net equalisation return which permitted of a lower subsidy rate. From June to November, 1944, the subsidy was 6·375d., and from December, 1944, to March, 1945, 4·25d., per lb. of butter-fat. As from 1st April, 1945, a new scheme of subsidy was introduced to provide for the payment of a general subsidy of 22s. 3d. per cwt. of butter, and seasonal and special subsidies per lb. of butter-fat as follows:—April, 1945, 2·66d.; May to August, 1945, 5·0914d.; September, 1945, 3·8757d.; October, 1945, 1·2157d.; November, 1945, to February, 1946, 0·5349d.; March, 1946, 3·1949d. From 1st April, 1946, the practice of seasonal subsidies was discontinued in favour of a flat rate basis throughout the year, and the general subsidy became 31s. 8d. per cwt. of butter. Added to the average equalisation value, the subsidy during 1945-46 was calculated to give an overall return to manufacturers of 1s. 9½d. per lb., and an average return to dairy farmers of 1s. 7½d. per lb. of commercial butter.

Cheese.—Since 1934, returns to producers of cheese have (as in the case of butter) been averaged from the different markets through the Commonwealth Equalisation Scheme, under which uniform prices obtain throughout the various States. The Cheese Marketing Board fixes intra-state prices, licenses manufacturers, agents, and wholesale dealers, and determines rates of commission, terms, &c.

During 1941-42, considerable expansion of the industry took place as a result of Britain's call for more cheese and less butter. Consequently, production in 1942-43 was 12,724 tons and in 1943-44, 1944-45, and 1945-46 (notwithstanding that butter had again become first priority) was 10,728, 10,102, and 12,028 tons respectively. The pre-war average production was approximately 6,000 tons annually. Average equalisation prices for the five years ended 1945-46 were 9·109d., 9·906d., 10·164d., 10·118d., and 10·875d. per lb. respectively. The prices for the last two years are of an interim nature, and subject to revision. Since 6th March, 1942, local wholesale prices have been fixed at 1s. 0d. per lb. for medium sizes (40 lb.) and 1s. 1d. for loaf sizes (10 lb.), and for processing for the Australian market 10·5d. per lb.

A Commonwealth subsidy has been paid in respect of cheese production from 1st July, 1942. From July, 1942, to March, 1943, subsidy was at the rate of 0·52d. per lb. of cheese, and from April, 1943, to March, 1944, 1·77d. per lb. of cheese. In April, 1944, the basis of subsidy payment was changed to butter-fat content. Until November, 1944, the rate was approximately 6·38d. per lb. butter-fat, which is equivalent to approximately 2·2d. per lb. of cheese. From December, 1944, to March, 1945, it was 4·25d. per lb. butter-fat. From April, 1945, the subsidy rate and method of payment was again changed, and a general subsidy of 1·10d. per lb. of cheese was made throughout the year with an additional seasonal subsidy from April to September, 1945, of 2·66d. per lb. butter-fat. In addition, a special subsidy at the rate of 2·43d. per lb. butter-fat was paid for the months of May to August; and 1·21d. for September and October. From November, 1945, to March, 1946, a special subsidy of 0·53d. per lb. butter-fat was paid with the additional seasonal subsidy of 2·66d. per lb. butter-fat in March. In April, 1946, a general subsidy of 1·78d. per lb. of cheese was

commenced as a flat rate throughout the year, and seasonal and special subsidies were discontinued.

The amount of subsidy paid on cheese produced in Queensland in 1942-43 was £79,366; on 1943-44 production, £193,996; on 1944-45 production, £186,549; and on 1945-46 production, £197,155.

Eggs.—The Egg Marketing Board is a grower-controlled organisation constituted in 1923 under the provisions of *The Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Acts*. As from 5th July, 1943, control of the egg industry was assumed, as a war-time measure, by the Commonwealth Government by virtue of National Security (Egg Industry) Regulations, and from that date the Board functioned only as a receiving and selling agent of the Commonwealth Controller of Egg Supplies. Commonwealth control ended on 31st December, 1947.

The Board has a depot at Toowoomba and employs agents in seven of the other main country centres, but handles most of the commodity at its premises in Brisbane. It controls a defined area in South Queensland, which was enlarged when Commonwealth control commenced. On 1st July, 1947, a new board, the Central Queensland Egg Marketing Board, commenced marketing operations for an area centred on Rockhampton.

Eggs handled by the Egg Marketing Board include only those from flocks registered under the Egg Industry Regulations and take no account of registered owners licensed to sell privately, nor legal sales from smaller flocks. Under the Commonwealth Egg Industry Regulations all owners of 40 or more adult female fowls were required to market their eggs through the Board, unless granted a special exemption.

Receipts by the Board and its agents in 1944-45 totalled 8,922,330 dozen, including 77,340 dozen imported from New South Wales. Receipts in 1945-46 were 11,085,700 dozen, all Queensland production. Export of eggs to the United Kingdom was resumed in 1945-46, when 266,520 dozen were shipped.

Gross payments to producers in 1945-46 amounted to £912,070, and the average net payment for all grades was 17-03d. per dozen.

Honey.—This Board was established in 1929 and employs two agents in Brisbane and one in Maryborough who receive and dispose of the product, except where producers who observe the Board's conditions are allowed to market directly. The Board levies growers for administrative purposes at the rate of 1 per cent. of the proceeds of sales, whether the sales are through the Board's agents or are exempted local sales. The Board endeavours to maintain prices, to improve the quality of the product and its preparation for market, and advertises honey. The Board has made provision for grading honey to four or five grades, which has effected a substantial improvement in marketing. As there are no exports there is no necessity for a pool. In 1945-46, 27,473 60-lb. tins, compared with 18,023 in the previous year, were sold at from 4d. to 7½d. per lb., according to grade. Beeswax is included in the Board's operations, 10,674 lb. being sold during the year, usually at 2s. 6d. per lb., with odd lots at 2s. 3d. and 2s. per lb.

4. WHEAT.

The State Wheat Board was constituted by a special Act in 1920 and has its headquarters in Toowoomba. Queensland does not normally supply its own requirements, and the yield fluctuates greatly from year to year. In recent years sufficient has been produced to cover the State's milling requirements, but conditions during the 1946 growing season were the worst recorded for forty years, and the total yield was only 4m. bushels, necessitating the importation of 8m. bushels from Southern States.

The Australian Wheat Board was appointed in 1940 to handle and market the whole Australian crop (see section 11); but as an agreement had been made between the millers and growers in the State for the Queensland crop, the Commonwealth Government decided that this agreement should not be disturbed apart from minor variations arising from Commonwealth conditions. The State Wheat Board was appointed as the agent and sole licensed receiver in this State of the Australian Board, and is allowed a commission to cover cost of services in receiving and handling the crop. The Board's price for wheat for home consumption, which for some years remained fixed at 4s. 5d. per bushel, Brisbane, for milling purposes, and at 4s. 6d. per bushel, Brisbane, bagged basis, for stock feeding, has been readjusted, and all sales are now made on a bulk basis. Wheat is sold for produce purposes at the full home price of 4s. 11d. per bushel, plus cost of bags, which is equivalent to 5s. 7d. per bushel bagged. Mills pay 3s. 11½d. per bushel, plus premium of 2½d. per bushel, cost of bags, and Flour Tax of approximately 1s. per bushel. This overall price provides for both Queensland and imported wheat, and makes allowance for an average premium payment equivalent to 3d. and 1½d. per bushel for first and second grades respectively. Darling Downs mills receive a 25s. per ton advantage in the selling price of flour, but pay an extra 2½d. per bushel for wheat represented in flour sold locally or down "The Range" to Ipswich.

The Board grades and classifies milling wheat into three grades under which milling wheat grades remain at a constant standard, the general average quality of which is now recognised as being the best produced in Australia.

Varieties of wheat now sown have been bred to produce strong milling wheats which are highly rust resistant, many of which are the result of careful seed selection and cultivation carried out by the plant breeding section of the Department of Agriculture.

It is proposed to continue Federal control on wheat marketing under a Stabilisation Plan which provides a guarantee for a period of five years of 5s. 2d. per bushel, f.o.r. ports. A Stabilisation Fund is to be created by the withholding from proceeds of sales of export wheat fifty per cent. of returns over 5s. 2d. per bushel, but the amount so retained must not exceed 2s. 2d. per bushel. Should the present ruling export rates continue for more than a year or so, the Commonwealth is most unlikely under this scheme to be called upon to make any contribution from revenue.

5. COTTON.

This Board dates from 1926 when it took over from a previous organisation which promoted the development of this industry at first under guaranteed prices and later under bounty and tariff protection. The Board is active in fostering production, which varies greatly with the seasons. It distributes seed, bales, bags, &c., advises on varieties, assists in combating pests and promoting research and improved methods. The Board operates ginneries and processes by-products, producing cottonseed oil, meal, cake, and linters. Its oil mill treated 489 short tons of cotton seed and 1,678 short tons of peanut kernels in 1946.

Australian consumption of raw cotton since 1927 has increased from 3,000 bales of lint to 70,000 bales. Up to 1930, local production exceeded consumption; from 1931 to 1935 production was approximately equal to consumption (except for a poor season in 1932). Production was 13,504 bales of lint in 1936, but consumption had then risen to 20,000 bales. The quantity of lint produced has not increased since 1936, and, in spite of efforts to extend production during the war years, production fell from 11,437 bales in 1941, to 1,305 bales in 1945 and 2,372 bales in 1946. In 1946, lint production was less than 3 per cent. of total consumption by spinners.

There is a general understanding that the tariff protection given to the spinners is dependent on their use of the Australian raw material as far as possible. The marketing of cotton lint is arranged between the Board and the Australian spinners. Contracts are made on the basis of the import parity price of U.S.A. cotton of a standard grade, as recommended by the Tariff Board. Premiums or discounts for other grades are fixed for the year. The crop is harvested between March and August, and ginning reaches its peak in April or May, while the spinners' purchases extend evenly over the year.

The Commonwealth Government, in 1940, extended the cotton bounty for five years. The basic bounty rates were related to a Liverpool spot price of 6d. per lb., and were to decrease from 4½d. per lb. in 1941 to 3½d. per lb. in 1945. As the Liverpool price rose or fell, the bounty payable to growers would fall or rise by a similar amount, but the bounty was not to exceed 5½d. A maximum amount of £150,000 was to be made available each year. Early in 1941 world prices for raw cotton fell, and the Commonwealth Government, to ensure a profitable return to growers, amended the foregoing to the extent of guaranteeing for 1941 and 1942 an average return of 12½d. per lb. to the grower. World prices have since risen considerably, and in September, 1941, another amendment assured to growers a minimum average net return of 15d. per lb. of raw cotton delivered at grower's nearest railway station. This minimum guaranteed average net return came into force on the 1st January, 1942, and terminated on the 31st December, 1946. The average net return to growers for raw cotton rose from 11·24d. per lb. in 1939 to 16·58d. in 1945 and 15·02d. in 1946, equivalent to 3·96d., 5·93d., and 5·34d. respectively for seed cotton. No Commonwealth bounty was paid for the 1943 and 1944 seasons, but, for the 1945 and 1946 seasons, payments were £11,887 and £5,731 respectively.

For the 1946 season, 3,202,161 lb. of seed cotton was received, and 1,138,734 lb. of lint was produced, the balance being chiefly seed, which produces about 20 per cent. of additional revenue. Payments to growers, including bounty, were £71,260, averaging 5·34d. per lb. of seed cotton.

The following table gives particulars which include Cotton Marketing Board estimates in round figures of the consumption of cotton lint by Australian spinners. In addition, about 2,000 bales a year are used by woollen mills. The consumption covers a variety of grades and staples which the Cotton Marketing Board endeavours to supply, but the production cannot coincide with consumption requirements in detail. There is unlikely ever to be any need to export raw cotton as all production will find a market in Australia. Cotton spinners may have to import the long staple Egyptian type of cotton which is not grown in Queensland.

SEED COTTON, LINT, AND MARKET AVAILABLE.

Season.			Seed Cotton.	Percentage of Lint.	Lint.	Australian Consumption of Lint. (Estimated.)
			1,000 Lb.		Bales. ^a	Bales. ^a
1937	..	..	11,793	34·9	8,519	27,000
1938	..	..	13,688	34·9	9,654	30,000
1939	..	..	17,528	35·3	12,447	35,000
1940	..	..	12,108	34·1	8,370	50,000
1941	..	..	15,869	35·5	11,437	60,000
1942	..	..	14,057	35·0	9,962	70,000
1943	..	..	9,539	35·1	6,814	70,000
1944	..	..	8,515	34·6	6,055	70,000
1945	..	..	1,820	35·8	1,305	70,000
1946	..	..	3,202	35·6	2,372	80,000

^a Bales of approximately 500 lb.

6. SPECIAL NORTHERN BOARDS.

Atherton Tableland Maize.—This Board was established in 1923 to treat maize for market and to pool receipts from different markets. In 1945-46, the Board charged £15 per ton for maize sold in North Queensland, and the average payment to growers was £13 5s. The Board's expenses were £4 5s. 5d. per ton. The Tableland maize has a high moisture content and is especially liable to be infested by weevils. The Board has been provided with Government loans for silos equipped with mechanism for drying, cleaning, and disinfecting the maize. It also shells maize and produces poultry, pig, and cattle foods. The district has a local market advantage over Southern Queensland maize, because of transport costs on the latter, but southern maize competes as far north as Cairns. The Tableland usually produces less than one-fifth of Queensland's maize production, but the rest is grown over a wide area and is not under control.

The tonnage handled and the expenses per bushel vary with the seasons. The district market absorbs a fairly steady amount generally at

a price in excess of prices obtained elsewhere. Supplies above northern requirements are sold in Sydney and Melbourne, but in 1945-46 the crop was the smallest on record, and was all sold in Queensland. The following table gives information for five years, including the amount outstanding on loans made by the Government for silos, &c.

MAIZE MARKETING BOARD.

Particulars.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Maize Received at Silos (gross) ..	16,529	12,230	14,553	17,638	4,741
Northern Sales ..	9,192	5,641	8,991	15,923	4,433
Payments to Growers per Ton ^a ..	£ s. d. 6 2 6	£ s. d. 9 15 0	£ s. d. 10 17 3	£ s. d. 11 3 4	£ s. d. 13 5 0
Expenses per Ton ..	2 4 4	2 17 7	2 5 1	2 1 7	4 5 5
Loan Liability to Government (approx.)	£ 53,000	£ 52,000	£ 53,000	£ 51,000	£ 51,000

^a Actual payments vary according to grade.

During the 1944-45 season, maize delivered to the Board was subject to a Commonwealth Government guarantee and subsidy scheme under which maize was made available to essential users north of St. Lawrence at 4s. 3d. per bushel at buyer's siding, and the Board was paid a subsidy at the rate of 2s. per bushel plus freight when sold in truck lots of not less than six tons. The guaranteed price at silos was £12 10s. per ton. Owing to the light crop in the 1945-46 season, the guaranteed price was increased to £15 per ton, and the area of the guarantee and subsidy scheme restricted to essential users north of Tully.

Pig Marketing Board.—This was established in 1923, and is associated with a co-operative bacon factory at Mareeba. The Board controls the district market for pork, but most of the pigs are taken by the factory.

In June, 1943, the operations of the Board were brought within the control of measures provided under National Security (Meat Industry Control) Regulations, and the price for pig meats was stabilised for various grades. Producers were assured that the guaranteed prices would operate for at least two years and that twelve months' notice would be given of any withdrawal of the guarantee. The following table shows the operations of the Board over the last five years.

PIG MARKETING BOARD.

Particulars.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
Pigs to Bacon Factory No.	13,726	14,229	12,278	12,953	11,802
Pigs Sold to Butchers.. No.	526	520	208	170	165
Average Weight, First Grade Pigs Lb.	104	114	131	138	116
Average Price, First Grade Pigs d. per lb.	5.9	7.7	8.9	9.0	9.0
Amount Paid to Growers £	34,377	51,004	60,237	66,704	50,395

7. OTHER FARM PRODUCTS.

Peanuts.—The Board was established in 1924 when the commercial production of peanuts began under tariff protection. The bulk of the crop is grown in the South Burnett district, with Kingaroy as its centre. A small quantity is produced near Rockhampton and a larger quantity in the Atherton district and the Board has now established branches at each place. The Board is associated with a co-operative organisation for the holding of assets, chiefly silos for storage and machinery for shelling, grading, and other treatment. The first silo was built in 1928 and, together with treatment plant, cost £55,000; another silo with necessary equipment was built in 1938 costing a further £57,750. Additional silos are now in course of construction and are expected to cost approximately £80,000. Finance was secured from the Commonwealth Bank and these advances were repaid by levies from growers. Repayments of advances on the first two silo buildings and equipment were completed by 31st March, 1946. On the third silo, which was still in process of erection, the debt was £28,483 at 30th June, 1947.

Legislation is now in force whereby tonnages for production are allotted by the Board to growers, and each grower is entitled to supply to the No. 1 Pool the tonnage allotted to him. Any surplus production is marketed through the No. 2 Pool. No. 1 Pool allocations correspond with the Commonwealth's estimated requirements each year, and in the event of No. 1 Pool failing to realise the requirements No. 2 Pool may be drawn on to meet the shortage. There is no restriction of acreage but all peanuts must be graded to conform to standards of quality. Surplus peanuts in No. 2 Pool if not required for marketing as whole peanuts may be crushed for oil.

From 1943 till the end of the recent war, the crop was marketed under control of National Security Regulations. The 1947 crop was marketed by the Board without restrictions as far as edible nuts were concerned, although oil-milling nuts were still under Commonwealth control.

The following table gives particulars of the operations of the Board for five years. In 1943, 1944, and 1945 there was only one pool.

PEANUT MARKETING BOARD.

Particulars.	1941. <i>a</i>	1942. <i>a</i>	1943.	1944.	1945.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Quantity Received	5,429	5,050	7,807	9,420	11,325
	d. per lb.	d. per lb.	d. per lb.	d. per lb.	d. per lb.
Price Realised	3.89	4.14	4.77	4.50	4.80
Paid to Growers	2.89	3.06	4.13	3.85	4.23
Working Expenses	0.97	1.08	0.61	0.64	0.56

a No. 1 Pool.

Barley.—The Australian Barley Board, appointed in 1940, acquired the entire Australian crop for 1939-40, 1940-41, and 1941-42, but ceased to acquire Queensland malting barley in November, 1942 (see section 11—

War and Post-War Marketing). The Queensland Board, which has operated since 1930, was appointed agent in this State for the Australian Barley Board in the years in which it acquired the Queensland crop; but, from 1942-43, it again became the marketing authority for the Queensland crop. Queensland does not produce the whole of its barley requirements.

In 1945-46, 114,128 bushels were received, which was only 17½ per cent. less than the peak of 138,217 bushels for the 1939-40 season. The continued closure of the Board's malthouse has limited the demand for malting barley, and large quantities were sold for stock feed.

Arrowroot.—This was the first Board established under the 1922 Act. The flour from the bulbs had a limited market before the war (about 800 tons), chiefly in other States, and sales outside the pool to clear stocks at lower than pool prices had a depressing effect upon the price obtained. Before the war, between 6,000 and 7,000 tons of bulbs per annum were milled under the Board's control, producing about 10 per cent. of their weight in flour. Flour delivered to the Board from the 1944, 1945, and 1946 crops amounted to 592, 681, and 357 tons respectively, and was sold at the fixed price of £41 per ton.

Broom Millet.—This Board dates from 1926. Queensland does not produce all its local requirements, the balance being obtained from Southern States. As a result of small crops since 1937-38, the Board has not insisted on the harvest being pooled. In 1944-45, 97 tons were sold for £7,113, and receivals to 30th June, 1946, for the 1945-46 season, 73 tons, were sold for £5,442.

8. FRUIT.

One of the most important marketing organisations in Queensland is the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing, or the "C.O.D.", constituted under *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Act* in 1923 to organise the orderly marketing of Queensland fruits. Its principal functions are:—

- (i) To provide cheap and rapid rail transport for fruit and vegetables to Southern markets, and to organise bulk loadings from various growers' districts to the main markets.
- (ii) To inform growers, daily, of the conditions of markets, mitigate gluts and shortages, and investigate growers' complaints.
- (iii) To arrange with canners the handling of all fruits surplus to fresh fruit market requirements.
- (iv) To maintain wholesale selling floors in a number of Queensland and New South Wales markets, which are being added to as opportunity offers.
- (v) To distribute fruit and vegetables to consumers in Queensland through a chain of retail shops, which is being extended as opportunity offers.
- (vi) To act as selling agents for fruit producers elsewhere.

It also engages upon scientific investigations, standardisation, advertising, packing and storage, banana and tomato ripening, sale of requisites to growers, and distribution of fruit and vegetables to country districts.

During 1946, the C.O.D. organised approximately 200 special trains for transport of fruit and vegetables to Sydney and Melbourne, collecting produce from as far north as Cairns. During the first few months of the year a number of these trains left regularly from Stanthorpe. The following table shows the principal fruits carried in the special trains for each month of 1946. Strawberries are sent to Southern States by passenger trains and by air.

PRINCIPAL FRUITS CONSIGNED INTERSTATE BY C.O.D., 1946.

Month.	Avocados.	Bananas.	Citrus.	Custard Apples.	Mangoes.	Papaws.	Passion Fruit.	Pineapples.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	bush.	$\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	bush.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	$\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ bush.
January	..	6,161	32	..	6,780	2,987	164	53,496
February	..	16,548	609	..	295	1,013	7	101,090
March ..	31	12,977	8,866	1	4	1,181	24	73,866
April ..	150	10,135	17,522	612	3	1,203	1	52,847
May ..	554	17,186	32,748	2,901	3	4,082	5	89,509
June ..	532	15,014	16,768	1,146	..	3,637	49	38,480
July ..	599	12,446	11,116	293	..	5,854	136	84,796
August ..	268	9,056	331	83	..	5,438	4	46,937
September	144	8,356	2,306	6	9	7,330	..	40,159
October	337	6,708	582	7	1,255	11,511	1	34,978
November	319	6,093	2	..	7,533	11,404	177	34,306
December	139	3,471	7	..	27,716	6,231	984	35,314
Total	3,073	124,151	90,889	5,049	43,598	61,871	1,552	685,778

The next table gives details of vegetables forwarded interstate.

PRINCIPAL VEGETABLES CONSIGNED INTERSTATE BY C.O.D., 1946.

Month.	Beans.	Carrots.	Cucumbers.	Marrows.	Peas.	Pumpkins.	Tomatoes.
	$1\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	cwt.	bush.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	bush.	cwt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ bush.
January	149	31	572	38	..	5,844	13,983
February	469	20	2,267	188	..	188	97,910
March ..	70	..	647	110	..	1,072	23,325
April ..	14	..	40	30	..	10	788
May ..	3,088	..	4,676	6	..	14	7,216
June ..	10,532	..	1,776	36	7	82	45,748
July ..	9,584	..	970	240	10	80	114,248
August ..	4,762	..	477	681	3	1,415	147,876
September	3,904	372	4,099	2,855	5	848	124,501
October ..	7,245	830	20,585	13,142	62	6,932	135,910
November	3,563	2,675	40,197	11,638	19	11,720	20,890
December	22	217	4,037	1,011	..	7,532	7,002
Total ..	43,402	4,145	80,343	29,975	106	35,737	739,397

The C.O.D. had a half interest in Queensland Canneries Pty. Ltd., but this arrangement has been terminated and the C.O.D. built its own cannery at Northgate, Brisbane. Construction was sufficiently advanced by June, 1947, to allow the processing of pineapples to commence.

Various fruits are handled by the C.O.D. for factories, direct and ex markets, the principal amounts for 1945-46 being pineapples, 9,824 tons (over one-third of the total crop); papaws, 338 tons; citrus, 1,340 tons; figs, 21 tons; strawberries, 21 tons; apples, 251 tons; plums, 229 tons; tomatoes, 292 tons; and passion fruit, 22 tons.

Ginger.—Production of ginger in Queensland was a war-time development. The Ginger Marketing Board was constituted in July, 1942, and took control of the marketing of ginger. The Buderim Ginger Growers' Co-operative Association was appointed the Board's agent for the handling and pre-treatment of ginger. Australian consumption of ginger is approximately 1,500 tons per annum, the bulk of which was imported from China before the war. Production from Buderim increased from 14 tons in the 1941-42 season to 576 tons in 1945-46, and approximately 1,000 tons in 1946-47.

9. OTHER MARKETING CONTROL.

Plywood and Veneer.—In 1934 a significant extension of tariff protected commodity control took effect in the establishment, under the same general legislation as for farm commodities, of the Southern Plywood and Veneer Board. In 1935, a Northern Board was established for the area north of Rockhampton. The Boards have a large membership and include a representative of the Forestry Department, which itself markets plywood logs from Crown lands, now the chief source of supplies (see Chapter 6). The object of the Boards is to standardise prices and qualities of plywood. They also promote research and technical improvements. The Boards are, in effect, a compulsory combination of manufacturers, who rely on the supply of logs controlled by the Forestry Department. All production was controlled by the Commonwealth Timber Controller during the war.

In 1945-46, deliveries of plywood to the Southern Board were 44,339,514 square feet, valued at £369,496, and to the Northern Board 19,763,035 square feet, valued at £164,692, giving a combined total of 64,102,549 square feet, valued at £534,188. Of the total quantity handled, 25,866,679 square feet were sold in Queensland, and 38,235,870 square feet in other States.

Coal.—The principles of control were extended to the coalmining industry in 1933 by special legislation (*The Coal Production Regulation Acts*). A Central Coal Board regulates the production and sale of coal from Southern Queensland mines, and there are four district boards with sub-districts to carry out the detailed regulation. The Board includes a representative of employees and the Commissioner of Prices is Chairman. Quotas are determined for each mine, and prices for the districts.

Transport costs from New South Wales determine the limits of prices. The Board is empowered to levy 3d. per ton on production to subsidise exports but has not yet done so.

Administrative expenses of the Boards in 1945-46 amounted to £6,071. There were no Boards operating north of Maryborough.

10. RELATED ACTIVITIES.

Other State activities related to marketing include price fixing, the operations of the Meat Industry Board and the Fish Board, and certain regulating control of Auctioneers, Commission Agents, and other private concerns.

Price Fixing.—The Commissioner of Prices, acting under *The Profiteering Prevention Act*, 1920, regulates the retail prices of staple foodstuffs not under the control of Commodity Boards and of other commodities at his discretion. Thus the price of wheat is fixed by the Wheat Board as described herein, but the prices of flour and of bread are fixed by the Commissioner after investigation and from time to time. Under regulations made under the Commonwealth *National Security Act*, 1939, after the outbreak of war price fixing became a Commonwealth function, and the State Commissioner became Deputy Commonwealth Prices Commissioner.

The Fish Board.—This Board controls assets taken over from the former State Enterprise in Brisbane, and conducts the Fish Market and activities incidental to cold storage. It operates under a special Act. A profit of £11,963 was made in 1945-46. The Board's loan indebtedness to the Treasury at 30th June, 1946, was £20,390.

The Meat Industry Board.—This Board co-operates with the Australian Meat Board constituted in 1936 under Commonwealth legislation to promote and regulate exports to the British market in collaboration with an Empire Meat Council. The Queensland Board was constituted in 1931 and comprises an expert as Chairman and one representative each for producers and consumers appointed directly by the Government. The Board is primarily concerned with the Brisbane Abattoir and controls the whole of the domestic meat supply of the metropolitan area. All sales are conducted on its premises, and it slaughters as agent for the individual owners. The Board also kills for export, though it has not a monopoly in this field. The Board provides facilities for the trade, including canning for beef, and purchases by-products, from which it produces a great variety of commodities.

The Board co-operates with Commonwealth and State agencies for scientific research, and has taken a leading part in the development of the technique required for the export of chilled beef. About 20 per cent. of Australian exports in 1939 were made from the Brisbane Abattoir.

From the outbreak of war in 1939, export of chilled meat was discontinued and all meat exported either frozen or preserved. During 1945-46, Queensland exported 33 per cent. of all meat exports from Australia, but Queensland's export of frozen beef was 72 per cent. of the Australian total.

The Board's revenues are derived from fees for services and sales of products. At 30th June, 1946, the capital value of its works was £718,044, and its excess of assets over liabilities was £731,437. The following table gives particulars of animals treated at the Brisbane Abattoir for five years.

BRISBANE ABATTOIR OPERATIONS.

Particulars.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
Cattle Treated—	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.
For Domestic Markets ..	91	123	101	105	76
For Interstate Markets ..	34	37	1	1	13
For Oversea Markets ..	89	87	78	74	53
Total	214	247	180	180	142
Other Animals Treated ^a —					
For Domestic Markets ..	742	866	873	855	627
For Oversea Markets ..	191	294	281	202	141
Total	933	1,160	1,154	1,057	768
	£	£	£	£	£
Surplus Revenue.	20,898	68,348 ^b	36,788 ^b	7,977	—27,812
Applied for Scientific Research	8,350	8,350	6,684	2,100	2,126

^a Calves decreased from 150(000) in 1941-42 to 95(000) in 1945-46. Pigs decreased from 98(000) in 1941-42 to 29(000) in 1945-46. Sheep and lambs provide the largest numbers, 685(000) in 1941-42 and 644(000) in 1945-46.

^b Including reserve for post-war development; £45,000 in 1942-43, and £15,000 in 1943-44.

11. WAR AND POST-WAR MARKETING.

When war commenced in 1939 the Commonwealth Government decided to control the marketing of certain primary products. The existence of statutory boards for the meat, dairy produce, and fruit industries facilitated war-time arrangements, whilst committees were established for other commodities not previously under the control of Boards, &c.

Contracts were made between Australia and the United Kingdom for the supply of some commodities. Particulars of the arrangements are set out in the following paragraphs.

Wool.—The United Kingdom agreed to purchase for the duration of the war, plus one clip thereafter, the whole Australian clip (less the amount used in Australia) at a flat rate price of 13-4375d. (Australian) per lb., plus 50 per cent. of the profits derived from the sale of wool for use outside the United Kingdom. An amount of $\frac{3}{4}$ d. (Australian) per lb. was also paid to cover all costs from wool store to ship. The arrangement provided that the price could be reviewed at the instance of either Government in May of any year. The Commonwealth Government in May, 1942,

sought a review, with the result that the United Kingdom Government agreed to the price being increased by 15 per cent. From the season commencing 1st July, 1942, until wool sales were resumed in September, 1946, the price per lb. was 15·4531d. (Australian).

Due to the accumulation of Dominion wool in the hands of the United Kingdom Government as an outcome of war-time arrangements, a joint organisation (incorporated in England as "United Kingdom-Dominion Wool Disposals Ltd.") representative of the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa was formed for the purpose of buying, holding, and selling wool on behalf of the Governments concerned. The Australian subsidiary body, known as the Australian Wool Realization Commission, commenced operations as agent for the parent company on 15th November, 1945. The total stock of United Kingdom owned wool (amounting to 10,407,000 bales greasy and scoured at 31st July, 1945, of which 65 per cent. was of Australian origin) was transferred to the joint organisation, which will also acquire wool on the open market, where commercial bidding fails to reach a predetermined reserve price. This is designed to guarantee the price stability of wool of current clips while stocks are being sold. By 30th June, 1946, stocks of wool held by the joint organisation had been reduced to 5,786,500 bales.

Meat.—Following the operation of a series of war-time contracts, the Commonwealth Government completed an agreement with the Government of the United Kingdom for the long-term purchase of Australia's exportable surplus meats for the period 1st October, 1944, to 30th September, 1950. Prices were determined for the first two years of the contract, and provision was made for their review at the instigation of either Government in respect of the final years. As from 1st October, 1946, increased prices operated for the new contract year, and these were passed on to producers.

Butter and Cheese.—At the outbreak of war in September, 1939, a contract was arranged between the Governments of the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom whereby the latter undertook to purchase Australia's surplus butter and cheese. In the period commencing 1st July, 1944, and ending 30th June, 1948, the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia will make available for sale to the Government of the United Kingdom all butter and cheese in excess of that required—(a) to satisfy the needs of Australia, including those of the Australian Forces; (b) to provide requirements of the Forces of the U.S.A. in such quantities as the Government of Australia, following consultation with the Government of the United Kingdom, agrees to supply; (c) to provide supplies which the Government of Australia, subject to consultation with the Government of the United Kingdom, agrees to make available to U.N.R.R.A.; and (d) for sale to other markets, subject to prior consultation with and the agreement of the Government of the United Kingdom.

The prices specified in the agreement ranged from 184s. 8½d. (Australian currency) per cwt. f.o.b. choice grade butter to 165s. for whey butter of pastry grade and 107s. 6d. per cwt. f.o.b. to 102s. 6d.

according to grade for cheese, in respect of butter and cheese shipped from production up to 30th June, 1946, and would have applied up to 30th June, 1948, unless either Government required the re-consideration of such prices on substantial grounds. Following representations by the Commonwealth Government in 1946, increased prices were agreed to in respect of the year ended 30th June, 1947. These range from 216s. 10½d. (Australian currency) per cwt. f.o.b. choice grade butter to 196s. 10½d. for whey butter of pastry grade and 126s. 3d. per cwt. f.o.b. to 121s. 3d. according to grade for cheese.

The United Kingdom undertakes responsibility for storage costs and advances, if it is unable to provide ships to lift the butter within 90 days.

Eggs.—During the war, contracts were made with the Government of the United Kingdom for the purchase of Australia's surplus eggs. Following the outbreak of war in the Pacific, the Australian demand exceeded production and later contracts were less effective for British needs.

The United Kingdom agreed to purchase Australia's exportable surplus of eggs in shell and egg pulp during the 1946-47 season. The contract price is 1s. 8d. per dozen f.o.b. Australian ports (Australian currency) for eggs in shell and 1s. 5d. per lb. for egg pulp. The United Kingdom also made contracts to purchase up to 4 million lb. of egg powder in the 1946-47 season, the price being 6s. 6d. per lb. f.o.b. Australian ports (Australian currency).

Sugar.—Arrangements were concluded by the Queensland Government at the commencement of each season for the sale to the British Ministry of Food of raw sugar as shown in the following table.

AGREED SUGAR SALES TO BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Season.	Quantity Indicated.	Price (sterling) per Ton c.i.f. U.K. Ports, Basic 96° Pol.		
		£	s.	d.
1941 ..	Up to 290,000 tons	12	12	6
1942 ..	Up to 100,000 tons	13	15	0
1943 ..	Up to 100,000 tons	14	5	0
1944 ..	Exportable surplus of the 1944 crop ..	15	5	0
1945 ..	Up to 200,000 tons	17	5	0
1946 ..	Up to 90,000 tons	19	10	0
1947 ..	Exportable surplus	24	5	0

The above prices include the British Tariff preference of £3 15s. on Dominion sugar.

Shipments of sugar from Queensland under these arrangements were made to Empire and Allied consuming countries in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Food, as and when sugar and suitable freight were available.

Apples and Pears.—The Australian Apple and Pear Marketing Board was appointed to control the marketing and disposal of apple and pear crops acquired by the Commonwealth. In 1940, 1941, and 1942 the whole

of the commercial crops of these fruits in all States were acquired, but for the 1943 and subsequent seasons acquisition has been restricted to apples and pears produced in Western Australia and Tasmania. The complete cessation of fresh fruit exports to the United Kingdom after 1940 placed the industry in a difficult position, but stability was maintained as a result of the emergency marketing arrangements. Since 1945 exports to the United Kingdom have been resumed on a small scale as a result of the purchase by the British Ministry of Food of a limited quantity of Australian apples, but the continued limitations on refrigerated shipping space have so far prevented the resumption of exports of these fruits in appreciable quantities.

Canned Fruits.—The United Kingdom Government undertook purchases of canned apricots, peaches, and pears from the 1940 and 1941 seasons' packs at prices fixed on an f.o.b. basis, Australian ports. After that date, increasingly heavy Governmental requirements for canned fruits to meet Service and ancillary demands necessitated the virtual cessation of normal exports, and purchases by the United Kingdom authorities were restricted to quotas allocated to specific war zones. Commercial shipments of canned fruits virtually ceased and the quantities available for civilian consumption were continually below normal requirements. Approximately 70 per cent. of the 1945 pack was allocated to meet Service and other Governmental demands. In 1946 commercial shipments were resumed and approximately 1 million cases of canned fruit were exported to the United Kingdom under an official arrangement which was virtually on a merchant to Government basis.

Wheat and Flour.—All wheat produced in Australia since 1938-39 has been acquired by the Commonwealth, and marketed through the Australian Wheat Board with separate Pools for each crop. Advances are made to growers in anticipation of sales and guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government. Payments made to growers from the various Pools as at 1st December, 1947, are given below and are in terms of amount paid per bushel for bagged wheat, f.o.r. ports; 1938-39, 2s. 9-91d.; 1939-40, 3s. 7-96d.; 1940-41, 4s. 0-37d.; 1941-42, 4s. 0-63d.; 1942-43, 4s. 8-50d.; 1943-44, 5s. 6-23d.; 1944-45, 5s. 0-83d.; 1945-46, 6s. 6-25d.; 1946-47, 6s. 10d. The first advance to be paid to growers for the 1947-48 crop was fixed at 5s. 0d. per bushel for bagged wheat at sidings.

The Wheat Industry Stabilisation Plan, which operated throughout Australia during each of the seasons 1941-42 to 1945-46, provided for the registration of farms and licensing of areas. Areas allotted to each grower were fixed in proportion to the average sown during the basic four-year period. Although licensing continued during the 1945-46 and 1946-47 seasons, growers were permitted to plant without restriction.

At the Premiers' Conference on 24th January, 1946, the State Premiers agreed it was desirable to provide for the stabilisation of the wheat industry. The Commonwealth Government subsequently passed legislation

(*The Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act, 1946*, and *The Wheat Export Charges Act, 1946*) embodying the stabilisation plan discussed, but complementary legislation was not passed by States other than Queensland and Tasmania. Consequently the Commonwealth Acts have only been proclaimed for the purpose of collecting tax on wheat exported, and at the Premiers' Conference in August, 1947, it was agreed that the Australian Wheat Board should continue acquisition in respect of the 1947-48 crop. Endeavours are being made to evolve a satisfactory basis for organised wheat marketing in future seasons.

Barley.—The Australian Barley Board controls the purchase and marketing of this crop. Payments to growers are according to the grade of their produce. Barley crops in all States were acquired in 1939-40, 1940-41, and 1941-42, and marketed by the Australian Barley Board. For the 1942-43 season, acquisition by the Commonwealth applied only in South Australia and Victoria. Since 1943-44, barley has been grown under contract to the Commonwealth in South Australia and Victoria, with a specified first advance, and further advances according to the returns from the Pool. The crop in other States is not marketed by the Australian Barley Board, but in Queensland and Western Australia is handled by the State Marketing Boards.

Hides and Leather.—The Australian Hide and Leather Industries Board was appointed late in 1939 for the purpose of acquiring at appraised prices all cattle hides, yearlings' and calves' skins in Australia. The Board allocates to Australian tanners the approved requirements of the tanning industry at fixed Australian domestic prices, and the balance of the hides and skins is sold for export. The Board also controls leather production in Australia.

Rabbit Skins.—The Australian Rabbit Skins Board was set up in 1940 to control the marketing of all Australian rabbit skins. The object of this control is to ensure to Australian fur felt hat manufacturers their raw skin requirements at fixed domestic prices, which enable wholesale and retail hat prices to be maintained at reasonable levels.

Potatoes.—The Australian Potato Committee was established in 1942 to control potato production and marketing, because of the importance of potatoes as food. War-time control covered total production, and marketing and distribution of supplies. A guaranteed minimum price was assured for the first season, and fixed contract prices for later seasons. Production was arranged through State Departments and distribution through trade channels. The Committee worked through an executive member with State deputies, assisted by advisory committees of State officers, growers, and merchants. The retail price was subsidised under the Price Stabilisation Plan, which provided favourable conditions for growers.

Chapter 11.—PRICES.

1. WHOLESALE PRICES.

While retail prices concern the consumer most as they determine his "cost of living", wholesale prices have more direct influence upon business conditions; and the fluctuations of a wholesale price index number are some indication of the prospects of trade and business. Statistical records of the wholesale prices of the more important commodities (live stock and produce) in the Brisbane markets are available, and are fairly reliable. However, there has not yet been computed a combined wholesale price index for Queensland or any part of Queensland, but on page 266 of this chapter the Commonwealth Statistician's wholesale price index for Australia is shown.

The next two tables show the average prices in Brisbane (or in other centres in cases where no market for the commodity exists in Brisbane) for the main items of live stock and produce. Prices have been calculated from agents' records of sales held, or from returns supplied by agents of the prices prevailing each month.

AVERAGE PRICES OF FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, AND PIGS, BRISBANE SALEYARDS.

Class of Stock.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Cattle—</i>					
Bullocks	11 4 8	13 4 9	14 13 6	14 12 9	15 7 5
Cows	7 8 5	7 19 2	8 18 10	8 19 1	10 2 4
Steers	8 19 5	10 0 6	11 10 0	11 9 11	11 10 3
Heifers	8 10 5	8 11 11	9 14 5	8 10 9	9 6 2
Vealers and Yearlings	4 8 2	4 18 9	5 10 4	6 13 2	5 6 7
Calves	0 16 4	0 19 7	1 0 10	1 0 11	1 1 5
<i>Sheep—</i>					
Wethers (Merino) ..	0 13 7	0 18 8	0 16 9	0 18 10	1 4 10
Wethers (Crossbred)	0 18 1	1 0 2	1 2 4	1 6 3	1 5 5
Wethers (All Kinds)	0 14 0	0 18 1	0 17 1	0 18 11	1 4 6
Ewes (Merino) ..	0 11 7	0 12 3	0 14 2	0 13 5	1 0 2
Ewes (Crossbred) ..	0 13 1	0 18 4	0 18 5	0 18 5	1 7 3
Ewes (All Kinds) ..	0 11 4	0 12 1	0 14 2	0 13 9	1 0 11
Hoggets	0 10 10	0 16 11	0 15 1	0 18 7	1 3 5
Lambs	1 0 5	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 3 5	1 7 5
Rams	0 9 7	0 16 0	0 15 10	0 16 3	0 19 10
<i>Pigs—</i>					
Baconers	3 19 4	4 12 11	5 3 11	5 7 6	5 9 2
Porkers	2 9 4	3 2 7	3 6 6	3 8 4	3 7 5
Stores	0 19 6	1 17 7	2 5 2	2 12 0	2 3 10

The table on the next page shows average wholesale prices for market produce prevailing in the metropolitan markets during each of the last five years.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES, BRISBANE MARKETS.

Commodity.	Unit.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.
<i>Agricultural Produce—</i>						
Barley—		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Malting	bush.	3 9	3 3	3 4	4 6 ^f	6 0 ^f
Other	bush.	3 9	3 3	4 1	4 3 ^f	5 0 ^f
Beans—Green ..	28 lb.	11 2	15 7	17 6	15 2	21 11
Cabbages	doz.	6 5	7 3	9 9	12 8	9 4
Cauliflowers ..	doz.	7 8	19 2	19 8	17 7	15 11
Chaff—						
Lucerne	cwt.	10 9	11 8	12 11	13 6	13 9
Oaten	cwt.	10 5	10 2	10 8	11 9	10 9
Mixed	cwt.	9 5	9 10	10 0	11 5	10 7
Hay—Lucerne ..	cwt.	8 8	8 6	9 10	10 9	10 10
Maize	bush.	5 11	6 3	6 8	7 0	7 2
Onions	cwt.	31 0	15 2	18 7	15 11	18 5
Peas—Green ..	28 lb.	13 7	20 0	18 8	18 5	23 1
Potatoes—						
English ^a	cwt.	18 7	12 11	7 11	7 11	7 11
Sweet	cwt.	20 8	11 9	10 8	10 4	15 6
Pumpkins	cwt.	12 3	7 5	11 11	7 6	13 0
Tomatoes	$\frac{1}{2}$ -bush.	9 3	10 8	9 4	8 0	10 1
<i>Fruit—</i>						
Apples	bush.	12 6	20 4	17 4	26 10	14 11
Bananas	doz.	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1	1 3	1 2	0 11
Grapes	lb.	0 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 4	1 4	0 9
Lemons	bush.	17 4	20 8	16 3	18 5	17 6
Mandarins	bush.	15 8	21 5	18 11	19 10	14 2
Mangoes	bush.	12 9	14 7	19 9	14 2	12 5
Oranges	bush.	15 10	21 3	15 3	18 1	14 1
Papaws	bush.	7 3	8 0	12 11	12 8	9 5
Passion Fruit ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ -bush.	11 9	17 8	22 0	23 1	20 10
Peaches	$\frac{1}{2}$ -bush.	9 8	8 8	11 9	17 7	9 11
Pineapples	doz.	5 7	8 2	9 0	10 2	9 8
Strawberries ..	doz.	12 7	22 8	21 5	18 7	19 5
	boxes					
<i>Mill Produce—</i>						
Bran	ton	125 0	125 0	125 0	125 0	125 8
Flour ^b	ton	252 10	260 8	261 6	261 6	262 1
Pollard	ton	145 0	145 0	145 0	145 0	145 8
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>						
Bacon	lb.	1 0	1 2	1 2	1 3	1 3
Butter	lb.	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6
Cheese	lb.	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
Eggs	doz.	1 7	1 9	1 6	1 7	1 6
Ham	lb.	1 5	1 6	1 7	1 7	1 7
Honey	lb.	0 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 7	0 8	0 8	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Milk ^c	gal.	1 5	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6
Pork	lb.	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	0 10
<i>Live Poultry—</i>						
Ducks	pair	8 7	10 6	1 2 ^e	1 2 ^e	1 2 ^e
Fowls	pair	9 0	12 11	1 2 ^e	1 1 ^e	1 1 ^e
Geese	pair	8 11	10 0	1 5 ^e	1 5 ^e	1 4 ^e
Turkey Cocks ..	pair	37 6	39 4	1 7 ^e	1 6 ^e	1 6 ^e
Turkey Hens ..	pair	17 6	19 0	1 7 ^e	1 6 ^e	1 6 ^e

^a Excluding subsidy paid to producers from 20th July, 1943.^b Including Flour Tax.^c Prices charged to retail milk vendors.^d No pork available for civilian consumption.^e Price per lb.^f Prices charged by Barley Marketing Board.

Wholesale Price Indexes.—No wholesale price index number is computed specifically for Queensland. The Government Statistician of New South Wales published, until 1943, a wholesale price index for Sydney, and a table showing fluctuations of this index appeared in issues of this *Year Book* until 1941. Since 1912, the Commonwealth Statistician has computed a wholesale price index for Melbourne, and figures for this index, going back to 1861 and coming up to date, are published in the Commonwealth Statistician's *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*. This index is considered to give an indication of long-term trends over the past 86 years which it covers, but as neither the component items nor the weighting have been varied since it was first computed, the index no longer serves as a measure of price variations from month to month, or from year to year, of commodities weighted in accordance with present-day consumption. A new wholesale price index, covering basic materials and foodstuffs, in which the items have been regrouped and reweighted, has therefore been computed by the Commonwealth Statistician.

The new wholesale price index is shown in the next table. The price quotations have been in the main obtained directly from manufacturers and merchants, and, with a few important exceptions, from Melbourne sources. Apart from home produced building materials, coal, and one or two minor commodities, however, the price movements may be taken as representative of fluctuations in wholesale prices of basic materials in most Australian markets. The weighting system adopted is based on average annual consumption during the years 1928-29 to 1934-35 inclusive. Latest figures are published in the Commonwealth Statistician's *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, BASIC MATERIALS AND FOODSTUFFS.

(Average for 3 years ended June, 1939 = 1,000.)

Year.	Metals and Coal.	Oils, Fats, and Waxes.	Textiles.	Chemicals.	Rubber and Hides.	Building Materials.	Foodstuffs and Tobacco.	Goods Principally Imported.	Goods Principally Home Produced.	All Groups.
1928-29 ..	1,269	1,064	1,288	1,214	1,148	948	1,070	911	1,183	1,103
1938-39 ..	1,025	1,004	815	1,011	925	970	1,029	991	1,020	1,011
1939-40 ..	1,051	1,152	1,038	1,068	1,163	1,084	1,012	1,106	1,025	1,047
1940-41 ..	1,074	1,374	1,105	1,236	1,256	1,284	1,069	1,325	1,060	1,140
1941-42 ..	1,173	1,509	1,184	1,372	1,350	1,352	1,169	1,525	1,123	1,242
1942-43 ..	1,288	1,667	1,471	1,422	1,379	1,628	1,279	1,760	1,212	1,373
1943-44 ..	1,310	1,695	1,501	1,432	1,398	1,743	1,287	1,824	1,217	1,396
1944-45 ..	1,307	1,676	1,518	1,428	1,398	1,747	1,308	1,819	1,232	1,405
1945-46 ..	1,302	1,561	1,518	1,416	1,398	1,766	1,348 ^r	1,782	1,257 ^r	1,412 ^r
1946-47 ..	1,318	1,453	1,913	1,402	1,398	1,802	1,380	1,774	1,288	1,431

^r Revised since last issue.

From 1938-39 to 1946-47, the wholesale price index number for all groups increased by 42 per cent., compared with an increase between September, 1939, and June, 1947, in the "All Items" retail price index for Queensland of 30 per cent. (see page 276). Wholesale prices of foodstuffs and tobacco increased by 34 per cent., compared with an increase in retail prices of food and groceries of 22 per cent.; and wholesale prices of textiles were up by 135 per cent., against 84 per cent. for the clothing section of the retail price index.

2. RETAIL PRICES.

Retail price index numbers have assumed particular importance in Australia since they have been adopted by the Arbitration and Industrial Courts as indexes of changes in the "cost of living", and used to vary wages rates. The Commonwealth Statistician's index numbers, which are those given in the following pages, were originally planned as measures of variations in the retail price level, and are, of course, subject to the various limitations well known to students of index number construction.

Technically, these index numbers are "ratios of weighted aggregates", that is, they measure the variation in the cost of a parcel of goods—the "regimen"—from time to time, or from place to place. The index is simply the proportion which the cost of the regimen, at some particular time and place, bears to the cost of the same regimen at the time and place adopted as a base. Each item in the regimen must be capable of standardisation and must mean the same thing at widely separated places and times. The difficulty of standardising the qualities of such things as clothing and fresh fruit prevented their inclusion in the original regimen, and the older indexes comprised standard items of food, groceries, and house rents, which together covered about 60 per cent. of ordinary household expenditure. Later, the indexes were extended to include clothing, household drapery and utensils, and miscellaneous items. Each item receives its due weight in the whole according to its relative consumption in the community.

The regimen must comprise sufficient items, capable of standardisation, to represent as a group the movement in retail prices generally, and in particular, of the goods and services purchased and consumed by the family of a wage-earner. The regimen must be a selected regimen because it is impossible in practice to ascertain at regular intervals prices of every item of goods and services entering into household expenditure. It is better to limit the regimen to items for which price variations can be ascertained with reasonable accuracy than to distend it by including items for which price comparisons are necessarily inaccurate. The regimen therefore is not (as is sometimes erroneously supposed) a basic wage regimen, nor yet is it a full list of component items in a standard of living. Its items are *representative* of the fields covered, and are included in the index in proportions representing the average consumption of all commodities in the field each represents. The regimen at present in use is described on pages 268 and 269.

In 1920, the Commonwealth Basic Wage Commission reported on the standard of living which was desirable for basic wage-earners, and listed items of expenditure for a specified family. Following upon that report the Commonwealth Statistician compiled an index number covering approximately the same items. Since May, 1933, the Commonwealth Court has used the new index (known as the "All Items" Index), and this has stimulated a statistical examination of the whole position and some important revisions of procedure.

In 1936, the Commonwealth Statistician, in consultation with the State Statisticians, overhauled the regimen and reviewed the methods of calculation. The influence of these revisions upon current index numbers has been small, but the changes made enabled the figures to be issued and used with complete confidence. The complete regimen then comprised 170 standardised items (apart from housing). In the course of revision some articles formerly included were omitted, either because of unnecessary duplication, or because they could not be defined with sufficient precision, or because their use was not general.

The collections are made by qualified "Field Officers", who visit the shops to inspect the articles to be priced. Grades of articles have been definitely specified, and, where necessary, samples are used to check the goods in reporting stores. For practical purposes, the prices used are for the same articles throughout Australia, and from period to period. The same principles are applied in the collection of data for house rents. The procedure of collection is now exhaustive in its thoroughness.

The Present Regimen.—The complete regimen at present, allowing for certain temporary omissions caused by war conditions, comprises 41 items of food and groceries, rents of houses, 77 items of clothing, 27 items of household drapery and utensils, and 8 miscellaneous items.

The commodities in the food and groceries regimen can be seen from the list in the table on pages 270 and 271. They are combined in proportions estimated to represent their relative consumption in Australia.

For housing, rents are collected for houses of four and five rooms. Returns are obtained from estate agents for "ordinary unfurnished houses in a fair situation, with the usual conveniences, and in a good state of repair". The rents must include all sanitary and similar charges. All houses included in the average are inspected by the Field Officer to ensure that they comply with the conditions specified.

The clothing regimen is divided into five parts, which represent the requirements of a man, a woman, a boy of 10½ years, a girl of 7 years, and a boy of 3½ years respectively. This was the nominal family unit used by the 1920 Basic Wage Commission. The items in each group are allotted individual weights which represent their relative consumption by the type of individual concerned.

The following are the items in the clothing regimen. In some cases separate prices are included for the same garment made in different materials.

Man.—Suit, trousers, overcoat, hat, shirts, singlets, underpants, socks, braces, handkerchief, pyjamas, pullover, shoes and working boots.

Woman.—Costume, skirt, hats, frocks, brassiere, undervests, bloomers, slip, stockings, gloves, nightdress, pyjamas, apron, cardigan, shoes.

Three Children.—The items follow lines similar to those for the man and the woman.

For the remaining sections the regimens are:—

Household Drapery.—Blankets, quilt, sheets, pillow slip, towels, table cloth.

Household Utensils.—Eighteen items made up of crockery, cutlery, electric lamp and iron, and various items of kitchen ware.

Fuel and Light.—Prices of firewood, gas and electric light and power are used in proportions approximating to their household consumption.

Other.—This last section comprises fares, union and lodge dues, medicine, newspapers, school requisites, and allowances for recreation and smoking on arbitrary bases. These items merely follow the 1920 Commission's comprehensive inclusion of "all items," and are statistically the least useful, but their assessed fluctuations have a small stabilising effect on the whole index.

The various groups are combined in the total index number in the proportions in which they are required by an "average Australian household". To determine this average household the results of the 1933 Census have been used. Food, clothing, and household expenses sufficient for the average number of persons living in each private household are combined with the average rent of one house. In combining clothing for different types of persons, the proportions used for each are those shown by the Census for numbers of persons in the following age groups—men over seventeen years, women over seventeen years, children ten to sixteen years, children five to nine years, and children under five years. In combining house rents, four and five roomed houses are taken in the proportions which these types bear to one another in Australia as a whole. Wooden and brick houses, however, are combined in each town by a different set of weights which accords with the actual type of building used in the town. As brick and stone houses are very few in Queensland, the whole housing weight in Queensland towns is given to wooden houses.

Effects of War Conditions.*—During the recent war, scarcity of certain types of goods, erratic supply, and changes of grade due to standardisation created unusual difficulty in obtaining the data necessary for measuring variations in prices. In some instances, this

* Adapted from the Commonwealth Statistician's Labour Report No. 34, in which will be found a fuller discussion of war-time and other problems of index number construction.

rendered it necessary to substitute new grades, qualities, or types of articles for those formerly used as indicators of changes in price. This was the case more particularly in the clothing, household drapery, and household utensils sections of the index. Substitutions of a similar kind were necessary at times under normal conditions in order to meet changes of fashion and usage. In themselves, such substitutions are not injurious to the index provided the transitional difficulties can be solved as they arise. No change in principle is involved. The index continues to measure price variations, and price variations only. Just as in the pre-war period, application of multipliers served to neutralise those differences in prices which were solely due to substitution of a new item for one which had ceased to be available or in common use. The net effect of this process was that the price of the old item was taken as typical of price variation in its class up to the time of substitution, and the price of the new item as typical of such changes in price thereafter.

The "C" series retail price index measures the aggregate variation in prices of the regimen of items adopted in peace time in peace-time proportion. As conditions return to normal, substituted grades, qualities, and types of articles will be replaced by those originally specified, and the index will become directly comparable in all respects with indexes published before the outbreak of war. During the war, its practical significance was limited because a single index could not take into account all changes that occurred, in spite of all possible efforts to make allowance for necessary changes of grade, quality, or type.

Food Prices.—The following table shows the average retail price in six Queensland cities during the year ended 31st December, 1946, of each of the food and grocery items included in the retail price index regimen.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, AVERAGE DURING 1946.

Article.	Unit.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
<i>Groceries—</i>							
Bread	2 lb.	5-50	5-96	6-00	6-00	6-50	6-00
Flour	2 lb.	4-09	4-56	5-34	4-50	5-01	4-60
Flour (Self-raising)	2 lb.	8-58	9-60	9-88	9-36	9-41	9-51
Tea	1 lb.	27-05	28-00	28-07	27-57	28-10	27-82
Sugar	1 lb.	3-93	3-97	4-00	4-20	4-65	4-33
Rice	1 lb.	3-57	4-00	4-25	3-83	4-20	4-00
Sago	1 lb.	6-63	7-00	6-75	7-25	7-00	6-83
Jam (Plum) ..	1½ lb.	12-51	13-21	13-96	12-74	14-01	13-04
Golden Syrup ..	2 lb.	6-88	7-60	8-08	7-86	8-09	7-70
Oats (Flaked) ..	1 lb.	4-12	4-13	4-70	4-62	4-25	4-38

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, 1946—continued.

Article.	Unit.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
<i>Groceries—contd.</i>							
Raisins (Seeded) ..	1 lb.	12-91	13-40	13-50	13-62	14-27	13-89
Currants ..	1 lb.	11-34	11-60	11-57	11-29	11-28	11-88
Apricots (Dried) ..	1 lb.	17-25	16-00	18-00	18-00	18-00	18-75
Peaches (Canned) ..	30 oz. tin	16-22	16-38	16-71	16-83	16-63	16-17
Pears (Canned) ..	30 oz. tin	17-09	16-50	17-44	18-00	17-40	16-48
Salmon (in Tins) ..	1 lb.	21-33	21-00	20-50	24-63	24-00	22-33
Potatoes ..	7 lb.	8-37	8-83	9-50	8-79	10-43	8-80
Onions (Brown) ..	1 lb.	2-95	2-96	3-20	2-98	3-38	3-15
Soap ..	1 lb.	6-96	7-06	7-38	7-38	7-27	7-12
Kerosene ..	1 quart	5-31	5-81	6-57	5-93	6-44	6-11
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>							
Butter (Factory) ..	1 lb.	19-82	19-80	20-14	19-86	21-95	20-00
Cheese (Mild) ..	1 lb.	15-14	15-40	15-71	15-21	16-42	15-60
Eggs (New Laid) ..	1 doz.	25-29	23-64	22-19	24-87	24-88	25-45
Bacon (Rashers) ..	1 lb.	22-12	21-94	22-43	22-01	21-92	22-48
Milk (Condensed) ..	1 tin	9-79	10-14	10-76	10-00	10-24	10-02
Milk (Fresh) ..	1 quart	7-10	8-00	6-86	7-57	9-68	7-00
<i>Meat—</i>							
<i>Beef—</i>							
Sirloin ..	1 lb.	12-74	12-29	11-84	12-33	12-34	12-20
Rib ..	1 lb.	6-82	7-38	7-09	7-33	7-33	7-23
Steak (Rump) ..	1 lb.	17-52	15-29	14-84	17-33	15-33	17-20
Steak (Chuck) ..	1 lb.	8-04	9-68	8-82	7-84	7-83	7-78
Sausages ..	1 lb.	8-28	9-26	8-76	8-33	8-27	8-13
<i>Beef (Corned)—</i>							
Silverside ..	1 lb.	10-61	12-06	11-23	11-75	10-75	11-50
Brisket ..	1 lb.	8-18	10-03	10-23	8-75	7-75	8-44
<i>Mutton—</i>							
Leg ..	1 lb.	8-80	10-27	9-34	9-26	10-25	9-23
Shoulder ..	1 lb.	5-30	7-30	6-17	6-24	6-17	6-16
Loin ..	1 lb.	8-06	9-48	8-20	8-20	8-17	8-23
Chops (Loin) ..	1 lb.	9-27	10-23	9-25	9-17	8-17	9-19
Chops (Leg) ..	1 lb.	8-80	10-27	10-33	9-26	8-70	9-23
<i>Pork—</i>							
Leg ..	1 lb.	15-75	15-57	15-57	15-00	15-00	13-00
Loin ..	1 lb.	16-12	16-05	16-05	15-49	14-13	13-37
Chops ..	1 lb.	16-52	16-90	16-35	15-74	14-17	13-55

Food and groceries indexes for Queensland towns are shown in the next table for selected years from 1901 to 1920, all years from 1925 to 1946, and for each month of 1946. Weighted averages for the six capital cities are included for comparison.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY.
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Period.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg. <i>a</i>	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.	Queensland. <i>b</i>	Australia. <i>c</i>
<i>Year.</i>								
1901	540	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	544
1912	616	723	639	615	<i>n</i>	640	628	631
1914	603	708	641	609	<i>n</i>	609	616	640
1918	836	951	852	837	<i>n</i>	874	848	847
1920	1,148	1,193	1,156	1,118	1,253	1,144	1,149	1,175
1925	970	1,049	978	936	1,077	933	970	998
1926	1,000	1,135	1,048	990	1,146	1,004	1,008	1,023
1927	940	1,139	1,005	912	1,134	969	951	1,000
1928	935	1,087	970	891	1,106	930	940	985
1929	951	1,102	1,011	929	1,111	971	965	1,044
1930	844	966	912	846	976	877	851	941
1931	778	902	843	764	919	798	788	826
1932	738	876	808	729	860	770	749	796
1933	699	802	749	678	804	727	706	751
1934	727	807	766	694	823	732	730	783
1935	763	849	803	732	867	754	765	806
1936	791	880 ^a	846	761	887	781	795	825
1937	828	869	863	794	901	797	834	851
1938	838	884	879	794	931	814	846	886
1939	864	912	904	823	961	860	872	927
1940	889	931	921	852	969	873	895	939
1941	911	958	931	862	981	900	915	947
1942	972	1,024	992	951	1,048	958	979	1,031
1943	975	1,033	995	975	1,041	965	982	1,037
1944	964	1,026	1,002	1,003	1,049	984	977	1,026
1945	966	1,025	1,016	1,009	1,055	991	980	1,034
1946	980	1,039	1,016	1,019	1,071	1,010	993	1,036
<i>Months, 1946.</i>								
January	972	1,030	1,009	1,012	1,066	999	985	1,031
February	977	1,031	1,015	1,018	1,067	1,004	990	1,036
March	977	1,038	1,017	1,019	1,069	1,004	990	1,041
April	977	1,041	1,017	1,019	1,069	1,004	990	1,042
May	984	1,037	1,010	1,010	1,059	1,002	994	1,042
June	984	1,033	1,010	1,010	1,059	1,002	994	1,042
July	980	1,033	1,010	1,010	1,059	1,001	991	1,035
August	964	1,029	1,007	1,012	1,066	1,001	979	1,026
September	962	1,027	1,004	1,009	1,064	1,003	977	1,025
October	977	1,033	1,007	1,010	1,064	1,004	989	1,026
November	1,005	1,064	1,043	1,046	1,104	1,044	1,019	1,042
December	1,006	1,068	1,043	1,047	1,106	1,046	1,020	1,043

^a Indexes for Charters Towers are shown in this column until 1936; from 1937 onwards they are for Bundaberg.

^b Weighted average of Brisbane, Charters Towers, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Warwick until 1936. From 1937 Townsville replaced Charters Towers, and Bundaberg replaced Warwick.

^c Weighted average of six capital cities.

n Not available.

The next table gives food and groceries index numbers for thirty-two towns in the State, calculated on prices collected for the month of November only for the years 1938, 1941, and 1942. Compilation of these indexes for places other than the six principal cities shown in the preceding table was suspended from November, 1942, on account of war conditions.

The towns have been grouped according to the Basic Wage Districts in which they are situated. The weighted average is given for each District, but in the South-Eastern District, Brisbane was omitted when calculating the averages for the District. The basic wages in operation at the three dates are also shown.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY.
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Town.	Nov., 1938.	Nov., 1941.	Nov., 1942.	Town.	Nov., 1938.	Nov., 1941.	Nov., 1942.
<i>S. Eastern.</i>				<i>Mackay.</i>			
Brisbane ..	824	920	974	Mackay ..	916	989	1,026
Bundaberg ..	875	970	1,018	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
Dalby ..	835	951	1,002	Basic Wage <i>b</i> ..	86 6	94 6	99 6
Gayndah ..	895	992	1,060				
Gladstone ..	903	969	1,007	<i>N. Eastern.</i>			
Goondiwindi ..	893	990	1,025	Ayr ..	913	1,008	1,082
Gympie ..	859	970	1,040	Bowen ..	961	1,025	1,068
Ipswich ..	824	927	995	Cairns ..	949	1,012	1,069
Maryborough ..	849	945	1,001	Charters			
Mount Morgan ..	902	979	1,041	Towers ..	933	981	1,056
Nambour ..	883	924	993	Chillagoe ..	944	1,070	1,123
Rockhampton ..	863	935	990	Cooktown ..	1,003	1,072	1,136
Stanthorpe ..	898	989	1,038	Innisfail ..	978	1,026	1,066
Toowoomba ..	781	879	943	Townsville ..	933	985	1,051
Warwick ..	822	911	955				
Weighted Av. <i>a</i>	841	931	990	Weighted Av.	939	998	1,060
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Basic Wage <i>b</i> ..	81 0	89 0	94 0	Basic Wage <i>b</i> ..	91 0	99 0	104 0
<i>S. Western.</i>				<i>N. Western.</i>			
Barcaldine ..	993	1,055	1,107	Cloncurry ..	1,050	1,106	1,186
Charleville ..	970	1,073	1,105	Hughenden ..	989	1,045	1,081
Cunnamulla ..	951	1,024	1,056	Winton ..	1,021	1,071	1,109
Longreach ..	1,009	1,098	1,153				
Roma ..	921	995	1,023	Weighted Av.	1,019	1,073	1,123
Weighted Av.	969	1,051	1,090	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	Basic Wage <i>b</i> ..	98 4	106 4	111 4
Basic Wage <i>b</i> ..	88 4	96 4	101 4				

a Excluding Brisbane.

b Weekly basic wage for males fixed by State Industrial Court.

Rent.—In order that the rental data included in the index numbers shall be as accurate as possible, and comparable from town to town throughout Australia, the Commonwealth Statistician has used the 1933

Census results as a basis. An exhaustive analysis of the records enabled him to compute the average rental charged for all the rented houses occupied by employed salary or wage earners, grouped according to size and material of construction, for each of twelve principal cities (two in Queensland). This has given the most accurate information which can be obtained for making a direct comparison of house rents in different cities throughout Australia.

In calculating fluctuations of the rent element in the price index numbers, the average rent for each type of house in the two principal cities, obtained from the Census investigation, has been varied quarterly in accordance with the relative changes in the rents of an extensive list of houses let by agents, who supply regular returns to the Field Officer. For cities other than the two principal cities, the average rent obtained from agents' rent rolls continues to be employed as a basis, to which quarterly fluctuations as revealed by rent rolls are applied. Every effort is made to keep the houses included in the lists as representative as possible of fair average quality accommodation. Poor or dilapidated houses are excluded; and changes in rents due to structural alterations of premises are not allowed to affect the index. The index deliberately excludes any element of rent variation caused by changed standards of accommodation, and only measures changes from time to time in the rent of a fixed standard of housing. Thus, the average rent of all rented houses has probably risen since 1933 more than the rent index shows, on account of an increasing proportion of houses of higher accommodation standard being available, as community housing standards have improved. Particularly also since 1939, tenants have been occupying a number of houses and subdivisions of houses which had not been let previously and for which they are paying high rents.

The information in the next table, showing rents being paid for unfurnished houses in Queensland, came from the 1933 Census records.

AVERAGE WEEKLY RENTALS OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY TENANTS,
QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 1933.

Description of Dwellings.	Urban.		Rural.	All Queensland.
	Metropolitan.	Provincial.		
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
3 Roomed Houses	10 7	11 5	9 6	10 3
4 Roomed Houses	13 5	14 2	11 1	12 8
5 Roomed Houses	16 11	16 2	12 8	15 7
6 Roomed Houses	19 9	18 2	13 9	18 3
3, 4, 5 and 6 Roomed Houses	17 0	16 1	12 0	15 4
All Houses	18 0	16 5	11 9	15 7
Tenements and Flats ..	18 6	15 0	12 0	16 8
All Private Dwellings ..	18 1	16 3	11 9	15 8

The next table shows particulars regarding housing in Queensland in 1939-40, derived from a family expenditure enquiry made in that year. It is noteworthy that over two-thirds of all Queensland dwellings are owner-occupied, and that this proportion varies little between income groups. Similarly, the proportion of family income being devoted to housing is fairly uniform amongst all grades of income, representing about one day's income for one week's rent.

HOUSING COSTS, FAMILY EXPENDITURE ENQUIRY, QUEENSLAND, 1939-40.

Weekly Income of Family per Head.	Annual Income of Whole Average Family.	Dwelling Occupied.		Proportion of all Families Renting Homes.	Rental as Proportion of Family Income.	
		Capital Value.	Annual Rental Value.		All Families. <i>a</i>	Renting Families. <i>b</i>
	£	£	£	%	%	%
Under 20s. . .	188.2	239	36.0	31	19	20
20s. and under 25s.	275.3	302	43.8	46	16	16
25s. and under 30s.	294.3	383	47.7	36	16	18
30s. and under 35s.	409.6	548	56.6	21	14	19
35s. and under 40s.	371.0	508	53.0	33	14	17
40s. and under 45s.	441.1	648	65.9	22	15	13
45s. and under 50s.	462.5	878	72.7	25	16	..
50s. and under 60s.	629.1	902	78.0	39	12	15
60s. and under 70s.	510.5	1,007	80.1	41	16	..
70s. and over . .	854.6	791	73.1	17	9	..
Average . .	367.0	476	52.2	31	14	17

a Including imputed values for owner-occupied dwellings.

b Including only families consisting of one earner and three dependents who were occupying rented homes.

"All Items."—Combining the index for food, groceries, and house rent with indexes for clothing and miscellaneous expenditure (i.e., household drapery, hardware, fuel and light, and expenses such as fares, newspapers, smoking, medical fees, and union dues), the All Items ("C" Series) Indexes are obtained. The "C" Series were the index numbers used by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court to vary the basic wage under most awards, prior to its adoption of its own "Court" Series in the 1937 Basic Wage Judgment. The "Court" Series is constructed by the Arbitration Court, using the "C" Series as a basis.

The table on the next page shows the variations in the All Items Index and its constituent parts during the four quarters of the financial year 1946-47, in comparison with the last pre-war quarter (September, 1939), and the June, 1943, quarter, when the Commonwealth Price Stabilisation policy commenced to operate.

In all Queensland cities, and in the six capital cities, clothing increased in price more than any other section of the index number. In Brisbane, clothing prices, between September, 1939, and June, 1943, rose by 72 per cent.; miscellaneous items by 18 per cent.; food and groceries by 17 per cent.; and housing by 1 per cent. By June, 1947, clothing had increased a further 13 per cent., and food and groceries by a further 4 per cent. The other sections of the index showed only minor changes.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, CHANGES SINCE 1939.
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Quarter Ended.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Queensland. <i>a</i>	Australia. <i>b</i>
FOOD AND GROCERIES.							
September, 1939 ..	855	904	892	812	950	863	920
June, 1943 ..	998	1,056	1,018	989	1,056	1,004	1,058
September, 1946 ..	969	1,030	1,007	1,010	1,063	982	1,029
December, 1946 ..	996	1,055	1,031	1,034	1,091	1,009	1,037
March, 1947 ..	1,038	1,105	1,078	1,079	1,137	1,052	1,071
June, 1947 ..	1,036	1,104	1,086	1,080	1,136	1,051	1,088
HOUSING (4 AND 5 ROOMS).							
September, 1939 ..	855	642	753	851	861	841	967
June, 1943 ..	862	667	767	859	865	849	975
September, 1946 ..	863	682	772	862	866	851	976
December, 1946 ..	863	682	779	862	866	852	976
March, 1947 ..	864	682	779	862	866	852	976
June, 1947 ..	864	682	780	865	866	853	976
CLOTHING.							
September, 1939 ..	834	846	847	831	845	836	836
June, 1943 ..	1,433	1,450	1,484	1,443	1,480	1,441	1,466
September, 1946 ..	1,514	1,505	1,525	1,488	1,518	1,513	1,521
December, 1946 ..	1,552	1,539	1,559	1,528	1,557	1,551	1,550
March, 1947 ..	1,529	1,520	1,538	1,509	1,545	1,529	1,525
June, 1947 ..	1,542	1,524	1,535	1,512	1,543	1,539	1,534
MISCELLANEOUS.							
September, 1939 ..	955	992	969	979	995	962	961
June, 1943 ..	1,126	1,161	1,164	1,170	1,184	1,137	1,158
September, 1946 ..	1,137	1,156	1,169	1,167	1,182	1,145	1,167
December, 1946 ..	1,141	1,160	1,174	1,174	1,192	1,150	1,170
March, 1947 ..	1,152	1,174	1,187	1,186	1,202	1,161	1,181
June, 1947 ..	1,153	1,177	1,191	1,188	1,194	1,162	1,184
ALL ITEMS ("C" SERIES).							
September, 1939 ..	866	843	861	853	912	867	916
June, 1943 ..	1,083	1,068	1,086	1,089	1,124	1,086	1,143
September, 1946 ..	1,092	1,073	1,093	1,106	1,135	1,095	1,146
December, 1946 ..	1,110	1,090	1,111	1,125	1,156	1,114	1,156
March, 1947 ..	1,123	1,107	1,126	1,139	1,172	1,127	1,165
June, 1947 ..	1,125	1,108	1,129	1,141	1,169	1,129	1,174

a Weighted average for five Queensland cities.

b Weighted average for six capital cities.

The first section of the table on the next page shows the All Items Index Number for the capital city of each State, and the second portion gives the weighted average of these index numbers for the capital and four provincial cities of each State.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, ALL ITEMS ("C" SERIES).
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. ^b
CAPITAL CITIES.							
<i>Year.</i>							
1907 <i>c</i> ..	548	495	442	524	594	508	520
1911 <i>c</i> ..	606	539	500	618	672	542	578
1914 <i>c</i> ..	687	616	554	671	679	621	648
1914 <i>d</i> ..	712	671	611	699	707	687	687
1921 <i>d</i> ..	1,046	1,003	923	989	1,008	1,070	1,013
1928-29 ..	1,055	1,002	922	1,030	1,027	989	1,020
1938-39 ..	928	914	863	901	893	897	912
1941-42 ..	1,060	1,046	995	1,026	1,022	1,034	1,043
1942-43 ..	1,142	1,136	1,061	1,099	1,094	1,107	1,124
1943-44 ..	1,146	1,132	1,072	1,100	1,104	1,114	1,126
1944-45 ..	1,142	1,136	1,071	1,099	1,107	1,104	1,126
1945-46 ..	1,151	1,141	1,079	1,110	1,115	1,120	1,134
1946-47 ..	1,183	1,160	1,113	1,135	1,138	1,152	1,160
<i>Quarter.</i>							
3rd, 1946 ..	1,167	1,149	1,092	1,121	1,128	1,143	1,146
4th, 1946 ..	1,177	1,157	1,110	1,128	1,136	1,155	1,156
1st, 1947 ..	1,192	1,159	1,123	1,137	1,136	1,152	1,165
2nd, 1947 ..	1,194	1,175	1,125	1,154	1,151	1,158	1,174
CAPITAL AND PROVINCIAL CITIES. <i>a</i>							
<i>Year.</i>							
1928-29 ..	1,050	996	920	1,023	1,026	974	1,013
1938-39 ..	925	910	864	896	907	888	909
1941-42 ..	1,058	1,042	996	1,021	1,035	1,018	1,040
1942-43 ..	1,138	1,131	1,064	1,094	1,101	1,090	1,120
1943-44 ..	1,142	1,129	1,075	1,095	1,112	1,095	1,123
1944-45 ..	1,138	1,133	1,075	1,095	1,115	1,088	1,122
1945-46 ..	1,148	1,137	1,082	1,106	1,123	1,105	1,131
1946-47 ..	1,179	1,156	1,116	1,131	1,147	1,137	1,157
<i>Quarter.</i>							
3rd, 1946 ..	1,163	1,145	1,095	1,117	1,137	1,126	1,143
4th, 1946 ..	1,174	1,153	1,114	1,124	1,145	1,137	1,153
1st, 1947 ..	1,189	1,156	1,127	1,133	1,145	1,137	1,162
2nd, 1947 ..	1,191	1,171	1,129	1,150	1,160	1,147	1,171

a Weighted average of capital city and four provincial cities in each State. In Queensland the provincial cities were Charters Towers, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Warwick until 1936. From 1937, Townsville replaced Charters Towers, and Bundaberg replaced Warwick.

b Weighted average of six capital cities in the first section, and of the thirty cities in the second section.

c Index of food, groceries, and house rent ("B" Series).

d Month of November only. Not available for full years prior to 1923.

The following table gives a comparison among the cities of Queensland of the All Items Index for the month of November, 1921, and for each year from 1928-29.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, ALL ITEMS ("C" SERIES).
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Year.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Charters Towers.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.
1921 ^a	923	n	1,025	972	949	n	994
1928-29	922	n	937	905	912	n	924
1929-30	902	n	921	895	909	n	916
1930-31	822	n	849	832	848	n	843
1931-32	780	n	808	792	800	n	798
1932-33	752	n	776	761	779	n	763
1933-34	757	n	759	758	785	850	759
1934-35	768	n	765	761	785	849	763
1935-36	786	n	808	791	782	855	772
1936-37	828	802	814	823	832	879	783
1937-38	844	819	826	847	840	892	782
1938-39	863	841	860	861	851	912	822
1939-40	882	857	901	880	870	928	846
1940-41	937	909	945	933	927	977	898
1941-42	995	975	1,006	994	990	1,037	963
1942-43	1,061	1,044	n	1,058	1,064	1,102	1,038
1943-44	1,072	1,057	n	1,075	1,083	1,116	1,059
1944-45	1,071	1,056	n	1,076	1,086	1,116	1,061
1945-46	1,079	1,059	n	1,084	1,092	1,119	1,073
1946-47	1,113	1,095	n	1,115	1,128	1,158	1,110

^a Month of November only.

n Not available.

Chapter 12.—EMPLOYMENT.

1. INTRODUCTION.

The statistics of employment given in this chapter are based on data derived from past Censuses, the Civilian Registration of 1943, the Occupation Survey of 1945, and estimates derived from other sources. Particulars of employment from the Census of 1947 were not available when this issue went to press. Statistics of trade unions and the operations of the State Industrial Court follow in section 4. The section on wages describes the principles followed by both the State and the Commonwealth Courts in prescribing "basic" wage rates; these rates and average wages are given also. This is followed by information on hours and regulation of working conditions. (Details of mining and factory employment are given in Chapter 7, and of transport employment in Chapter 8.) The remainder of the chapter deals with apprenticeship, industrial accidents and workers' compensation, and unemployment benefit.

2. WORKING POPULATION.

Industries and Occupations.—The working population is classified both by *industry* and by *occupation*. A man's occupation is the nature of the work which he himself performs. His industry is defined as the nature of his employer's business, according to the commodity or service which his employer produces or performs. Thus carpenters, horsemen, or clerks working for a mining company are, industrially, engaged in mining. But a man who is by occupation a miner, working for a sewerage authority, is industrially classified under building and construction, and so forth.

With the increasing complexity of industry, men of an increasing range of occupations will be found under one industrial heading, and men of a given occupation will be found in a wide range of industries. In the 1933 Census of Australia, for the first time, this distinction was recognised, and two entirely separate tabulations of industries and occupations were made.

In the Census of 1921, and previously, only a single tabulation was made. This tabulation was on an industrial and not on an occupational basis, and it is possible to make comparisons of industrial classification over a period of years. Unfortunately, in these earlier years the word "occupations" was used to designate what we now describe as industries. Unless recognised, this is a serious source of confusion.

Industries.—The table on the next two pages shows the working population of Queensland according to the type of industry to which each person stated he (or she) belonged at the time of the 1945 Occupation Survey. Similar information derived from the last Census (30th June, 1933) has been given in previous issues of the *Year Book*. The information in the following table was obtained from an Occupation Survey conducted in conjunction with the issue of Ration Books in June, 1945. Unlike the Census data previously given, it includes only persons of 14 years and over at 1st June, 1945. However, practically all persons in civilian employment are included, but the section of the table showing dependents, students, &c., must be read with this age qualification in mind. Members of the Armed Forces, males and females, are not included:

CIVILIANS, 14 YEARS AND OVER, IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES,

Industry.	Employers and Workers on Own Account.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.
<i>Primary Production</i>	52,305	3,508	55,813
Fishing and Trapping	1,276	10	1,286
Wheat Growing	325	6	331
Sugar Growing	7,897	269	8,166
Fruit Growing	3,190	101	3,291
Other Agricultural Farming	3,646	110	3,756
Dairy Farming	24,695	1,960	26,655
Poultry Farming	1,357	256	1,613
Other Farming	299	9	308
Pastoral	8,584	784	9,368
Clearing, Fencing, &c.	169	..	169
Forestry	867	3	870
<i>Mining and Quarrying</i>	566	6	572
<i>Manufacture</i>	5,097	1,104	6,201
Founding, Engineering, &c.	1,018	7	1,025
Vehicles, Parts, and Accessories	268	3	271
Articles of Dress	837	913	1,750
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	1,015	110	1,125
Furniture, Wood Working, &c.	897	20	917
Paper, Printing, and Photography	248	28	276
Other Manufacturing	807	23	830
Gas, Water, and Electricity	7	..	7
<i>Building and Construction</i>	2,716	3	2,719
Buildings	2,424	3	2,427
Roads, Railways, &c.	292	..	292
<i>Transport and Communication</i>	3,655	65	3,720
<i>Finance and Property</i>	364	24	388
<i>Commerce</i>	8,049	1,937	9,986
<i>Public Administration and Professional</i>	1,609	519	2,128
<i>Personal and Domestic Service</i>	3,278	2,401	5,679
Entertainment, Sport, and Recreation	522	75	597
Personal and Domestic Service	2,755	2,325	5,080
Other	1	1	2
<i>Total Working Population</i>	77,639	9,567	87,206
<i>Persons not Gainfully Employed</i> .. .. .	..	..	..
Pensioners .. .. .	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	77,639	9,567	87,206

OCCUPATION SURVEY, QUEENSLAND, 1945.

Employees.			Total.			Proportion Employees of Total Workers.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
48,881	6,160	55,041	101,186	9,668	110,854	49.7
651	9	660	1,927	19	1,946	33.9
172	4	176	497	10	507	34.7
9,419	64	9,483	17,316	333	17,649	53.7
1,414	233	1,647	4,604	334	4,938	33.4
1,388	217	1,605	5,034	327	5,361	29.9
13,085	4,796	17,881	37,780	6,756	44,536	40.1
285	111	396	1,642	367	2,009	19.7
115	6	121	414	15	429	28.2
19,142	706	19,848	27,726	1,490	29,216	67.9
379	12	391	548	12	560	69.8
2,831	2	2,833	3,698	5	3,703	76.5
5,901	67	5,968	6,467	73	6,540	91.3
58,564	15,327	73,891	63,661	16,431	80,092	92.3
12,210	1,126	13,336	13,228	1,133	14,361	92.9
8,020	538	8,558	8,288	541	8,829	96.9
1,456	6,389	7,845	2,293	7,302	9,595	81.8
18,958	3,042	22,000	19,973	3,152	23,125	95.1
7,956	591	8,547	8,853	611	9,464	90.3
2,265	1,793	4,058	2,513	1,821	4,334	93.6
4,762	1,612	6,374	5,569	1,635	7,204	88.5
2,937	236	3,173	2,944	236	3,180	99.8
20,958	442	21,400	23,674	445	24,119	88.7
10,293	430	10,723	12,717	433	13,150	81.5
10,665	12	10,677	10,957	12	10,969	97.3
32,011	5,547	37,558	35,666	5,612	41,278	91.0
3,184	3,191	6,375	3,548	3,215	6,763	94.3
20,073	17,031	37,104	28,122	18,968	47,090	78.8
22,168	22,838	45,006	23,777	23,357	47,134	95.5
7,006	21,367	28,373	10,284	23,768	34,052	83.3
1,877	1,180	3,057	2,399	1,255	3,654	83.7
5,122	20,187	25,309	7,877	22,512	30,389	83.3
7	..	7	8	1	9	77.8
218,746	91,970	310,716	296,385	101,537	397,922	78.1
..	..	..	46,862	289,380	336,242	..
..	..	..	21,442	13,993	35,435	..
..	..	..	25,420	275,387	300,807	..
218,746	91,970	310,716	343,247	390,917	734,164	..

Estimated Working Population in Industries.—Estimates of the working population of Queensland, based on Census records for 1901, 1911, 1921, and 1933, and Occupation Survey in 1945, are given in the next table. For comparability, and to allow for differences in economic conditions at the dates of the various Censuses, certain adjustments have been made to recorded Census figures. (Before 1945, railway maintenance workers were included with Transport, but, for 1945, the classification was amended to include them with Building and Construction. Hence, to provide comparability, the figures shown below have been adjusted in this respect from those shown in the preceding table.) The "Undefined industrial workers" group in 1901, 1911, and 1921, and "Labourers, industry undefined" in 1933, have been distributed among the manufacturing, building and construction, and transport and communication groups. The distribution was 40 per cent. to the first group, and 30 per cent. to each of the other two.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING POPULATION BY INDUSTRY.

Industry Group.	Census, 1901.	Census, 1911.	Census, 1921.	Census, 1933.	Occupation Survey, 1945. <i>a</i>
QUEENSLAND.					
Primary (excluding Mining)	67,268	71,944	90,180	111,324	110,854
Mining	16,870	17,211	9,422	8,836	6,540
Manufacturing	35,926	46,151	54,349	67,607	80,092
Building, Construction ..	13,257	17,296	21,010	28,669	18,885
Transport, Communication	21,002	24,941	34,935	41,409	46,512
Property, Finance	3,537	3,397	5,065	6,679	6,763
Commerce	22,969	28,775	36,891	48,365	47,090
Public Administration, Professions, Entertainment ..	14,020	16,546	24,978	33,487	51,790
Personal, Domestic	25,210	25,315	27,969	33,858	29,396
Total Working Population	220,059	251,576	304,799	380,234	397,922
AUSTRALIA.					
Primary (excluding Mining)	408,211	415,121	476,163	551,102	494,644
Mining	118,149	101,519	62,167	68,436	47,107
Manufacturing	294,349	384,991	484,385	605,708	849,617
Building, Construction ..	117,942	136,539	168,959	209,962	112,378
Transport, Communication	133,820	175,076	241,676	272,502	273,810
Property, Finance	31,426	30,695	43,759	55,571	58,381
Commerce	179,085	233,835	301,591	391,619	352,700
Public Administration, Professions, Entertainment ..	124,648	133,252	186,370	241,399	337,815
Personal, Domestic	193,047	194,184	204,537	239,295	178,797
Total Working Population	1,600,677	1,805,212	2,169,607	2,635,594	2,705,249

a Civilians only.

In the next table, the proportion of the total working population engaged in each industry is shown for Queensland and Australia. It will be noticed that Queensland maintains a high percentage in the Primary group. In Building and Construction the Queensland proportion is consistently below the Australian; Manufacturing is another large group in which Queensland differs from the Australian figure.

PROPORTION OF WORKING POPULATION IN EACH INDUSTRY.

Industry Group.	Census, 1901.	Census, 1911.	Census, 1921.	Census, 1933.	Occupation Survey, 1945. <i>a</i>
QUEENSLAND.					
Primary (excluding Mining)	30.6	28.6	29.6	29.3	27.9
Mining	7.7	6.8	3.1	2.3	1.6
Manufacturing	16.3	18.3	17.8	17.8	20.1
Building, Construction ..	6.0	6.9	6.9	7.5	4.8
Transport, Communication	9.5	9.9	11.5	10.9	11.7
Property, Finance	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.7
Commerce	10.4	11.4	12.1	12.7	11.8
Public Administration, Professions, Entertainment ..	6.4	6.6	8.2	8.8	13.0
Personal, Domestic	11.5	10.1	9.2	8.9	7.4
Total Working Population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
AUSTRALIA.					
Primary (excluding Mining)	25.5	23.0	21.9	20.9	18.3
Mining	7.4	5.6	2.9	2.6	1.7
Manufacturing	18.4	21.3	22.3	23.0	31.4
Building, Construction ..	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.0	4.2
Transport, Communication	8.4	9.7	11.2	10.3	10.1
Property, Finance	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.2
Commerce	11.2	12.9	13.9	14.8	13.0
Public Administration, Professions, Entertainment ..	7.8	7.4	8.6	9.2	12.5
Personal, Domestic	12.0	10.8	9.4	9.1	6.6
Total Working Population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

a Civilians only.

Grade of Occupation.—The following table shows the grade of occupation, or industrial status, of all civilians of 14 years and over in Queensland at 1st June, 1945, according to Occupation Survey results.

GRADES OF OCCUPATION, QUEENSLAND, 1ST JUNE, 1945.

Grade.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Employer	37,673	4,454	42,127
Worker on Own Account	39,966	5,113	45,079
Unpaid Helper on Farm or Station <i>a</i>	7,288	..	7,288
Employee of Public Authority	59,842	16,354	76,196
Employee of Private Employer	145,296	73,549	218,845
Unemployed	6,320	2,067	8,387
Pensioner	21,442	13,993	35,435
Student	10,811	9,864	20,675
Housewife .. .. .	..	259,471	259,471
Dependent	14,609	6,052	20,661
Total	343,247	390,917	734,164

a Included amongst employees in table on pages 280-1.

Occupation.—Occupations, as defined on page 279, became available for the first time at the 1933 Census. The classification employed in 1945 was grouped according to types of crafts or skills, unlike that used in 1933, in which industry still lingered as a predominant factor. It is therefore a more truly *occupational* classification than its predecessors.

OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1ST JUNE, 1945.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Rural, Fishing and Hunting, Proprietors and Managers</i>	52,732	3,502	56,234
Farming Occupations	43,155	2,808	45,963
Pastoral Occupations	7,879	677	8,556
Other Rural Occupations	410	7	417
Fishing Occupations	936	9	945
Trapping and Hunting Occupations ..	352	1	353
<i>Other Rural &c. Workers</i>	47,127	5,714	52,841
Farming Occupations	26,810	5,388	32,198
Pastoral Occupations	15,391	316	15,707
Other Rural Occupations	4,271	2	4,273
Fishing Occupations	408	7	415
Trapping and Hunting Occupations ..	247	1	248
<i>Professional and Semi-Professional</i> ..	9,513	11,285	20,798
Teaching Occupations	2,470	3,968	6,438
Medical and Health Occupations ..	1,888	5,228	7,116
Religious and Social Welfare Occpns.	1,248	1,042	2,290
Legal Occupations	521	9	530
Scientific Occupations	483	40	523
Constructional Occupations	1,118	84	1,202
Administrative and Financial Occpns.	780	16	796
Transport Occupations	316	..	316
Literary and Artistic Occupations ..	689	898	1,587
<i>Administrative, Commercial, and Clerical</i> ..	46,930	40,377	87,307
Administrative Occupations	8,404	1,064	9,468
Indoor Clerical Occupations	16,102	27,362	43,464
Indoor and Partly Outdoor Clerical Occupations	3,352	458	3,810
Indoor Selling—Proprietors	7,464	1,940	9,404
Indoor Selling—Managers	2,019	268	2,287
Indoor Selling—Salesmen, Shop Assts.	7,281	9,041	16,322
Miscellaneous Selling Occupations ..	570	85	655
Financial Occupations and Agents ..	1,738	159	1,897
<i>Skilled Manual Workers</i>	43,968	3,985	47,953
Mining Occupations	172	..	172
Building and Constructional Occpns.	10,087	5	10,092
Metal Trades Occupations	20,829	312	21,141
Stone, Chemicals, Leather and Rubber, &c., Occupations	577	59	636
Clothing and Textile Trade Occpns.	1,394	2,790	4,184
Food, Drink, and Tobacco Trades Occupations	2,970	260	3,230
Wood, Furnishings, Paper and Printing Trades Occupations	2,919	330	3,249
Other Skilled Occupations	2,235	103	2,338
Foremen, Supervisors, Inspectors, and Apprentices, n.e.i.	2,785	126	2,911

OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1ST JUNE, 1945—continued.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Manual Workers not Classified According to Skill</i>	60,302	10,045	70,347
Mining Occupations	3,600	3	3,603
Building and Constructional Occpns.	6,064	1	6,065
Metal Trades Occupations	8,213	274	8,487
Stone, Chemicals, Leather and Rubber, &c., Occupations	1,506	176	1,682
Clothing and Textile Trade Occupations	1,196	5,222	6,418
Food, Drink, and Tobacco Trades Occupations	9,296	1,013	10,309
Wood, Furnishings, Paper and Printing Trades Occupations	5,841	880	6,721
Other Factory Occupations not Classified according to Skill	1,399	615	2,014
Other Occupations not Classified according to Skill	23,187	1,861	25,048
<i>Unskilled Manual Workers</i>	20,546	869	21,415
Mining Occupations	616	..	616
Building and Constructional Occpns.	4,695	..	4,695
Metal Trades Occupations	24	..	24
Stone, Chemicals, Leather and Rubber, &c., Occupations	699	70	769
Food, Drink, and Tobacco Trades Occupations	226	9	235
Transport and Communication Occpns.	7,880	123	8,003
Other Unskilled Occupations	6,406	667	7,073
<i>Protective Service Occupations</i>	3,723	103	3,826
Police, &c.	2,047	49	2,096
Firemen	324	..	324
Watchmen and Guards	1,352	54	1,406
<i>Other Service Occupations (not Private Household)</i>	8,248	15,727	23,975
Barbers, Manicurists, &c.	886	932	1,818
Hotel, Boarding House, and Tea Room Keepers and Managers	1,957	2,281	4,238
Hotel, Boarding House, and Tea Room Workers	2,594	11,012	13,606
Sporting Occupations	541	17	558
Caretaking and Cleaning Occupations	1,532	1,142	2,674
Other Service Occupations	738	343	1,081
<i>Private Domestic Service</i>	1,275	9,377	10,652
Indoor Occupations	155	9,361	9,516
Outdoor Occupations	1,120	16	1,136
<i>Occupation not Stated</i>	2,021	553	2,574
Employed Persons	544	100	644
Unemployed Persons	1,477	453	1,930
<i>Total Working Population^a</i>	296,385	101,537	397,922

^a Including unemployed.

The above classification is comparable with that now used in U.S.A., and with some modification is being used for the 1947 Australian Census.

Persons in Full-time Employment in Industries.—The following table gives estimates of the number of persons in full-time employment at various dates since 1933. Unemployed are excluded throughout, and 1943 and 1945 figures include civilians only. In 1933, there were a large number of part-time workers, one-third of whose numbers has been deducted to obtain the estimates of numbers in full-time employment. Workers for no wages are assumed to be fully engaged.

The 1939 and 1943 estimates were made by the Commonwealth Statistician, using the National Register of 1939, the Civilian Registration of 1943, and other relevant statistics; while 1945 figures were obtained from the Occupation Survey.

PERSONS IN FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND.

Industry Group.	June, 1933.	July, 1939.	June, 1943.	June, 1945.
Primary (excluding Mining)	106,900	116,000	100,300	109,000
Mining	7,400	10,100	6,900	6,400
Manufacturing	49,900	70,700	73,600	78,200
Building and Construction ..	18,000	27,900	22,400	18,200
Transport and Communication	33,500	36,400	41,800	45,600
Property and Finance	6,400	6,400	6,200	6,600
Commerce	43,100	52,400	42,200	46,200
Public Administration, Professions, and Entertainment	31,800	39,400	50,200	50,900
Personal and Domestic	29,900	36,700	23,700	28,400
Total in Employment ..	326,900	396,000	367,300	389,500

3. EMPLOYMENT.

Fluctuations in Volume of Employment.—The figures in the table on the next page have been compiled in collaboration with the Commonwealth Statistician. They cover all persons in work in Queensland whether as employees, employers, or workers on own account.

The figures for July, 1939, were prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician from the National Register of that date. Those for 1941-42 and following periods are based on estimates of employees (excluding rural industry and private domestic service) compiled monthly by the Commonwealth Statistician from Pay-Roll Tax data. This data has several advantages, namely:—

- (i.) Male and female employment can be tabulated separately;
- (ii.) The data can be classified by industry groups; and
- (iii.) The collection is uniform throughout Australia.

Pay-Roll Tax is payable by any concern paying £20 per week or more in wages and salaries, and, therefore, covers all but the smallest businesses. Agriculture is very incompletely covered, while Commonwealth Government employment, public hospitals, and private domestic service are not covered at all. The Commonwealth Statistician makes estimates to include omitted industries (except rural and private domestic) and small firms not liable to make a return. Information to do this is derived from various sources,

mainly the Civilian Register, 1943, the Occupation Survey, 1945, and monthly returns of employment from Government Departments. Annual agricultural statistics and Civilian Register and Occupation Survey data are used to estimate rural and private domestic employment, and they also provide the basis for estimates of the numbers of employers and workers on own account.

Unemployment became almost non-existent during the recent war, and the re-absorption of discharged servicemen into civil employment has been accomplished without causing any large amount of unemployment. In June, 1945, only 6,320 males and 2,067 females were recorded in Queensland as unemployed. During 1946-47, the number of persons, mostly males, receiving Commonwealth unemployment benefit in Queensland varied between a minimum of about 2,000 and a seasonal peak of 7,592.

QUEENSLAND EMPLOYMENT.

Period.						Employees.	Total in Work.
July, 1939	..	..	..	..	..	289,800	396,000
Year—							
1941-42	..	..	..	..	..	288,200	379,000
1942-43	..	..	..	..	..	291,000	371,100
1943-44	..	..	..	..	..	297,000	380,200
1944-45	..	..	..	..	..	293,900	385,300
1945-46	..	..	..	..	..	306,100	406,200
Quarter—							
3rd, 1945	..	..	..	..	..	300,100 ^r	396,800 ^r
4th, 1945	..	..	..	..	..	302,100 ^r	401,100 ^r
1st, 1946	..	..	..	..	..	305,400 ^r	406,700 ^r
2nd, 1946	..	..	..	..	..	316,600 ^r	420,100 ^r
3rd, 1946	..	..	..	..	..	330,700	434,700
4th, 1946	..	..	..	..	..	336,000	439,600
1st, 1947	..	..	..	..	..	336,800	440,000
2nd, 1947	..	..	..	..	..	350,500	453,300

^r Revised since last issue.

Wage and Salary Earners (excluding Rural and Private Domestic) in Employment.—The Commonwealth Statistician prepares estimates each month of the total number of wage and salary earners, excluding those in rural industry and in private domestic service, in employment in each State. A brief outline of the method of estimation is given in the preceding section. Fluctuations in such employment in Queensland for certain selected months are shown for the various industries in the table on the next page. Details for all States are published in a *Monthly Bulletin of Employment Statistics* issued by the Commonwealth Statistician.

The first two columns of estimates in the table have been selected to show the employment position at approximately the beginning of the European and Pacific Wars respectively. From November, 1941, can be seen the effect of intense war organisation, resulting in a decrease in employment of persons of both sexes in less essential activities, such as retail trade, while employment in services of a high war-time priority was increased or maintained.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND.
(Excluding Rural Industry and Private Domestic Service.)

Industrial Group.	July, 1939. <i>a</i>	November, 1941.	June, 1944.	June, 1945. <i>c</i>	June, 1946.
MALES (THOUSANDS).					
Forestry, Fishing, Trapping	6.3	4.5	3.4	3.4	4.3
Mining and Quarrying ..	7.0	6.7	5.8	5.7	6.3
Factories and Works ..	51.2	53.9	56.2	57.0	59.1
Building and Construction..	26.3	19.5	17.4	15.1	21.2
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	5.7	6.2	6.9	7.6	7.4
Rail, Road, and Air Transport	17.5	20.1	22.4	24.1	27.2
Communication	3.3	4.2	4.5	4.5	5.8
Retail Trade	33.2 {	13.9	9.2	9.7	13.4
Other Commerce		15.5	12.3	12.9	17.7
Governmental, n.e.i. ..		5.0	6.2	16.0	12.4
Other Industries	17.3	17.3	14.9	16.3	20.1
Total Males	172.8	168.0	169.0	168.7	192.4
FEMALES (THOUSANDS).					
Factories and Works ..	10.8	15.4	16.4	15.0	14.3
Rail, Road, and Air Transport	1.0	1.5	2.3	2.3	2.0
Communication	1.2	1.2	2.8	2.9	2.4
Retail Trade	13.4 {	12.6	12.0	12.4	12.6
Other Commerce		5.9	7.2	7.4	6.8
Governmental, n.e.i. ..		1.0	2.5	7.4	4.5
Other Industries ^b	25.8	23.5	26.8	27.5	28.6
Total Females	53.2	62.6	77.4	74.9	71.2
PERSONS (THOUSANDS).					
Forestry, Fishing, Trapping	6.3	4.6	3.4	3.4	4.4
Mining and Quarrying ..	7.0	6.8	5.9	5.8	6.3
Factories and Works ..	62.0	69.3	72.6	72.0	73.4
Building and Construction..	26.4	20.1	18.1	15.5	21.6
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	5.8	6.4	7.2	7.9	7.7
Rail, Road, and Air Transport	18.5	21.6	24.7	26.6	29.2
Communication	4.5	5.4	7.3	7.4	8.2
Retail Trade	46.6 {	26.5	21.2	22.1	26.0
Other Commerce		21.4	19.5	20.3	24.5
Governmental, n.e.i. ..		6.0	8.7	19.8	14.4
Other Industries	42.9	39.8	40.6	42.8	47.9
Total Persons	226.0	230.6	246.4	243.6	263.6

a Approximate distribution based on National Register, 1939, and other sources.

b Including small numbers of females in the extra groups shown for males. These are included in their correct groups in the total persons figures.

c Derived from Occupation Survey, 1st June, 1945.

Employment of wage and salary earners (excluding rural and private domestic) is shown in the following table for all States separately for the same periods as appear in the preceding table.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA.
(Excluding Rural Industry and Private Domestic Service.)

State.	July, 1939.	November, 1941.	June, 1944.	June, 1945. <i>b</i>	June, 1946.
MALES (THOUSANDS).					
New South Wales	529.9	556.8 ^r	524.1	534.1	618.5
Victoria	357.5	405.1	352.1	359.1	417.9
Queensland	172.8	168.0	169.0	168.7	192.4
South Australia	106.7	121.9	110.3	109.8	129.6
Western Australia	82.9	83.2	71.7	75.6	93.9
Tasmania	37.4	39.4	37.9	39.6	46.9
Australia ^a	1,293.1	1,381.4 ^r	1,275.5	1,294.2	1,506.5
FEMALES (THOUSANDS).					
New South Wales	168.0	229.3	251.4	247.7	242.3
Victoria	142.9	192.8 ^r	198.3	193.8	183.7
Queensland	53.2	62.6	77.4	74.9	71.2
South Australia	34.0	45.6	50.3	48.8	45.8
Western Australia	26.2	32.6	36.0	35.6	34.4
Tasmania	11.6	15.2	16.8	16.6	16.6
Australia ^a	437.1	579.8 ^r	631.9	619.5	596.0
PERSONS (THOUSANDS).					
New South Wales	697.9	786.1 ^r	775.5	781.8	860.8
Victoria	500.4	597.9 ^r	550.4	552.9	601.6
Queensland	226.0	230.6	246.4	243.6	263.6
South Australia	140.7	167.5	160.6	158.6	175.4
Western Australia	109.1	115.8	107.7	111.2	128.3
Tasmania	49.0	54.6	54.7	56.2	63.5
Australia ^a	1,730.2	1,961.2	1,907.4	1,913.7	2,102.5

^a Including N. Territory and A.C. Territory.

^b Derived from Occupation Survey, 1st June, 1945.

^r Revised since last issue.

4. INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION AND TRADE UNIONS.

The State Industrial Court.—The Court of Industrial Arbitration consists of a Supreme Court Judge as President and two other members, and is legally competent to determine all industrial matters in relation to employers and employees, and in relation to the organisations representing them. There is no appeal to any superior authority. It is a Court of Arbitration rather than of law, but its decisions have the force of law, and its awards establish a code and follow general principles which are comparable to the principles of law. Except on special occasions when disputes between employees and their employers threaten breaches of industrial peace, the Court is occupied chiefly with regulating the conditions of

employment in occupations where trade unionism already exists. This it does in considerable detail. The Court itself is charged with the duty of enforcing its awards, and is a Court of Appeal from magistrates who interpret and enforce the Court's awards. The Court follows the usual legal procedure of relying on evidence submitted by litigants, but it is not limited to this procedure. Except by consent, solicitors and barristers of the Supreme Court may not appear in this Court, but the system has developed its own specialists and advocates.

The Court was first established in 1917 and now operates under *The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts*, 1932 to 1946. It controls most of the employment in the State. The Commonwealth Court is superior within its jurisdiction, but in Queensland its awards are much more limited in their application than in most other States. An approximate estimate of the numbers of employees working under awards of the different Courts at October, 1947, was:—Awards of State Court, 194,000 males and 57,000 females; awards of Commonwealth Court, 55,000 males and 15,000 females; no award, 16,000 males and 17,000 females.

Details of the transactions carried out by the State Industrial Court during the last ten years are as follows.

BUSINESS OF INDUSTRIAL COURT, QUEENSLAND.

Nature of Transaction.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.
Applications for New Awards, Variation, Rescission or Interpretation ..	244	209	195	140	194	227	246	356	253	252
Applications for Compulsory Conferences and References to Disputes	15	25	6	5	16	18	28	16	10	11
Applications <i>re</i> Apprentices or Improvers ..	48	59	47	45	32	15	11	8	8	..
Applications for Deregistration of Industrial Union ..	1	2	..	5	1	..	3	..	2	2
Appeals from Decisions of Industrial Registrar ..	1	4	2	..	4	..	..	..	1	2
Appeals from Decisions of Industrial Magistrates under Industrial Arbitration Acts ..	46	37	39	41	24	22	23	24	16	24
Appeals from Decisions of Industrial Magistrates under Workers' Compensation Acts ..	13	19	14	14	16	10	15	4	3	1
Applications for Injunction and Restraint Orders ..	2	1	2	2	8	10	3	8	12	10
Miscellaneous Applications ..	34	26	19	24	14	10	25	33	26	56
Cases Filed at Townsville Registry ^a	26	22	13	9	21	..	..	..	19	19
Total Cases ..	430	404	337	285	330	312	354	449	350	377

^a Mainly applications for variations of awards.

From 10th February, 1942, the Court was governed by the Wage Pegging section of the National Security Regulations under which no increased rates of pay could be granted except as follows:—(i) variation of an award, the claim for which was lodged prior to 10th February, 1942, (ii.) to the extent of the increase in the cost of living, (iii) where the Court found that the rates of remuneration were anomalous. From February,

1945, there was a series of progressive easings of the Wage Pegging Regulations. In December, 1946, the Court raised the basic wage by 7s., and, in the latter part of 1947, it made a number of decisions adjusting wage rates as required by the introduction of a 40-hour week.

The Industrial Court also issues permits to aged and infirm workers and to improvers which allow an employer to engage these persons at a lesser rate than the award wage as they are not capable of producing sufficient to warrant the payment of the award wage. Such applications by aged and infirm workers are dealt with by an Industrial Magistrate.

The Basic Wage.—The most important function of the Court is to determine the basic wage, which it varies from time to time on the applications of parties and on evidence submitted by them. In 1925 this wage was fixed by Act of Parliament, which provided that the wage fixed therein should operate for one year and thereafter until varied by the Court. No variation was made until 1930. This wage is the minimum to which margins are added for particular work or skill, and its variations apply to all wages under the Court's jurisdiction. The various basic rates are given in the section on Wages, where the Commonwealth Court's rates are shown also and an account of the adjustments used by that Court. The State basic wage is not varied except by the Court itself, but on occasions the Court has used a lower basis for industries adjudged to be below "average prosperity". The basic wage is nominally intended to provide for the needs of a man, his wife, and three children, but the proportion of men in industrial employment receiving only the basic wage is small, and among them the proportion with a wife and three or more dependent children is small also. There are no figures to show how many such families there may be. (See section 5 for basic wage rates.)

Industrial Disputes.—Particulars of industrial disputes, the establishments and workpeople involved, and the time and wages lost, are compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician. The following table shows such information for the State of Queensland during the last ten years. The high figures in 1946 were due principally to a dispute which commenced in bacon factories and involved meat works and coal mines.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Disputes.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss of Wages.
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1937 ..	10	11	792	203	995	15,681	15,699
1938 ..	5	9	2,657	..	2,657	87,539	87,379
1939 ..	5	6	373	2	375	1,870	1,753
1940 ..	4	8	3,013	14	3,027	131,628	157,673
1941 ..	17	113	3,392	280	3,672	47,826	48,574
1942 ..	6	6	370	52	422	2,702	2,145
1943 ..	20	114	8,990	302	9,292	58,895	62,629
1944 ..	23	32	8,493	..	8,493	63,084	67,301
1945 ..	27	363	15,644	99	15,743	208,003	206,483
1946 ..	22	90	23,322	90	23,412	613,689	694,453

A comparison with the other States of Australia is given in the next table.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA, 1946.

State or Territory.	Disputes.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss of Wages.
			Directly.	In-directly.	Total.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
N. S. Wales ..	771	1,389	220,452	9,048	229,500	719,557	941,983
Victoria ..	35	326	74,217	2,600	76,817	507,290	543,655
Queensland ..	22	90	23,322	90	23,412	613,689	694,453
S. Australia ..	18	33	8,941	1,286	10,227	29,014	31,525
W. Australia ..	11	18	2,704	3,659	6,363	69,634	68,329
Tasmania ..	8	15	1,675	..	1,675	6,646	7,056
Australia^a	869	1,882	331,865	16,683	348,548	1,947,844	2,290,147

^a Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

Trade Unions in Queensland.—In order that they may be represented in claims before the State Industrial Court, unions both of employees and employers must be registered under *The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts*, 1932 to 1946. Practically all unions of employees are registered in this way. The few exceptions are those unions all of whose members are covered by awards of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The following tables give particulars of membership of registered unions, showing separately each union which at 31st December, 1946, had 1,000 or more members. The numbers of unions at 31st December, 1946, were:—employees' 73, and employers' 20.

EMPLOYEES' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND.

Name of Union.	Membership in Queensland at 31st December.				
	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.
Australian Workers' (Q.) ..	63,110	49,879	47,632	43,534	52,425
Fed. Clerks' (C. and S. Q.) ..	13,966	15,536	16,123	16,185	16,543
Aust. Railways Union (Q.) ..	8,450	8,647	9,221	10,038	10,038 ^a
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners ..	10,085	9,865	8,675	8,889	8,889 ^a
Q'land Shop Assistants' ..	5,107	4,446	4,780	5,397	7,147
Amalgamated Engineering ..	5,777	6,893	7,107	6,980	6,758
Aust. Meat Industry (Q.) ..	7,181	7,437	7,824	7,396	6,668
Clothing and Allied Trades ..	6,218	6,764	4,549	4,293	5,293
Transport Workers' (Q.) ..	3,863	4,096	4,352	4,598	5,248
Amalgamated Foodstuffs ..	3,297	3,610	4,582	4,585	5,091
Queensland State Service ..	5,464	5,631	5,899	5,774	4,964
Queensland Teachers' ..	4,848	4,928	5,024	4,890	4,548
Federated Storemen and Packers' (Brisbane) ..	4,315	5,165	5,702	4,822	4,216
Federated Engine Drivers and Firemen's ..	4,556	4,874	5,108	5,021	4,138
Waterside Workers' Fedn. ..	3,770	4,010	4,609	3,987	^b
Fed. Misc. Workers' (Q.) ..	3,254	2,767	2,401	2,526	3,011
Electrical Trades (Q.) ..	2,307	2,330	2,381	2,648	2,989
Queensland Colliery ..	2,835	2,842	2,839	2,883	2,961

EMPLOYEES' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Membership in Queensland at 31st December.				
	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.
United Bank Officers' (Q.) ..	3,014	2,989	3,036	2,903	2,421
Fed. Clerks' Union (N.Q.) ..	1,790	2,087	2,308	2,359	2,407
Q'land Railway Maintenance	1,809	1,771	1,746	1,863	2,272
Australian Fed. Union of					
Loco. Enginemen ..	2,097	2,231	2,349	2,279	2,077
Queensland Railway Traffic	2,018	2,269	2,110	2,242	1,950
Aust. Builders Labourers'					
Federation (Q.) ..	2,250	2,900	2,212	1,358	1,938
Fed. Ironworkers' (Q.) ..	2,418	2,672	3,216	3,017	1,879
Operative Painters' and					
Decorators' (Q.) ..	1,397	1,378	1,381	1,494	1,874
Theatrical & Amusement (Q.)	2,088	1,895	1,781	1,945	1,865
Aust. Trained Nurses' (Q.) ..	1,512	1,519	2,010	2,244	1,781
Vehicle Builders' Fedn. (Q.)	1,475	2,380	1,844	1,484	1,717
Queensland Police ..	1,511	1,567	1,601	1,610	1,633
Fed. Furnishing Trade (Q.) ..	1,723	1,795	1,785	1,812	1,517
Sheet Metal Workers' (Q.) ..	825	1,028	1,458	1,822	1,502
Plumbers' and Gasfitters' (Q.)	1,401	1,430	1,419	1,374	1,494
Brisbane Tramways ..	1,489	1,709	1,748	1,722	1,478
Printing Industry (Q.) ..	1,973	1,959	2,011	2,037	1,432
Seamen's (Q.) ..	864	1,500	1,385	1,429	1,414
Fed. Liquor Trade (Q.) ..	1,161	1,082	1,341	1,215	1,335
Queensland Government					
Professional Officers' ..	1,050	1,075	1,074	1,159	1,286
Boilermakers' (Q.) ..	982	1,052	1,147	1,188	1,216
Boot Trade Fed. (Q.) ..	824	866	934	1,062	1,154
Queensland Railway Salaried	1,136	1,142	1,158	1,140	1,059
Other Unions ..	8,726	8,440	8,783	8,796	8,856
Total	203,936	198,456	198,645	194,000	198,484

a Figures not yet available; last year's figures repeated.

b Not now registered with the State Industrial Court.

Particulars of employers' unions for the last five years are shown in the next table.

EMPLOYERS' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND.

Name of Union.	Membership in Queensland at 31st December.				
	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.
Queensland Cane Growers' ..	7,606	7,656	7,186	7,479	7,306
United Graziers' ..	2,647	2,870	3,236	3,815	4,175
Queensland Grocers and					
Retail Traders' ..	803	1,174	1,211	1,348	1,562
Brisbane and Suburban					
Shopkeepers' ..	1,100	1,256	931	993	1,278
Other	2,029	2,478	2,721	2,899	3,183
Total	14,185	15,434	15,285	16,534	17,504

Trade Unions in Australia.—The Commonwealth Statistician supplied the following figures of the membership of all trade unions in Australia. Before the recent war (31st December, 1938), there were 366 separate unions in Australia, and the number had decreased slightly to 362 at 31st December, 1946, but membership had increased from 885,158 to 1,263,658.

TRADE UNIONS, AUSTRALIA, MEMBERSHIP.

Industrial Group.	At 31st December.				
	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.
Wood, Furniture, &c. ..	25,017	28,099	29,289	30,582	31,952
Engineering, Metal Works, &c. ..	199,698	206,791	209,105	197,182	201,050
Food, Drink, Tobacco, &c. . .	77,731	75,361	75,404	75,655	80,691
Clothing, Hats, Boots, &c. . .	96,450	102,406	102,369	98,155	100,211
Books, Printing, &c. . .	23,574	23,810	25,127	25,483	28,492
Other Manufacturing . .	100,069	95,116	84,782	57,262	63,805
Building	69,843	71,645	64,780	71,651	78,066
Mining, Quarrying, &c. . .	44,462	41,956	40,282	38,581	42,758
Railway & Tramway Services	120,672	121,044	124,763	125,636	128,426
Other Land Transport . .	20,403	21,688	21,920	27,555	29,455
Shipping, &c.	32,013	32,342	35,936	34,150	32,417
Pastoral, Agricultural, &c. . .	45,742	37,730	36,168	34,592	37,756
Domestics, Hotels, &c. . .	20,073	22,167	28,382	30,711	37,758
Public Service	115,954	127,341	122,750	128,372	130,173
Banking, Insurance, and Clerical	56,176	65,577	76,645	84,288	79,468
Retail and Wholesale . .	34,516	35,346	36,781	36,470	40,648
Municipal, Sewerage, and Labouring	47,533	45,205	46,428	45,056	52,705
Other	52,491	51,239	57,867	59,014	67,827
Total	1,182,417	1,204,863	1,218,778	1,200,395	1,263,658

5. WAGES.

Commonwealth Basic Wage.—Prior to 1921 the Commonwealth basic wage, when declared, was based on the "Harvester" judgment when Mr. Justice Higgins fixed £2 2s. per week as a reasonable wage to provide for "a family of about five" in Melbourne in 1907. It was varied by the retail prices index number for food, groceries, and rent of all houses ("A" Series) for the calendar year or for the four quarters immediately preceding the declaration.

Since 1921, the Commonwealth basic wage has been adjusted quarterly after the index number becomes available, and, from April, 1934, the variation took effect from the commencement of the third month after the end of the quarter to which the index number referred. Since 1940, any variation is effective from the commencement of the second month after the end of each quarter.

The following table gives the annual average of male basic wages applicable in selected years from 1921 to 1932, and in each of the ten years ended 1946; and also each change in current rates operating from 1st September, 1939, to 1st November, 1947.

COMMONWEALTH WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE.

Year.	Average Male Rate. <i>a</i>	Commencing Date.	Male Rate. <i>a</i>
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1921	3 18 0	1st September, 1939 ..	3 16 0
1922	3 11 11	1st February, 1940 ..	3 17 0
1925	3 15 4	1st May, 1940 ..	3 18 0
1929	4 0 5	1st August, 1940 ..	3 19 0
1932	2 18 0	1st February, 1941 ..	4 2 0
		1st May, 1941 ..	4 3 0
1937	3 8 8	1st November, 1941 ..	4 4 0
1938	3 14 7	1st February, 1942 ..	4 6 0
1939	3 15 10	1st May, 1942 ..	4 8 0
1940	3 18 0	1st August, 1942 ..	4 9 0
		1st November, 1942 ..	4 11 0
1941	4 2 7	1st May, 1943 ..	4 12 0
1942	4 7 11	1st August, 1943 ..	4 14 0
1943	4 12 4	1st November, 1943 ..	4 13 0
1944	4 13 0	1st May, 1946 ..	4 14 0
1945	4 13 0	1st December, 1946 ..	5 1 0 ^b
		1st February, 1947 ..	5 3 0
		1st May, 1947 ..	5 4 0
1946	4 14 3	1st November, 1947 ..	5 5 0

a The female rate is generally 54 per cent. of the male rate.

b Interim basic wage declaration by Court on application of unions.

From 1921 until the first quarter of 1933, the wage was varied in accordance with the fluctuations of the index number of food, groceries, and rent (all houses)—the “A” Series—taking as a basis the “Harvester” 7s. a day in Melbourne in 1907. In 1922, the “Powers 3s.” was added to the “Harvester” equivalent by Mr. Justice Powers to allow for the lag while the rise of prices was preceding the calculation and application of the index number. This 3s. became a permanent addition. As an emergency “depression” measure, 10 per cent. was deducted from the gross amount of the standard wage from February, 1931, until the first quarter of 1934. From the first quarter of 1933 until the Court’s judgment of 17th April, 1934, the basic wage was varied in accordance with the fluctuations of the “All Items” (“C” Series) Index. The 1934 judgment introduced a new basis, under which an index number of 1,000 (“C” Series) was equivalent to a wage of 81s. Variations were made in amounts of not less than 2s. per week.

The 1937 judgment divided the basic wage into two parts. (i.) The first part is a “needs” wage, which is varied automatically by amounts of not less than one or more shillings per week with changes in the cost of living. This is the same as the basic wage under the 1934 judgment; but, to determine variations in the cost of living, the Court adopted a special “Court” Index Number, obtained by multiplying the “C” Series Index

Number by .081, which gives the wage in shillings. (ii.) To the "needs" wage is added a constant "prosperity" loading, which varies between States, and is lower for railway awards.

The basic wage was adjusted automatically each quarter according to these principles until December, 1946, when a judgment of the Court declared a new interim basic wage calculated as above except that a new "Court" Index (Court Index—Second Series), which would be derived by multiplying the "C" Series Index Number by .087, instead of .081 as heretofore, was to be used. The effect of the judgment in Brisbane was to raise the basic wage to £5 1s. 0d., operating from 1st December, 1946.

On 12th April, 1943, a Commonwealth Prices Regulation Order fixed a "Price Ceiling"; that is, prices actually being charged by individual traders on that date were declared to be a maximum. The general scheme was supplemented by a number of specific Price Orders, and subsidies were paid on some commodities, while employers were re-imbursed for wage rises caused by increases in the retail price index. The effect of this policy was to stabilise the retail price index, and the Commonwealth Basic Wage for Brisbane remained practically unchanged between August, 1943, and November, 1946, during which period only automatic "cost-of-living" adjustments were allowed to affect it.

State Basic Wage.—The next table gives the date and the amounts for males and females in Brisbane for each Basic Wage Declaration in Queensland since the first declaration by the State Industrial Court.

STATE WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE.

Date of Operation.	Male.	Female.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1st March, 1921	4 5 0	2 3 0
1st March, 1922	4 0 0	2 1 0
28th September, 1925 ^a	4 5 0	2 3 0
1st August, 1930	4 0 0	2 1 0
1st December, 1930	3 17 0	1 19 6
1st July, 1931	3 14 0	1 19 0
1st April, 1937	3 18 0	2 1 0
1st April, 1938	4 1 0	2 3 0
7th August, 1939	4 4 0	2 5 0
31st March, 1941	4 9 0	2 8 0
4th May, 1942	4 11 0	2 9 6
3rd August, 1942	4 12 0	2 10 0
2nd November, 1942	4 14 0	2 11 6
3rd May, 1943	4 15 0	2 12 6
2nd August, 1943	4 17 0	2 14 6
5th August, 1946	4 18 0	2 15 6
23rd December, 1946	5 5 0	3 0 6
10th February, 1947	5 7 0	3 2 6
28th April, 1947	5 8 0	3 3 6
27th October, 1947	5 9 0	3 4 6

^a Fixed by Basic Wage Act.

A basic wage was not declared by the Queensland Industrial Court prior to 1921, but £3 17s. was generally recognised as the "living wage" in its awards. Since 1920, the basic wage has been fixed by the Court

from time to time (except in 1925 when it was fixed by legislation), after hearing evidence as to the cost of living and capacity of industries to pay.

The basic wage as fixed (and shown in the preceding table) is applicable throughout the south-eastern part of the State, while allowances are added for various districts covering the rest of the State, partly on account of higher "costs of living" in these districts. The allowances (per week for adult males) are:—North-Eastern district, 10s.; North-Western, 17s. 4d.; Mackay, 5s. 6d.; South-Western, 7s. 4d. They have not been changed since they were instituted in 1921. Half the amounts are allowed for females. For Basic Wage Districts, see map facing page 1.

Comparison of State Basic Wages.—The following table shows the actual basic wages declared by the various State wage-fixing authorities, and also a comparison between the relative purchasing powers of these basic wages. The actual basic wages shown are those declared by the State Industrial Courts in Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia. In New South Wales, the Commonwealth Basic Wage is operative under awards of the State Industrial Commission, and the appropriate Commonwealth Basic Wage rates are shown for that State. In Victoria and Tasmania, where no basic wage is declared, the rates shown are those of the Commonwealth Court, which are followed to a large extent by the State wage-fixing tribunals.

The amounts in the column headed "Equivalent at Brisbane prices of each State Basic Wage" show the sums which would be required in Brisbane to give the same standard of living as each State Basic Wage provides in its own Capital City, calculated according to relative price levels as measured by the "C" Series Index Number. The last column shows the difference in each case between the Queensland State Basic Wage and the amounts required in Brisbane to provide the same standards of living as the other State Basic Wages provide. These margins indicate the advantage in purchasing power in terms of Brisbane prices which the Queensland rates have over those of other States.

COMPARISON OF STATE BASIC WAGES, DECEMBER QUARTER, 1946.

City.	Price Index Number. ("C" Series.)	Actual State Basic Wage for Males. <i>a</i>	Equivalent at Brisbane Prices of Each State Basic Wage. <i>b</i>	Margin in Favour of Brisbane.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
Brisbane	1,110	5 7 0	5 7 0	.. ..
Sydney	1,177	5 8 0	5 1 10	5 2
Melbourne	1,157	5 7 0	5 2 8	4 4
Adelaide	1,128	5 2 0	5 0 4	6 8
Perth	1,136	5 7 1	5 4 8	2 4
Hobart	1,155	5 4 0	4 19 11	7 1

a The rates shown are those which were operating when the March quarter, 1947, index was published.

b For explanation. see text preceding table.

Average Wages.—Actual wages are generally higher than the basic wage, because they include margins for particular occupations and for varying degrees of skill.

The table on this page gives the Commonwealth Statistician's calculations of the average wages paid in the various States for adult males since 1914. They are weighted by the proportions of the various industrial groups in each State. Direct comparisons between States must be made with qualification, since the varying proportions in the different States of industrial groups, in which average wage rates differ, affect the averages considerably.

AVERAGE WAGE RATES FOR ADULT MALES. ^a

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
30 June, 1914 ..	55 11	54 4	52 10	54 4	62 9	52 7	55 3
31 Dec., 1915 ..	57 7	55 3	54 4	54 8	63 4	53 2	56 6
31 Dec., 1921 ..	95 10	93 7	96 8	89 5	95 0	91 8	94 6
31 Dec., 1929 ..	102 11	101 1	101 2	97 2	100 7	94 8	101 2
31 Dec., 1933 ..	81 11	77 0	88 1	73 5	81 4	78 0	80 6
31 Dec., 1936 ..	85 6	83 1	88 7	79 6	90 7	83 3	85 0
31 Dec., 1937 ..	92 1	88 1	92 8	85 10	93 1	87 0	90 4
31 Dec., 1938 ..	95 0	91 2	95 10	87 1	99 1	88 5	93 5
31 Dec., 1939 ..	96 7	94 0	97 5	88 11	100 6	89 5	95 3
31 Dec., 1940 ..	99 7	97 0	97 9	92 11	104 0	92 7	98 1
31 Dec., 1941 ..	105 4	104 5	101 9	100 3	110 2	99 3	104 3
31 Dec., 1942 ..	118 3	116 7	110 2	112 3	117 7	108 2	115 8
31 Dec., 1943 ..	121 3	119 7	116 10	113 9	122 2	116 9	119 5
31 Dec., 1944 ..	121 4	119 6	118 0	113 7	121 10	116 6	119 6
31 Dec., 1945 ..	121 10	120 4	119 10	114 5	122 9	116 11	120 4
31 Mar., 1946 ..	122 0	120 11	119 10	114 10	122 11	117 8	120 8
30 June, 1946 ..	122 4	121 0	120 0	114 11	123 9	117 9	120 11
30 Sept., 1946 ..	123 3	121 9	120 11	117 2	124 7	118 5	121 10
31 Dec., 1946 ..	130 11	128 11	128 0	121 4	125 7	125 2	128 6

^a Averages, weighted by industrial groups, for a full week's work.

6. HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS.

Minimum working conditions are prescribed for employees in Factories and Shops and other legislation, and in awards of the Industrial Court. These regulations are often as important as wages. They include provisions to protect the health, welfare, and safety of workers in mines, pastoral stations, sugar mills and fields, factories and workshops, construction camps, and in shops of all kinds. Industrial awards require payments for specified public holidays and usually include annual holidays. When wage rates are on an hourly basis or are for seasonal occupations, they are usually "loaded" to cover such provisions as far as possible.

Hours.—A standard working week is prescribed in industrial awards, and overtime rates are required for hours worked in excess thereof. Regulation of working time includes limitations on the "spread" of hours where time is broken, and outside which extra payments are required. The conditions are a means of increasing the wages paid in occupations requiring work to be done outside the normal working hours.

Maximum hours which may be prescribed in any award of the State Court were reduced to 40 hours per week by legislation in 1947. An exception was made for rural employees engaged in mustering, droving, feeding, or attending to stock, railway gatekeepers, and employees on coastal, river, or bay vessels, for whom a working week of up to 48 hours might be prescribed. The Commonwealth Court has granted a general 40-hour week in its awards.

The following table gives the average weekly hours of labour. The figures are averages of the numbers of hours per week which are worked under the awards or agreements or according to ruling or predominant rates in different industries in the various States, weighted according to the number of workers in each group. They are exclusive of overtime.

WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOUR, ADULT MALES, AUSTRALIA.

At End of Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia
1942 ..	43-52	43-94	43-32	44-25	43-11	43-51	43-65
1943 ..	43-52	43-94	43-18	44-21	43-11	43-37	43-62
1944 ..	43-50	43-91	43-18	44-21	43-16	43-39	43-61
1945 ..	43-50	43-91	43-18	44-07	43-15	43-38	43-59
1946 ..	43-50	43-82	43-18	44-07	43-15	43-38	43-57

7. JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.

Apprenticeship.—Under *The Apprentices and Minors Acts, 1929 to 1945*, provision is made for an Apprenticeship Executive, comprising a chairman appointed by the Government, three representatives each of employers and of unions elected by the respective representatives on the Group Committees, and a representative of the Department of Public Instruction. Each member is appointed for a period of three years and is eligible for re-appointment.

For each trade or group of trades there is a Group Apprenticeship Committee subject to the control of the Executive. In each of the larger country centres there is an Apprenticeship Advisory Committee to deal with apprenticeship matters referred to it for consideration or investigation locally by a Group Committee or the Apprenticeship Executive. At present there are 26 Group Committees in Brisbane, while there are 14 Advisory Committees in country centres. There are also special Group Committees which deal with railway apprentices and electrical workers apprentices.

Close co-operation between the employers and the Apprenticeship Executive exists and every opportunity is taken to provide for the skilled training of the apprentices. Apprentices are indentured mainly at an age of 15 to 16 years, for five years, and during that period are required to attend classes at Technical Colleges at convenient centres or follow correspondence tuition in their trade if arranged by the Department of Public Instruction. During the year ended 30th June, 1946, there were 3,433 apprentices attending the Central Technical College, 1,747 attending Technical Colleges outside Brisbane, and 959 taking correspondence courses. For the year ended 30th June, 1945, the numbers were 2,698, 1,367, and 778, respectively. The percentage of passes at the annual examinations has decreased considerably since 1938 when 85.2 per cent. was reached. After dropping to 69.7 in 1940, the percentage has gradually risen to 80.6 in 1946.

The next table shows apprentices indentured at the end of each of the nine years ended 30th June, 1947, and indentures begun and ceased during each year. Difficulties of keeping records during the war, when youths were leaving apprenticeships to enter the services, have made it necessary to revise the figures shown in previous *Year Books*. Some of the figures in the following table have been partly estimated, but they represent the position as accurately as it was possible to obtain it with the co-operation of the Apprenticeship Executive.

APPRENTICES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	New Indentures.	Resumed Suspensions. <i>a</i>	Indentures Completed.	Indentures Cancelled.	Temporary Suspensions. <i>b</i>	Apprentices at End of Year.
1938-39	1,303	..	543	141	..	5,175
1939-40	1,213	..	780	254	38	5,316 ^r
1940-41	1,239	..	991	207	400	4,957 ^r
1941-42	1,407	..	642	235	1,000	4,487 ^r
1942-43	1,401	18	386	145	1,260	4,115 ^r
1943-44	1,239	33	354	134	362	4,537 ^r
1944-45	1,363	114	445	197	130	5,242 ^r
1945-46	1,482	1,288	784	253	81	6,894
1946-47	2,805	294	1,576	216	6	8,195

a Partly estimated.

b Total for all years correct; distribution amongst years estimated.

^r Revised since last issue.

Juvenile Employment Bureau.—In January, 1935, a Juvenile Employment Bureau under the Department of Public Instruction was opened in Brisbane to assist boys and girls to find positions offering permanent employment suited to their individual qualifications and attainments. In the following years, branches were established in Toowoomba, Bundaberg, Rockhampton, Mackay, and Townsville, each branch being conducted as an activity of the local High School and Technical College. Registration was voluntary and open to boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 21 years.

Since June, 1945, when the Juvenile Employment Bureau was transferred to the Department of Labour and Employment (now the Department of Labour and Industry), the activities in the country have been carried on in conjunction with the 35 State Employment Bureaus.

As a war-time measure the Juvenile Employment Bureau was declared a National Service Office in March, 1942, and voluntary registration and placement were not fully restored until March, 1946. Placements of juveniles numbered 4,659 during 1945-46, and 4,482 during 1946-47.

Vocational Guidance Officers of the Bureau conduct aptitude tests and guidance interviews with juveniles at the Brisbane Office and the country centres, and at schools. Employers are also assisted in making their selections from applicants for employment.

8. STATE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

The State Employment Council, which was established under *The Employment Exchanges Acts, 1915 to 1941*, and *The Co-ordination of Employment Facilities Act, 1941*, had the duty of formulating schemes for the elimination of unemployment and the maintenance of employment. The Council divided the State into thirty-six employment districts, in each of which an Employment Exchange Board supervised employment. These boards, which had representatives of the Government, Local Authorities, Workers, Employers, and Ex-servicemen on them, were constituted to make suggestions to the State Employment Council concerning local works projects, industrial development, and employment.

Under *The Labour and Industry Act, 1946*, which came into operation on 1st March, 1947, the State Employment Council was abolished and its general planning and advisory functions taken over by a newly constituted Bureau of Industry under the Department of Labour and Industry. The Bureau of Industry consists of the Minister in charge of the Department of Labour and Industry, the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works, the Director (who is also Under Secretary, Department of Labour and Industry), the Under Secretary of the Treasury Department, the Public Service Commissioner, the Chairman of the State Electricity Commission, and not more than three other members appointed by the Governor in Council. Its general duties are to maintain a continuous review of industry and employment in all industries in all parts of the State; to consider the bearing of public works programmes upon private industry and employment; to review developmental action taken by the Director of Secondary Industries; to make recommendations for the development and decentralisation of industry and employment; and to acquire and disseminate knowledge of the economic condition, including the income, production, and industrial efficiency, of Queensland, and to collect relevant statistical and other information.

The Act also provides for setting up Employment Districts, in each of which there is a District Employment Board composed of a Chairman appointed by the Governor in Council, a representative or representatives of Local Authorities in the district, two workers' representatives, one employers' representative, and such additional persons as the Governor

in Council may think fit. Free employment exchanges in each district, known as State Employment Exchanges, are provided for. These exchanges are to be under the Department of Labour and Industry, and, as they are set up, they supersede the old exchanges under the State Employment Council. All State Government constructing Departments and Local Authorities are required to engage labour through the State Employment Exchanges.

9. INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The numbers of industrial accidents reported in Australia are given in the following table. Mining accidents are included.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1942 ..	66	16	8	5	25	7	127
1943 ..	71	18	9	3	19	8	128
1944 ..	54	19	6	4	17	11	111
1945 ..	37	16	10	5	16	6	90
1946 ..	48	19	14	3	15	1	100

PERSONS KILLED.

1942 ..	17,867	1,835	1,126	341	1,517	100	22,786
1943 ..	20,781	2,143	921	285	1,268	90	25,488
1944 ..	20,710	2,019	879	224	1,097	104	25,033
1945 ..	17,580	1,975	1,034	183	1,143	67	21,982
1946 ..	17,264	2,192	1,087	275	1,497	83	22,398

PERSONS INCAPACITATED. ^a

^a In New South Wales all accidents involving more than 7 days incapacity are included, in other States more than 14 days.

Workers' Compensation Insurance.—In Queensland it is compulsory for employers to insure workers with the State Government Insurance Office.

Compensation is payable for personal injury arising out of, or in the course of, employment, and includes a disease which is contracted by the worker in the course of his employment, whether at or away from his place of employment, and to which the employment is a contributing factor, but does not include certain specified diseases.

The legislation provides for insurance of all persons who work under a contract of service, except members of the employer's family dwelling in his house, members of the Police Force (who are separately provided for under other legislation), or persons whose remuneration exceeds £750 a year.

Compensation is paid for injuries sustained at the place of employment, on the journey to or from work, or when working under the employer's instructions away from the place of employment.

In the case of fatal injuries to a breadwinner with persons totally dependent on him, £1,000 is paid (with the reservation that no deduction for weekly payments shall be made so as to reduce the amount payable

in respect of the dependants of the worker below £200), plus £25 for each dependent child under 16 years of age. For partial dependency, the minimum payment is £150.

For non-fatal injuries, the maximum payment is £1,250. During the period of incapacity, a weekly rate of compensation is payable, ranging from £3 11s. for a single worker without dependants to £5 11s. for a married man with two or more totally dependent children. In addition, specified sums are payable for certain permanent disabilities.

In the case of specified mining and industrial diseases—silicosis, anthraco-silicosis or pulmonary tuberculosis—and subject to certain residential qualifications, the widow of a worker receives £1 a week, plus 10s. a week for each child under 16 years of age, with a maximum weekly payment of £2 10s. The total of all payments cannot exceed £1,000 (with the reservation that no deduction for weekly payments shall be made so as to reduce the amount payable in respect of the dependants of the worker below £200). A worker suffering from such a disease receives £1 a week, plus 10s. for each child, and £1 for the wife of the worker, with a maximum weekly payment of £3 2s. 6d. Weekly payments continue to the worker during his life-time. Following an amendment to the Act, all the foregoing rates become operative from 1st January, 1948.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION (STATE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE).

Particulars.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
<i>Ordinary and Domestic Department.</i>					
Claims Settled—					
Fatal Accidents .. No.	153	178	159	155	122
Non-fatal Accidents .. No.	22,414	21,476	20,714	21,369	23,254
<i>Industrial Diseases—</i>					
Claims Admitted .. No.	368	392	395	224	c
Compensation Paid .. £	557,964	504,385	542,055	590,520	675,351
Premiums Received .. £	688,817	785,873	776,628	843,662	829,808
<i>Miners' Phthisis Department. a</i>					
Claims Admitted .. No.	44	38	47	52	41
<i>Compensation Recipients b—</i>					
Incapacitated .. No.	182	192	197	211	214
Dependent .. No.	197	207	228	237	253
Compensation Paid .. £	15,480	16,376	21,495	27,027	27,797
Premiums Received .. £	33,763	28,314	22,330	25,366	24,331

a Comprising mining, quarrying, stone-crushing or cutting, baking, and flour-milling industries.

b At 30th June.

c Now included with accidents.

10. UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS.

Provision against the risks of unemployment is now generally recognised as a community responsibility. The principle is accepted that industries enjoying more stable employment should share equally in the costs with others more susceptible to unemployment, and that the burden should be spread over the whole community.

In Queensland, alone among Australian States, a scheme of unemployment insurance was operating before 1945. From 1st July, 1945, this scheme was replaced by an Australia-wide system of unemployment benefits financed and controlled by the Commonwealth Government. State legislation in 1944 provided for the suspension of the Queensland system from the date of commencement of the Commonwealth Unemployment Benefits.

Commonwealth Unemployment Benefit.—The Commonwealth scheme, which commenced to operate on 1st July, 1945, provides for payments to persons whose normal earnings are interrupted through unemployment or sickness. These are financed from taxation revenue and not from any system of contribution.

Unemployment and sickness rates are:—for unmarried persons, 15s. a week if under 18 years of age, £1 between 18 and 21, and £1 5s. in all other cases; for married persons an additional £1 for a dependent wife or husband and 5s. for one dependent child. Incomes are permitted, without affecting the benefit, of up to 5s. a week under 17 years, 10s. under 18, 15s. under 21, and £1 in all other cases. Sick pay from Friendly Societies up to £1 a week is not taken into account in assessing income. (In calculating unemployment benefit, but not sickness benefit, the income of the whole family group is considered.) Unemployment or sickness of less than seven days duration is not covered by the scheme.

The following table shows the benefits paid under the scheme for 1946.

COMMONWEALTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFIT, QUEENSLAND, 1946

Class of Benefit.	Claims Admitted.			Amount of Benefits Paid.	Persons Receiving Benefits at 31st December, 1946.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.	No.
Unemployment	27,403	3,116	30,519	259,308	6,380	195	6,575
Sickness ..	5,947	1,078	7,025	93,020	976	226	1,202
Special ..	193	50	243	2,409	76	42	118
Total ..	33,543	4,244	37,787	354,737	7,432	463	7,895

Queensland System.—The Queensland system was introduced to make provision not only for what might be termed ordinary unemployment, but also for seasonal workers whose higher seasonal wages do not cover "off-season" periods.

Special provision was made for other men whose work is intermittent, e.g., waterside workers, and also for coal miners.

The system covered all persons over the age of 18 working under State awards, with contributions of 3d. per week from each employee and the same amount from the employer and the Government. In 1928 these contributions were increased to 6d., and other classes of persons were admitted to the scheme. Sustenance benefits were paid to eligible persons for a period calculated according to the amount of contributions made during the

previous twelve months. The maximum period allowed was 15 weeks. Sustenance was paid for 1 week for 2 weeks' contributions, rising by 1 week for each additional $1\frac{1}{2}$ weeks' (approximately) contributions to the maximum of 15 weeks for contributions of 6 months or more.

Benefits were at the rate of 15s. per week for individuals of either sex in the Brisbane and Southern districts, with 10s. added for a married man supporting his wife, and 6s. for each dependent child under 16 years of age. Higher payments were made in other districts which conform to those for which higher basic wages are prescribed, the highest being 18s. 3d., 12s. 6d., and 7s. in the North-Western district.

Finance.—During the first four years the Unemployed Workers' Insurance Fund accumulated a credit balance of £177,638, but the drought of 1926-27 increased unemployment and the credit balance of the Fund was reduced to £10,665. Increased rates of contributions restored the credit balance to £62,997 for 1928-29, but by 1931 this was converted into a debit balance. Temporary reductions in benefits protected the Fund, and after 1931-32 it steadily increased. The almost complete disappearance of unemployment during the war years caused benefits paid to fall to a negligible amount and the credit balance of the Fund increased substantially. By 30th June, 1946, it had become £2,696,090. The balance is to be held as a special Fund for Post-War Reconstruction.

UNEMPLOYED WORKERS' INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND.

Item.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Receipts.</i>					
Employees' Contributions ..	211,555	191,391	188,042	191,574	10,979
Employers' Contributions—					
Government ..	45,028	43,773	41,736	42,835	1,114
Other ..	166,527	147,618	146,307	148,739	9,864
Government Endowment ..	211,661	193,402	187,054	191,521	15,323
Other ..	130,090 ^a	186	19	98	142
Total ..	764,861	576,370	563,158	574,767	37,422
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Sustenance Benefits ..	255,855	22,603	5,944	12,390	19,808
Administration ..	30,959	23,075	15,040	14,052	4,234
Other ..	26	5	53	84	5
Total ..	286,840	45,683	21,037	26,526	24,047
Credit Balance of Fund ..	1,061,665	1,592,352	2,134,473	2,682,714	2,696,090

^a Including £130,000 repayment of amount paid into the Special Employment Works Fund in 1938-39.

Chapter 13.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. INTRODUCTION.

This chapter gives particulars of the financial relations between the Commonwealth and the States. These are followed by details of Queensland State revenue and expenditure, and of loan expenditure and public debt.

Section 5 deals with Commonwealth Government finances and section 6 with indebtedness of all Australian Governments.

Taxation is dealt with in section 7 for Queensland, including Commonwealth taxes payable in Queensland. The remaining sections deal with Queensland only.

Local Government finance for the latest year available, 1944-45, is briefly stated in section 8. Section 9 gives a comprehensive summary for other State, semi-government, and public bodies. Section 10 provides net aggregates for all State public finance.

The last section gives information regarding particular State Institutions.

2. COMMONWEALTH AND STATE FINANCIAL RELATIONS.

Under the Federal Constitution both the functions of government and the sources of revenue are divided, but it is not possible to divide them in such a way as to make each sovereign governing authority financially independent. The Commonwealth has of necessity greater taxing powers, and it has always contributed towards the needs of the States. By the Financial Agreement of 1927 and its ratification, the basis of these contributions became part of the Constitution. But other payments are made also. During recent years special Commonwealth grants have been made to three of the States (South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania). Other grants are made from time to time to all States for particular purposes, the chief being from petrol taxation for Main Roads. Details are given in a subsequent table.

Difficulties caused by the high rates of income taxation required to provide money for war purposes, and the desirability of collecting such taxation currently from earnings, led to a war-time arrangement by which the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority to levy income taxation for the duration of the war and one year thereafter; and, under legislation passed in March, 1946, the Commonwealth Government will collect tax on behalf of the States for an indefinite period. The Commonwealth assumed control of the State taxation staffs, and now makes one assessment on taxpayers' incomes to cover both Commonwealth and State requirements. The States receive from such collections an annual reimbursement to compensate them for their inability to collect income tax (see page 312). A similar arrangement was made with regard to entertainment tax, and reimbursements on account of both these taxes now form the greater part of transfers of Commonwealth revenue to the States.

Payments from the Commonwealth to the State Governments fall into four categories:—

- (a) Constitutional contributions towards public debt charges (see below).
- (b) Special grants to particular States, made on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, and special non-recurring grants made to all States.
- (c) Payments for special purposes determined by the Commonwealth and expended through the States, usually for convenience of administration.
- (d) Payments in lieu of Income Tax and Entertainment Tax.

The Financial Agreement of 1928.—The main principles of this arrangement were that the Commonwealth took over all the debts of the States existing on 1st July, 1929, and became responsible for the security of future debt incurred by Australian Governments. The Commonwealth became bound to make annual payments for 58 years of a fixed sum of £7,584,912 towards interest thereon, and in addition sinking fund contributions of (a) 2s. 6d. per cent. on State debts as at 30th June, 1927, and (b) 5s. 0d. per cent. on State debts incurred thereafter. The States were bound also to pay the balance of interest due, and 5s. per cent. to the sinking fund on all of their debts.

Among other provisions there is one requiring special contributions of 4 per cent. per annum for the redemption of funded debt incurred for revenue deficits. The next table shows payments made by the Commonwealth to the State Governments in the last year prior to the Agreement, the first year of its operation, and in the last four years.

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT, COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES.

State.	Payments 1926-27 under the Surplus Revenue Act.	Payments by Commonwealth under the Agreement.					Interest Saving on Trans- ferred Properties.
		1927-28.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
N.S.W.	2,917,411	3,213,771	3,572,852	3,564,733	3,588,236	3,561,650	71,820
Vic. ..	2,127,159	2,306,253	2,428,177	2,428,314	2,443,909	2,444,079	34,543
Q'land..	1,096,235	1,228,627	1,311,926	1,307,751	1,328,322	1,318,466	23,410
S.A. ..	703,816	811,690	888,124	888,636	924,726	898,679	15,535
W. A. ^a	560,639	551,991	656,727	657,354	665,879	659,332	11,046
Tas. ..	266,859	295,457	314,904	315,796	316,709	318,310	7,511
Total..	7,672,119	8,407,789	9,172,710	9,162,584	9,267,781	9,200,516	163,865

^a 1926-27 Payment includes Special Payment of £90,000.

Under the provision for the transfer from the States to the Commonwealth of an amount of 5 per cent. debt equal to the amounts of debts incurred by them for properties subsequently transferred to the Commonwealth, the States benefited annually to the extent of the difference

between interest at 5 per cent. and interest at the rate previously allowed them ($3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) on this debt. These amounts are shown in the last column of the above table.

The Australian Loan Council.—The same Agreement and Constitutional ratification provided for a Loan Council, which consists of one representative from each Government (usually the Treasurer). The Loan Council determines the amounts to be borrowed by all the Governments (except any for defence), allocates the total among them, and determines the terms and conditions of the loans made.

The main purpose of this control is to prevent competition between the various Governments, and to limit borrowings to such amounts as it is estimated can be raised on the terms and conditions acceptable to the Council. The Commonwealth Bank advises the Council and in recent years has underwritten the loans.

This provision controls government borrowings only and does not extend to statutory authorities under the various Governments, but the Loan Council by its own resolutions imposes a degree of control over their operations also.

Recent Australian Borrowings.—Loans used to be floated in June and November of each year for Commonwealth and State purposes, but, during the recent war, loans were raised more frequently as the necessity for funds for war purposes increased, and the amount raised was much higher. A Victory Loan of £85m. was issued in September, 1945; the first Security Loan of £70m. in March, 1946; and a loan for State Housing purposes amounting to £6,795,000 was raised in June, 1946. Conversion and Redemption Loans were raised in July and December, 1945. The following table gives particulars of loan raisings, excluding local counter sales of securities by State Governments, during the last five years.

	Amount Invited.		Amount Raised.		Average Net Yield Per Cent.
	£		£		£ s. d.
1941-42 ..	203,030,400	..	218,870,380	..	2 14 3
1942-43 ..	216,686,403	..	222,945,053	..	3 1 10
1943-44 ..	293,694,840	..	294,831,730	..	2 17 0
1944-45 ..	272,650,000	..	274,510,650	..	3 2 8
1945-46 ..	296,105,786	..	311,044,050	..	3 1 5

Conversion and Redemption Loans raised during the year 1945-46 totalled £138,557,160, of which £110,669,640 bore an interest rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., maturing in from 5 to 24 years; £14,055,000 was at 3 per cent., maturing in 13 to 15 years; and £13,832,520 was at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., maturing in 4 to 5 years. £165,691,890 was raised by two loans for war purposes; $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest is payable on £124,382,830, maturing in from 5 to 16 years; $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on £24,102,360, maturing in 4 to 5 years; and 2 per cent. on £17,206,700, maturing in 4 years. Another loan of £6,795,000 was raised by the Commonwealth for advances to the States for Housing purposes. It matures in 1956 and has an interest rate of 3 per cent. In addition, £2,894,750 was raised on behalf of the States at varying interest rates for public works, redemptions, etc. A Conversion Loan of £14,055,000 was issued at 98, other loans being issued at par.

An interest free loan of £5m. was opened in May, 1940, for war purposes, and when subscriptions reached this amount the loan remained open. The net contributions to this loan amounted to £6,351,580 at 30th June, 1944, but redemptions in the next two years reduced the amount owing to £2,400,142 at 30th June, 1946.

In March, 1940, a scheme of War Savings Certificates was inaugurated. These certificates could be purchased for 16s., £4, £8, and £40, and if held for a period of 7 years would be worth £1, £5, £10, and £50 respectively. The face value of certificates sold up to 30th June, 1946, was £86,360,482, of which £18,014,122 had been redeemed. War Savings Certificates have been superseded by National Savings Certificates on which £1,792,070 had been raised to 30th June, 1946.

The public loans issued by the Commonwealth include provision for revenue deficits, but there are other public borrowings also—e.g., a proportion of the increases in savings bank deposits in Queensland go directly to the State. Municipal borrowings are additional, e.g., by Brisbane City.

Commonwealth Payments to States.—Payments to the States by the Commonwealth Government are of three kinds, and not all are of direct assistance to State finances. There are (1) payments under the Financial Agreement, and the taxation agreements, (2) unconditional grants to State revenues, and (3) payments for special purposes.

The assistance to State finances which the Financial Agreement provides may be gauged from the table on page 307. The taxation transfers do not give the States generally any benefit which they would not have enjoyed through their own powers of taxation in the absence of such an agreement. As taxpayers of some States may be at a disadvantage through their payments under uniform tax rates being out of proportion to the reimbursements received by their State Governments under the agreement, if a State considers that it is not being equitably treated under the taxation reimbursement plan (see page 312 for details), it may apply to the Commonwealth Government for special consideration. During 1945-46 South Australia made such an application and received £553,172.

Payments of the second group directly ease the burden of the State Treasuries, and are merely an example of a normal procedure whereby a central government, which can raise taxation more easily, subsidises regional governments according to their varying needs.

It is not always clear to what extent the third group of payments relieves State finances. Some relieve the State by almost as much as their full value, as when they are applied to a purpose which the State must carry out in some degree, e.g., road making. Others are applied to purposes for which the State is hardly more than a distributing agent for the Commonwealth Government, e.g., bounties to producers, or to purposes which the State, if left to its own decision, might not carry out, e.g., research.

In making the Special Grants to States, the Commonwealth Government has been guided by the findings of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, which recommends payments to applicant States after considering their budgetary positions, severity of taxation compared with other States, and the extent to which they have made their government services conform to their financial capacities.

The table shows payments of all descriptions made by the Commonwealth Government to the States.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES, 1945-46.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
(a) <i>Tax Reimbursements—</i>							
Income Tax	14,884	6,431	5,756	2,861 ^a	2,496	880	33,308
Entertainment Tax ..	161	373	..	97	98	37	766
Total	15,045	6,804	5,756	2,958	2,594	917	34,074
(b) <i>Direct Payments—</i>							
By Financial Agreement—							
Interest	2,918	2,127	1,096	704	473	267	7,585
Sinking Fund	644	317	223	195	186	51	1,616
Federal Aid Roads ..	935	582	636	369	639	166	3,327
Special Grants .. ..	..	..	..	1,400	950	646	2,996
Contribution towards Interest on Drought Relief Loans	9	5	..	..	2	..	16
Total	4,506	3,031	1,955	2,668	2,250	1,130	15,540
(c) <i>Assistance for Producers</i>							
Bounties—							
Tractor	10	..	..	..	..	..	10
Wine Export	2	2	..	50	..	..	54
Wire Netting .. ..	..	..	..	..	^b	..	^b
Wheat Industry	1,132	603	184	449	395	1	2,764
Wheat Acreage Restriction .. ..	..	..	..	..	244	..	244
Special Payment during Operation of Flour Tax .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	68	68
Apple and Pear Industry .. ..	..	..	..	..	13	71	84
Dairy Industry	1,524	2,384	1,745	323	274	124	6,374
Tobacco Industry .. ..	..	23	39	..	13	..	75
Stock Feeding	2,703	2,413	863	828	666	192	7,665
Jute Products	331	210	74	239	121	..	975
Raw Cotton .. ..	..	..	12	..	..	..	12
Cattle Tick Control	44	..	9	..	..	..	53
Superphosphate Subsidy	399	935	70	700	1,029	153	3,286
Drought Relief	Cr. 1	70	..	101	..	..	170
Total	6,144	6,640	2,996	2,690	2,755	609	21,834
(d) <i>Other Payments—</i>							
National Fitness Campaign	12	12	10	10	10	9	63
National Health Campaign	4	3	3	3	4	3	20
Medical Research	12	22	1	2	1	..	38
Grants for Other Research	10	14	6	9	5	5	49
Trans-Australian Railway .. ..	..	..	..	20	..	..	20
Total	38	51	20	44	20	17	190
Total All Payments	25,733	16,526	10,727	8,360	7,619	2,673	71,638

^a Including special taxation reimbursement grant, £553(000).

^b £349.

Payments during the five years ended 30th June, 1946, to the State Governments from the Commonwealth Government are shown in the following table.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES, FIVE YEARS.

State.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
REIMBURSEMENT OF TAXATION.					
	£	£	£	£	£
N. S. Wales	11,266,758	14,719,083	14,990,820	15,045,039
Victoria	5,439,005	6,690,918	6,796,023	6,803,905
Queensland	5,105,900	5,616,472	5,733,737	5,756,003
S. Australia	2,214,334	2,373,476	2,408,834	2,958,217
W. Australia	2,176,187	2,503,910	2,586,424	2,594,342
Tasmania	803,699	909,270	916,265	916,723
Total	27,005,883	32,813,129	33,432,103	34,074,229

OTHER PAYMENTS FROM REVENUE.

	£	£	£	£	£
N. S. Wales ..	5,099,398	5,137,645	7,613,055	8,667,596 ^r	10,687,869
Victoria ..	3,963,030	3,937,270	6,873,802	9,082,233 ^r	9,722,252
Queensland ..	1,913,746	2,241,091	4,198,197	4,991,221 ^r	4,970,476
S. Australia ..	3,075,575	2,603,032	3,590,029	4,598,258 ^r	5,401,745
W. Australia ..	2,392,211	2,828,792	3,780,898	4,544,872 ^r	5,025,020
Tasmania ..	1,603,868	1,118,742	1,664,055	2,237,408 ^r	1 756,438
Total ..	18,047,828	17,866,572	27,720,036	34,121,588	37,563,800

FROM LOAN FUND.

	£	£	£	£	£
N. S. Wales ..	200,000	135,000	..	..	..
Victoria ..	205,000	30,000	..	..	..
Queensland ..	40,000	20,000	..	..	..
S. Australia ..	40,000	26,000	..	..	..
W. Australia ..	277,000	24,000	..	..	..
Tasmania ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	762,000	235,000	..	..	..

TOTAL.

	£	£	£	£	£
N. S. Wales ..	5,299,398	16,539,403	22,332,138	23,658,416 ^r	25,732,908
Victoria ..	4,168,030	9,406,275	13,564,720	15,878,256 ^r	16,526,157
Queensland ..	1,953,746	7,366,991	9,814,669	10,724,958 ^r	10,726,479
S. Australia ..	3,115,575	4,843,366	5,963,505	7,007,092 ^r	8,359,962
W. Australia ..	2,669,211	5,028,979	6,284,808	7,131,296 ^r	7,619,362
Tasmania ..	1,603,868	1,922,441	2,573,325	3,153,673 ^r	2,673,161
Total ..	18,809,828	45,107,455	60,533,165	67,553,691	71,638,029

^r Revised since last issue.

Of the total payments of £263,642,168 shown in the preceding table, £997,000 came from Loan Funds, and the rest from revenue. Of the total, £45,968,300 was paid under the Financial Agreement, £127,325,344 as reimbursement of income and entertainment tax, £12,887,000 as special grants of various kinds, £11,147,032 for roads, and £66,314,492 for various other purposes. The road grants are made under a special agreement whereby the Commonwealth distributes among the States portion of the customs and excise duties collected on petrol.

The total for 1945-46 (£71,638,029) is the highest annual amount yet to be paid to the States by the Commonwealth. However, it includes £34,074,229 transferred as tax reimbursement, which commenced in 1942-43. Further, there are other large items, which first appeared subsequent to 1941-42, and are expenditures made by the Commonwealth through the States as part of its war policy. These are the Dairy Industry Subsidy, £6,373,511; Wheat Acreage Restriction payments, £243,828; and other assistance to the Wheat Industry, £1,052,336. Deducting all the foregoing items from the total Commonwealth payments to States in 1945-46, a balance of £29,894,125 remains, compared with corresponding amounts of £26,722,427 in 1944-45, £19,774,568 in 1943-44, £16,380,266 in 1942-43, and average total payments of £19,600,000 for five years ended 30th June, 1942.

Other items included in the 1945-46 payments which have increased greatly since 1941-42, figures for which year are shown in brackets, were:— Assistance to Wheat Industry, £1,711,288 (£1,599,536); Assistance to Stock Feeders, £7,665,469 (nil); Superphosphate Subsidy, £3,286,443 (£779,817); and Jute Products for Primary Industries, £974,738 (nil). Partially offsetting these increases have been decreases in some items, notably Apple and Pear Industry, £84,443 (£1,600,000), and Drought Relief, £169,964 (£612,623).

Reimbursements of Taxation.—Uniform taxation of incomes throughout Australia was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1942 to implement its financial policy for meeting the exigencies of war finance. Under this scheme the Commonwealth was to become the sole authority levying taxes upon incomes in all States of the Commonwealth; every State was to vacate that field of taxation, and each State was to receive an annual payment from the Commonwealth as reimbursement for loss of income tax revenue, during the period from 1st July, 1942, to the end of the first full financial year after the cessation of the war. The States did not willingly accept the scheme in policy or in law; the matter was pressed, by the States, to the High Court which ruled that in war time the Commonwealth could requisition the staff, buildings, &c., of State Income Tax Administration; and further, that in peace time, while the Commonwealth could not prevent the States levying income tax, it could enforce priority in the collection of its own taxation and could make grants to the States on condition that they vacated the field of income taxation.

The Commonwealth *State Grants (Income Tax Reimbursement) Act*, 1942, provided for the payment of taxation reimbursements to the States,

the annual amount payable to each State being a fixed sum specified in the Act, as follows:—

	£
New South Wales	15,517,000
Victoria	6,890,000
Queensland	5,821,000
South Australia	2,458,000
Western Australia	2,644,000
Tasmania	925,000
Total	34,255,000

The amounts were based on the average collections of income tax in each State, less estimated collection costs, during the years 1939-40 and 1940-41, and in all States except Queensland they include amounts on account of entertainment tax, totalling £766,000 for all States.

At a Premiers' Conference in January, 1946, the Prime Minister declared the Commonwealth's refusal to assist in the re-establishment of the system of joint Commonwealth-State income tax collection which had prevailed before 1942. The States therefore, unless they had been willing to establish an entirely separate system of collection, had to accept an arrangement whereby the Commonwealth would continue to be, without any specified limit of time, the sole taxing authority as far as income tax is concerned, and the States would receive annual reimbursements from the Commonwealth. The *Commonwealth State Grants (Tax Reimbursement) Act, 1946*, implemented this arrangement as from 1st July, 1946.

Under the arrangement, the annual amount of reimbursement payable to all States was fixed at £40 million for 1946-47 and 1947-48; while for 1948-49 and succeeding years it will be £40 million increased in proportion to the increase in the population of Australia from 1st July, 1947, to the beginning of the financial year in which the reimbursements are made, and further increased in proportion to the increase in average wages from 1946-47 to the financial year preceeding that in which the reimbursements are made. Average wages are to be measured by the total amount of wages and salaries shown in the returns of pay-roll tax payers divided by the average monthly number of employees, counting each female employee as one-half.

The reimbursements for 1946-47 and 1947-48 were allocated between the States as follows:—

	£
New South Wales	16,477,000
Victoria	8,860,000
Queensland	6,601,000
South Australia	3,458,000
Western Australia	3,384,000
Tasmania	1,220,000
Total	40,000,000

From 1948-49 to 1956-57, the distribution will be partly in proportion to the 1946-47 and 1947-48 amounts, and partly in proportion to adjusted

population. "Adjusted" population takes into consideration relative sparsity of population and numbers of children aged 5 to 15 years. Four units of population are added for each child aged 5 to 15 years, and this adjusted figure is then increased by the proportion which the sum of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the persons living in areas with less than one person per square mile, $\frac{1}{3}$ of those in areas with 1 and less than 2 persons, and $\frac{1}{3}$ of those in areas with 2 and less than 3 persons per square mile, bears to the whole population.

In 1948-49, 10 per cent. of the total reimbursement will be distributed in proportion to "adjusted" population, and 90 per cent. in proportion to the 1946-47 and 1947-48 amounts. In 1949-50, the proportions will be 20 per cent. and 80 per cent. respectively, the former proportion increasing each year by 10 per cent., until, in 1957-58, and in all succeeding years while the arrangement lasts, the whole reimbursement will be distributed in proportion to "adjusted" population.

If the application of the prescribed formula under the 1946 arrangement should result in any State receiving less in any year than the 1946-47 amount (i.e. £6,601,000 in the case of Queensland), it is provided that such State shall receive an amount equal to the 1946-47 amount, and the remainder of the aggregate payable under the formula will be distributed to the other States in accordance with the formula.

Although the Commonwealth will continue to impose a tax on entertainments, the States under the 1946 arrangement have secured the right to continue in or enter the field of entertainment taxation without prejudicing their right to reimbursement grants.

Any State retains the legal right to impose income taxation but loses its reimbursement rights under this formula by so doing. If all States impose income taxes (but not until then) the Commonwealth will refund arrears of State taxation outstanding at 1st July, 1942, which have subsequently been collected by the Commonwealth.

3. STATE REVENUE.

The particulars in this section refer for the most part to the Consolidated Revenue Fund only. In order to get a complete statement of State finances, account must be taken of funds which are not included in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. In Queensland (and in the other States) certain receipts and expenditure are handled through Trust Funds, and not shown in Consolidated Revenue. Details of Trust Funds are given in the table on page 320.

On the other hand the Consolidated Revenue Fund is swollen by certain receipts from business undertakings, which yield only a small net revenue or none at all. Railways are the most important item of this sort. Queensland has special Trust Funds for ordinary State business undertakings, e.g., mining and insurance.

An analysis of Trust Fund accounts is combined with Consolidated Revenue Fund in the following table. The sum of receipts or expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds in any year overstates the

total volume of State finances, as fairly substantial amounts are transferred from Consolidated Revenue to Trust Funds and from Trust Funds to Consolidated Revenue. The table eliminates the effect of such transfers, and gives a survey of the State's finances according to source of income and purpose of expenditure.

QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1945-46.

Particulars.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.
RECEIPTS.			
Taxation—	£	£	£
Income (Commonwealth Reimbursement)	5,821,000	..	5,821,000
Motor	81,486	879,212	960,698
Other ^a	2,519,989	182,502	2,702,491
Business Undertakings (inc. Harbours)—			
Railways	11,658,892	<i>Dr. 44,835</i>	11,614,057
Other	58,455	3,298,325	3,356,780
Land Revenue	1,485,440	592,717	2,078,157
Interest on Loans and Public Balances	544,727	339,384	884,111
Commonwealth Payments	1,102,235	1,680,667	2,782,902
Unemployment Insurance .. .. .	..	22,099	22,099
Other	1,069,702	3,971,745	5,041,447
Net Total Receipts	24,341,926	10,921,816	35,263,742
Gross Total Receipts ^b	24,774,406	11,681,113	36,455,519
EXPENDITURE.			
	£	£	£
General Administration ^c	2,346,910	386,515	2,733,425
Education	2,506,474	16,661	2,523,135
Public Health and Recreation	1,131,032	1,094,290	2,225,322
Social Amelioration	520,267	102,960	623,227
Business Undertakings (inc. Harbours)—			
Railways	10,018,487	305,557	10,324,044
Other	88,279	2,556,254	2,644,533
Roads and Bridges .. .. .	..	1,750,996	1,750,996
Land Settlement	263,052	631,770	894,822
Forestry	258,932	648,617	907,549
Agriculture	194,460	145,747	340,207
Debt Charges	5,950,403	376,071	6,326,474
Other	727,445	2,266,958 ^d	2,994,403
Net Total Expenditure	24,005,741	10,282,396	34,288,137
Gross Total Expenditure ^b	24,759,538	10,720,376 ^e	35,479,914

^a For details see page 329.

^b This is the gross total of all funds—no deductions being made for duplications between funds.

^c Including law, order, and public safety.

^d Including £721,174 Allied Works, £16,259 Defence Works, £375,000 invested by State Government Insurance Office, and £230,725 advanced to Local Bodies by State Government Insurance Office.

^e Excluding refunds of insurance companies' deposits, £5,000.

In the following table the net receipts and expenditure of Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds are given for the last ten years on the same basis with transfers eliminated as the figures shown in the previous table.

QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Net Receipts.			Net Expenditure.		
	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.
1936-37	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1937-38	16,074	8,192	24,266	16,452	7,902	24,354
1938-39	16,876	9,388	26,264	17,184	8,674	25,858
1939-40	18,870	8,589	27,459	18,328	9,056	27,384
1940-41	20,021	7,924	27,945	19,185	8,487	27,672
1941-42	20,774	8,161	28,935	20,358	7,352	27,710
1942-43	22,610	9,837	32,447	21,923	9,540	31,463
1943-44	28,894	21,239	50,133	22,617	18,591	41,208
1944-45	28,577	20,801	49,378	24,206	19,468	43,674
1945-46	26,039	11,086	37,125	24,345	10,145	34,490
1946-47	24,342	10,922	35,264	24,006	10,282	34,288

It will be seen from the above table that receipts and expenditure of both Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds increased greatly during the recent war. These increases were the direct result of war activities in Queensland. Railways, included in Consolidated Revenue, and Commonwealth defence moneys, in Trust Funds, were the main factors accounting for the increases. During the war years, exceptionally large quantities of goods were carried by rail, and railway earnings showed a large surplus over working expenses. Portion of this surplus was placed in a Post-War Reconstruction Fund, where it has been apportioned to the rehabilitation of the railways and to railway maintenance work which was not carried out during these years. During the three years ended 30th June, 1945, £3½m. was paid by the railways into this fund. Certain transfers have also been made from other revenue, and the balance of the fund at 30th June, 1946, was £9·2m.

Consolidated Revenue Receipts.—Details of the receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the last five years are shown in the next table. It will be noted that the proportion of revenue from "Lands" in Queensland is relatively large. This is accounted for by the large areas of unalienated pastoral lands, and the settled policy of the Government to avoid alienation of these holdings (see map, page 117, for the area of land held on lease from the Crown). Another large item is "Railways"; but, in normal times, most of this is absorbed in working expenses.

The figure for "Commonwealth Government" is not the same as the total given on page 311, as it includes only the Commonwealth contribution to interest on State debts. Reimbursement of income tax from the Commonwealth is shown as "Income Tax," while the other amounts are not paid into Queensland Consolidated Revenue, but are distributed or employed through Trust Funds or special accounts.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, RECEIPTS.

Source of Revenue.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
	£	£	£	£	£
Taxation—					
Probate and Succession Duties ..	605,375	631,929	746,629	701,235	890,782
Lottery Tax ..	64,125	76,875	128,000	145,375	148,125
Other Stamp Duties	489,166	427,869	502,012	586,834	737,691
Land Tax ..	400,987	391,268	387,475	383,220	375,404
Income Tax	3,823,033	5,842,575 ^d	5,821,000 ^d	5,821,000 ^d	5,821,000 ^d
State Develop. Tax	2,370,565	15,075			
Racing Taxes ..	78,413	79,313	132,920	161,708	172,507
Motor Taxes ..	56,955	60,192	64,926	69,140	81,486
Liquor Taxes ..	92,552	113,054	127,220	143,076	142,090
Licenses and Other Taxes ..	53,191	53,263	52,152	53,349	53,390
Total Taxation ..	8,034,362	7,691,413	7,962,334	8,064,937	8,422,475
Railways ..	10,444,982	16,953,905	16,249,388	13,682,994	11,658,892
Lands—					
Rents ..	1,067,625	1,095,314	1,088,457	1,079,036	1,093,384
Forestry ..	439,678	415,777	442,013	484,669	349,152
Other ..	75,858	79,976	75,729	75,805	77,768
Total Lands ..	1,583,161	1,591,067	1,606,199	1,639,510	1,520,304^e
Interest ..	1,289,928	1,060,157	961,279	899,475	910,916^e
Commonwealth Govt.^a	1,096,235	1,096,235	1,096,235	1,096,235	1,096,235
Main Roads Fund					
Transfer ..	250,000	..	..	..	..
Loan Fund Transfer ^b	100,000	..	..	..	..
Fees for Services ..	247,870	231,525	257,239	323,252	335,378
Other ^c ..	616,409	659,770	835,472	740,871	830,206
Total Receipts ..	23,662,947	29,284,072	28,968,146	26,447,274	24,774,406

^a Contribution to interest on Public Debt.

^b Portion of loan repayments from Local Authorities, &c., transferred to Consolidated Revenue for application towards Sinking Fund payments.

^c Receipts of Government Printer, Harbours and Marine, and Government Institutions, &c.

^d Including income tax reimbursements from the Commonwealth.

^e Certain amounts, which were passed through Trust Funds, and ultimately credited to Consolidated Revenue, are included here under "Lands" and "Interest," although on page 315 they are placed in the "Trust Funds" column under these heads.

Consolidated Revenue Expenditure.—The table on pages 318-319 shows expenditure during the last five years from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The items are arranged according to a uniform classification which has been adopted by the Statisticians of Australia with the object of making possible direct comparisons between States. Items are placed to function of expenditure without regard to the Government Department which spent the money—e.g., the expenditure on the Tourist Bureau is shown under "Other Development of State Resources" and deducted from the Railway Department, expenditure on Agricultural Education, apart from the Gatton College, is under "Agricultural, Pastoral, and Dairying" and not with the Education Department.

It must be pointed out that, as the statement includes only Consolidated Revenue Fund expenditure, the amounts under various headings are not always a complete account of the expenditure on those items. For example, the amount shown as "State Batteries" is gross expenditure on State Batteries only, and other mining operations (coal mines, Chillagoe Smelters, etc.) are handled through Trust Funds. Again, the amount for government and public hospitals does not include amounts distributed from the profits of the Golden Casket Art Union, which technically are not passed through Consolidated Revenue.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, EXPENDITURE.

Function.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
	£	£	£	£	£
Legislative and General Administration—					
Parliament, including Governor ..	91,899	90,345	93,028	106,302	114,263
Electoral	6,287	11,808	35,465	6,404	13,352
Royal Commissions and Enquiries ..	38	2,092	1,534	1,119	2,554
Other	1,028,188	870,981	928,703	950,979	1,073,286
Total	1,126,412	975,226	1,058,730	1,064,804	1,203,455^a
Law, Order, Public Safety—					
Police	691,536	783,800	848,745	875,658	920,996
Prisons	41,449	49,151	49,858	62,796	67,793
Other ^b	400,716	629,141	417,402	348,114	386,915
Total	1,133,701	1,462,092	1,316,005	1,286,568	1,375,704
Regulation of Trade and Industry—					
Factories and Shops	27,461	28,967	29,905	28,195	40,765
Labour Legislation	24,776	39,078	38,178	33,291	39,542
Weights and Measures ..	8,583	7,667	7,349	8,565	9,887
Transport Control	9,410	8,923	9,716	10,851	14,712
Liquor Lic. Control	3,383	3,480	4,087	4,426	5,446
Other	150	150	150	150	150
Total	73,763	88,265	89,385	85,478	110,502
Education—					
State Schools ..	1,608,120	1,538,093	1,639,397	1,858,743	2,123,533
Technical Colleges	144,178	138,384	147,952	169,209	202,077
University ..	49,842	55,660	56,213	150,742	87,766
Agricultural ..	42,934	43,259	35,100	42,442	66,263
Other	18,680	18,235	20,754	22,710	26,835
Total	1,863,754	1,793,631	1,899,416	2,243,846	2,506,474
Science and Art—					
Libraries, Museum	7,623	6,840	6,875	7,824	25,326
Art Gallery ..	700	700	700	1,250	1,250
Total	8,323	7,540	7,575	9,074	26,576

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Function.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
	£	£	£	£	£
Public Health and Recreation—					
Govt. and Public Hospitals ..	371,850	460,245	542,875	442,845	510,032
Mental Hospitals ..	280,025	279,461	326,743	343,938	363,380
Baby Clinics ..	32,348	37,087	49,541	54,995	59,550
Other ..	97,854	107,103	116,544	157,803	205,937
Total ..	782,077	883,896	1,035,703	999,581	1,138,899
Social Amelioration—					
Child Welfare ..	181,237	164,735	170,204	166,533	171,235
Aboriginals ..	84,452	66,531	88,478	98,540	116,587
Unemployment ..	547,225	306,951	266,902	263,838	85,515
Destitute, Aged, and Incapacitated ..	114,057	108,220	119,208	128,980	162,253
Total ..	926,971	646,437	644,792	657,891	535,590 ^a
Development of State Resources—					
Land Settlement ..	265,803	204,374	221,154	229,327	273,434
Mining ..	82,511	81,877	80,269	65,518	81,165
Agricultural, Pastoral, Dairying ..	233,038	205,166	185,154	208,954	245,301
Forestry ..	243,104	162,350	152,875	181,428	258,932
Transfer to Trust Funds ..	375,921	5,731,250	4,170,855	1,072,577	400,000
Other ..	270,645	273,983	127,510	104,990	116,959
Total ..	1,471,022	6,659,000	4,937,817	1,862,794	1,375,791
Business Undertakings (Gross)—					
Railways ..	8,358,769	9,725,479	10,922,091	10,877,362	10,018,487
State Batteries ..	4,103	1,671	636	429	1,231
Total ..	8,362,872	9,727,150	10,922,727	10,877,791	10,019,718
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest ..	5,061,309	4,962,152	4,913,218	4,870,734	4,377,887
Exchange and Commission ..	1,251,987	821,253	817,081	849,754	612,333
Sinking Fund ..	753,973	799,111	981,795	896,071	960,183
Total ..	7,067,269	6,582,516	6,712,094	6,616,559	5,950,403
Other ..	783,011	356,297	230,178	173,673	516,426
Total Expenditure ..	23,599,175	29,182,050	28,854,422	25,878,059	24,759,538

^a Certain amounts, which were paid from Consolidated Revenue for definite purposes through Trust Funds, e.g., for superannuation, unemployment insurance subsidy, &c., are included here under "General Administration, &c.," and "Social Amelioration," although on page 315 they are placed in the "Trust Funds" column under these heads.

^b Including expenditure on Air Raids Precautions and Civil Emergency operations.

Trust Funds.—The following table gives the receipts and expenditure of the principal Trust Funds.

TRUST FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1945-46.

Fund.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balance 30th June, 1946.
	£	£	£
Aboriginal Welfare	51,285	58,338	— 513
Agricultural Bank ^a	396,240	576,812	262,577
Audit Act	5,493	1,989	29,573
Banana Industry	6,172	6,370	— 748
Buffalo Fly Control	8,846	3,981	8,198
Central Sugar Mills	5,129	1,000	20,734
Chillagoe State Smelters Reconstruction ..	15,512	1,620	— 606
Commonwealth State Housing	284,087	307,786	— 264
Defence Works	52,936	16,259	10,947
Electricity	21,158	22,756	34,467
Federal Aid Rehabilitation	69,982	42,480	165,780
Fish Supply	486,970	498,113	1,857
Forestry and Lumbering	565,564	592,143	— 906
Harbour Dues	376,609	320,597	233,081
Hospital Benefits	310,000	257,890	52,110
Hospital, Motherhood and Child Welfare	722,395	826,212	552,579
Irvinebank State Treatment Works	3,164	5,795	— 18,538
Land Act Improvement	8,440	2,163	12,609
Life Assurance Co. Acts—Cash Deposits ..	..	5,000	675,145
Main Roads ^b	2,540,407	2,143,452	2,178,372
Main Roads—Allied Works	342,145	721,174	52,099
Main Roads—Burdekin Bridge	60,000	..	60,000
Police Superannuation	109,404	110,649	525
Port Development	105,968	86,570	162,084
Post-War Reconstruction	216,859	305,573	9,151,867
Public Service Superannuation	292,942	121,897	3,346,464
Sickness, Medical, Funeral Benefits	41,756	40,375	3,782
State Coal Mines	291,528	282,920	— 76,926
State Coke Works	27,643	36,020	— 28,115
State Enterprises	6,631	739	154,825
State Grants (Local Public Works)	1,548	13,644	62,741
State Insurance ^b	2,111,899	2,130,980	9,447,917
State Transport—Road	81,351	64,209	81,351
Stock Diseases	68,572	75,268	— 31,037
Stock Diseases Compensation	18,809	12,897	10,102
Stock Routes and Pest Destruction	118,606	73,011	45,595
Sugar	24,108	27,476	28,465
Sugar Cane Prices	37,984	32,881	12,069
Unemployment Insurance	37,422	24,047	2,694,590
Wire and Wire Netting	16,661	12,150	42,684
Workers' Dwellings	1,263,784	513,146	2,052,691
Workers' Homes	117,184	65,383	302,220
Other	357,920	283,611	501,413
Total	11,681,113	10,725,376	32,293,860^c

^a Excluding advances and repayments from and to the Loan Fund.

^b Balance includes securities; and State Insurance expenditure includes loan advances to Local Authorities and investments, £500,820.

^c Cash £7,980,437, and securities £24,313,423.

4. STATE LOAN FUND.

Loan Expenditure.—The net loan expenditure is the amount spent from loans, after deducting receipts under each head from repayment of loans by borrowers who have received State advances, realisation of assets, etc. In certain categories where the repayments have exceeded the advances made during the year (e.g., Loans to Local Authorities, Agricultural Bank, &c.), there has been no burden on the Loan Fund, but rather a contribution to it. At the foot of the following table a reconciliation shows how the total public debt outstanding at 30th June, 1946, was accounted for by net loan expenditure.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND, 1945-46.

Head of Expenditure.	Expenditure during 1945-46.		Aggregate Expenditure to Date.
	Gross.	Net.	
	£	£	£
Railways	278,616	250,976	41,082,815
Reduction of Railway Capital .. ..	..	..	26,453,419 ^a
Telegraphs .. .. .	..	..	524,388
Industrial Undertakings	31,980	31,029	4,115,527
Public Buildings	386,411	381,436	8,281,488
Roads and Bridges .. .. .	..	60,000	1,030,339
Main Roads Commission	440,467	249,370	4,823,774
Harbours and Marine	31,780	31,580	3,597,938
Mining	3,428	2,787	196,750
Forestry	52,869	52,851	1,444,606
Immigration .. .. .	..	..	2,763,071
Agriculture .. .. .	..	— 399	49,600
Land Resumptions	19,585	7,772	3,375,094
Prickly-pear Lands	11,346	8,773	923,045
Water Supply, Irrigation	44,197	29,561	2,963,674
Agricultural Bank .. .. .	..	— 46,589	1,575,652
Advances to Settlers	340	— 18,385	226,589
Wire Netting .. .. .	..	— 22,298	203,153
Central Sugar Mills .. .. .	..	— 35,708	334,728
Queensland Housing Commission—			
Workers' Dwellings	745,000	518,084	3,314,252
Workers' Homes .. .. .	..	— 21,806	830,989
Building Improvement	667	— 1,442	3,563
Soldier Settlement	1,914	— 47,319	940,621
Loans to Local Authorities	208,940	— 286,890	13,064,253
Subsidies to Local Authorities	151,127	151,115	6,066,343
Deficits Funded, &c. .. .. .	..	..	8,683,421
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	— 2,327	1,931,809
Total	2,408,667	1,292,171	138,800,901
Add Deficits on Loans .. .. .	..	..	8,661,675
Less Redemptions from Revenue and Sinking Funds .. ..	..	..	15,778,468
Add Credit Balance Loan Account .. .. .	..	..	1,610,661
Gross Public Debt .. .. .	..	..	133,294,769

^a Excluding discounts, &c., £1,546,581.

Loan expenditure during the last five years and the gross public debt at the end of each year is shown in the following table.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Gross Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.	Aggregate Expenditure to Date.	Gross Public Debt.
	£	£	£	£
1941-42 ..	3,031,934	1,684,053	136,278,347	131,171,642
1942-43 ..	1,963,813	454,571	136,732,918	128,568,475
1943-44 ..	1,773,352	344,802	137,077,720	129,179,066
1944-45 ..	1,560,898	431,010	137,508,730	131,433,410
1945-46 ..	2,408,667	1,292,171	138,800,901	133,294,769

State Government Debt.—In the next table the public debt has been classified according to the rate of interest payable, and the liability for interest at 30th June, 1946, is shown opposite each amount.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT DEBT, 30TH JUNE, 1946.

Rate of Interest Per Cent.	Public Debt.	Interest Payable.
£ s. d.	£	£
6 0 0	2,054,865	123,292
5 0 0	2,190,973	109,549
4 10 0	1,025,106	46,130
4 0 0	16,918,357	676,624
3 17 6	7,580,310	293,267
3 15 0	12,558,523	470,882
3 12 6	568,000	20,590
3 10 0	24,482,699	856,810
3 9 9	5,383,136	171,428
3 7 6	751,740	25,371
3 5 0	37,640,003	1,223,205
3 2 6	70,000	2,188
3 2 0	1,854,874	57,249
3 0 0	14,337,249	441,512
2 14 3	76,900	2,086
2 10 0	3,550,756	88,770
1 0 0	2,104,073	21,041
Treasury Bonds, 6½% ..	220	8
Inscribed Stock ^a ..	146,985	4,777
Gross Public Debt ..	133,294,769	4,634,779
Less Sinking Funds ..	1,544,326	Average Rate per £100
Net Public Debt ..	131,750,443	£3 9s. 7d.

^a a Commonwealth Government Inscribed Stock matured 1st January, 1945, unconverted at 30th June, 1946.

The State Government owed the Commonwealth £243,000 advanced under *The Wire and Wire Netting Advances Act*, 1927, £4,205 under *The Drought Relief to Primary Producers Act*, 1940, and £425,000 under

the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement, which amounts are not included in the foregoing statement. These are supplementary to a number of State Acts which provide loan moneys for the same purpose.

The gross public debt of £133,294,769 was payable as follows:—

	£	%
Australia	76,442,375	57.3
London	51,581,450	38.7
America	5,270,944	4.0

The proportions of public debt maturing overseas and in Australia respectively were for Queensland 43 and 57 per cent., compared with 40 and 60 per cent. for the public debts of the other States taken together, and 9 and 91 per cent. for the debt of the Commonwealth Government.

The loans raised overseas are gradually being liquidated and as far as possible all loan requirements are being raised in Australia. The rates generally were higher than on Australian loans, and as opportunity offers they are either redeemed or converted at a lower rate of interest.

The amounts of interest payable in various places on the Queensland debt, excluding exchange, were as follows:—Australia, £2,561,392; London, £1,794,416; America, £278,971; representing average interest rates of 3.35, 3.48, and 5.29 per cent., respectively.

The main objects on which loans have been spent during the last decade are shown in the following table. Gross loan expenditure is the total amount spent, and takes no account of repayments.

QUEENSLAND GROSS LOAN EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Railways.	Roads. <i>a</i>	Advances to Settlers, etc. <i>b</i>	Loans and Subsidies to Local Bodies.	Other.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1936-37	524	238	513	1,297	1,568	4,140
1937-38	650	266	445	1,337	1,152	3,850
1938-39	510	276	401	1,158	1,148	3,493
1939-40	521	370	545	1,028	1,498	3,962
1940-41	655	410	125	943	1,224	3,357
1941-42	634	381	38	791	1,188	3,032
1942-43	492	72	29	545	826	1,964
1943-44	837	245	15	1,201	-525	1,773
1944-45	501	209	154	180	517	1,561
1945-46	279	440	748	360	582	2,409
Net Loan Expenditure to Date ..	67,536	5,854	7,095	19,131	39,185	138,801

a With the exception of special projects all loan expenditure on roads and bridges is carried out through the Main Roads Commission, whose expenditure is included here.

b Including Agricultural Bank, Queensland Housing Commission (or State Advances Corporation), and Soldier Settlement.

About one half of the gross public debt has been incurred in the construction and equipment of railways. Loans and subsidies to local bodies (largely for roads, water, and sewerage) have taken £19·1m. Since 1930-31, loans and subsidies to local bodies, mainly to be spent on roads, have usually been the largest single avenue of loan expenditure, but, in 1945-46, expenditure on post-war housing by the Queensland Housing Commission put advances to settlers, &c., in the first place.

5. COMMONWEALTH FINANCE.

Consolidated Revenue Receipts.—Unlike the States, the greater portion of Commonwealth revenue is obtained from taxation, the Post Office being the only large Commonwealth business undertaking which appears in Consolidated Revenue. Up to 1939-40, customs and excise were the most fruitful source of taxation revenue, yielding about 50 per cent. of the gross receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund; but since the Commonwealth Government has been the sole taxing agent on income, income tax has far exceeded the revenue received from customs and excise. In 1945-46, income tax alone amounted to 54·9 per cent. of the gross receipts into Consolidated Revenue. Of the total collections of £214,593,578, £33,308,442 was paid to the States as reimbursement of income tax. After deducting reimbursements to the States, Commonwealth income tax in 1945-46 accounted for 50·7 per cent. of Consolidated Revenue receipts, compared with 12·5 per cent. before the war.

COMMONWEALTH REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Year.	Taxation.					Business Under-takings.	Other.	Total.
	Customs and Excise.	Sales.	Income.	Land.	Other.			
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1936-37	42,993	8,008	8,556	1,435	1,781	16,248	3,787	82,808
1937-38	48,383	8,024	9,398	1,368	1,875	17,189	3,221	89,458
1938-39	47,632	9,308	11,883	1,489	3,725	17,892	3,136	95,065
1939-40	53,825	12,196	16,430	1,646	5,914	18,485	3,418	111,914
1940-41	53,780	19,793	43,305	3,191	5,315	19,975	5,123	150,482
1941-42	56,781	26,830	77,564	3,691	14,569	23,386	7,220	210,041
1942-43	64,878	28,846	141,027	3,873	18,520	28,008	9,307	294,459
1943-44	67,291	27,909	183,799	3,819	20,849	30,281	8,240	342,188
1944-45	67,177	29,672	215,534	3,664	21,873	30,738	8,196	376,854
1945-46	77,961	33,600	214,593 ^a	3,782	23,005	30,120 ^b	7,719	390,780

^a Including Social Services contribution, £20,000(000).

^b Post Office, £28,455(000); Railways, £1,665(000).

Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue.—The information in the table on the next page applies only to expenditure *appropriated* from the Consolidated Revenue Fund each year. The Commonwealth Government has adopted a system by which amounts of excess revenue are paid into Trust Funds for special purposes and spent gradually in that and subsequent years as they are required. Thus the actual expenditure from revenue in some years is different from that shown in the following table. "Defence" in the table

does not include amounts placed in Trust Fund from excess receipts and spent as follows:—1936-37, Defence, £1,076,188; 1937-38, Defence, £1,452,250, Civil Aviation, £117,253; 1938-39, Defence, £3,072,325, Civil Aviation, £173,422; 1939-40, Defence, £2,017,414, Civil Aviation, £57,111; 1940-41, Defence, £2,964,185; and 1941-42, Civil Aviation, £52,214. The actual expenditure on "Social Services," after taking into account unexpended balances of the National Welfare Fund, was £39,149,000, £39,410,000, and £53,162,000 in the three years ended 30th June, 1946.

COMMONWEALTH REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Defence and War. <i>a</i>	1914-1918 War. <i>b</i>	Business Under-takings. <i>a</i>	Social Services. <i>c</i>	Direct Payments to or for States.	Other.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1936-37	7,381	18,724	16,590	14,369	15,022	9,445	81,531
1937-38	6,515	18,948	17,554	16,199	15,989	10,758	85,963
1938-39	9,984	19,257	20,222	16,428	15,649	12,897	94,437
1939-40	24,884 ^d	18,835	18,201	16,876	15,697	14,492	108,985
1940-41	65,681 ^d	18,603	18,808	17,773	14,926	14,691	150,482
1941-42	109,234 ^d	18,618	21,410	30,918	13,731	16,130	210,041
1942-43	159,478 ^d	18,721	25,753	36,593	13,091	40,823 ^f	294,459
1943-44	167,843 ^d	19,604	28,581	64,674	13,247	48,239 ^f	342,188
1944-45	194,574 ^d	19,289	30,322	66,703	14,437	51,529 ^f	376,854
1945-46	225,651 ^d	18,892	31,294 ^e	46,499	15,540	52,904 ^f	390,780

a Including new works paid for from Revenue.

b Including war pensions, debt charges, repatriation, etc.

c Invalid and Old-age Pensions, Maternity Allowances, Child Endowment from 1941-42, Widows' Pensions from 1942-43, and National Welfare from 1943-44.

d Including services and pensions on account of 1939-1945 War; also subsidies, etc., in connection with war-time wage-pegging and price stabilisation.

e Post Office, £29,010(000); Railways, £2,284(000).

f Including taxation reimbursements to States.

Defence expenditure until 1938-39 included ordinary defence expenditure, but since then includes all revenue expenditure in connection with the 1939-1945 War, including pensions, and also subsidies, etc., which are part of the Commonwealth Government's war-time policy for wage-pegging and price stabilisation. Thus, in 1945-46 Defence and War expenditure, the following items were included:—Price Stabilisation Subsidies:—Potatoes, £2,829,648; Tea, £2,356,119; Whole Milk, £2,517,247; Recoupment of Basic Wage Adjustment, £555,372; Other, £4,725,348; Assistance to Primary Producers:—Dairy Industry, £6,373,511; Apple and Pear Industry, £84,443; Wheat Acreage Restriction, £243,828; Superphosphate Subsidy, £3,286,443; Assistance to Stock Feeders, £7,665,469; Jute Products for Primary Industries, £974,738; Tobacco Industry, £74,618; Other Assistance to Wheat Industry, £1,052,336. The following Relief to Primary Producers is included in "Other":—Wheat Industry Assistance, £1,711,288; and Drought Relief Assistance, £169,964.

Payments to or for States include payments under the Financial Agreement, Federal Aid to Roads, and Special Grants to South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. Grants for special purposes, special "non-recurring" grants, and taxation reimbursements to the States are included amongst "Other."

Expenditure from Loans.—The Commonwealth public debt is shown in a table in the next section, together with the public debts of the States. The following table shows how loan moneys have been spent by the Commonwealth Government during the last ten years, and to date in aggregate. The figures are for *net* loan expenditure, i.e., after deducting each year receipts from repayments of loans, realisation of assets, etc. The totals to date are inclusive of loan moneys spent on the 1914-1918 War.

The table on page 327 shows a Commonwealth gross public debt of £123m. incurred for other than war purposes. The difference between this and the £2,031m. of the following table is accounted for by taking from the latter £1,541m. spent from loans on the 1939-1945 War and £373m. on the 1914-1918 War, leaving £117m. for loan expenditure on non-war purposes. To this must be added the cost of railways and properties transferred from the States, £17m.; funding of deficits, £16m.; and loan expenses, £6m.; while £33m. must be deducted for various redemptions, and other sundry adjustments.

COMMONWEALTH NET LOAN EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Defence and War Services.	Assistance to Primary Producers. <i>a</i>	Post Office.	Railways.	Australian Capital Territory.	Other.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1936-37	—7	1,500	302	358	101	457	2,711
1937-38	2,066	2,500	..	— 1	— 6	— 10	4,549
1938-39	1,912	2,000	— 1	..	— 7	— 310	3,594
1939-40	28,814	750	1,853	..	— 11	— 51	31,355
1940-41	101,581	1,770	1,910	— 2	— 4	— 46	105,209
1941-42	210,877	762	1,185	— 18	— 7	7	212,806
1942-43	402,852	212	..	— 35	— 5	— 7	403,017
1943-44	377,157	..	..	— 10	— 6	222	377,363
1944-45	266,040	..	..	— 41	— 8	— 1	265,990
1945-46	152,947	..	..	— 7	— 8	6,795	159,727
Total to Date ..	1,922,166	13,241	40,137	13,768	8,453	32,816	2,030,581

a Wheat Bounty, Farmers Debt Adjustment, and Drought Relief.

War Expenditure.—The total of the 1939-1945 War and defence expenditure from all sources from 1st July, 1939, to 30th June, 1946, was £2,494m., of which £948m. was provided from Revenue.

6. COMMONWEALTH AND STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

Government Debt.—The gross public debt of the Commonwealth and State Governments at 30th June, 1946, is shown in the next table, together with annual interest payable, and amounts per head. For the Governments taken together, it will be seen that £528,175,270, or 18.9 per cent. of the debt, matured abroad. Places of maturity of Queensland debts are shown on page 323. The real interest bill was somewhat higher than that shown

as the amounts are actual interest payable to bondholders, and to the interest payable overseas approximately 25 per cent. should be added to cover the cost of exchange. The amount of £626,968 shown as interest payable on Commonwealth war debt overseas was payable on £16,420,161, interest on £79,724,220 having been postponed by arrangement with the British Government since 30th June, 1931.

The figures in the following table are taken from the Commonwealth Statistician's Finance Bulletin, No. 37, but amounts per head have been revised in accordance with post-Census population revisions.

GOVERNMENT DEBT, AUSTRALIA, 30TH JUNE, 1946.

States, &c.	Gross Public Debt.		Annual Interest Payable.	
	Total.	Per Head.	Total. <i>a</i>	Per Head.
On Account of States—	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
New South Wales ..	353,239,935	119 18 9	11,869,722	4 0 7
Victoria ..	179,727,273	88 14 7	6,116,824	3 0 5
Queensland ..	133,294,729	122 7 0	4,636,056	4 5 1
South Australia ..	110,748,786	174 8 4	3,740,919	5 17 10
Western Australia ..	96,925,931	196 14 7	3,221,713	6 10 9
Tasmania ..	31,414,101	124 13 2	1,041,865	4 2 8
Maturing Overseas	362,705,906	48 15 0 ^c	12,980,544	1 14 11 ^c
Maturing in Aus- tralia ..	542,644,849	72 18 9 ^c	17,646,555	2 7 5 ^c
Total States ..	905,350,755	121 13 9 ^c	30,627,099	4 2 4 ^c
On Account of Com- monwealth—				
War—				
Maturing Overseas	96,144,381 ^b	12 17 7	626,968	0 1 8
Maturing in Aus- tralia ..	1,669,421,266	223 11 10	43,838,883	5 17 5
Works and Other—				
Maturing Overseas	69,324,983	9 5 8	2,553,080	0 6 10
Maturing in Aus- tralia ..	54,165,698	7 5 1	1,556,859	0 4 2
Total Commonwealth	1,889,056,328	253 0 2 ^d	48,575,790	6 10 1 ^d
Grand Total ..	2,794,407,083	374 5 4 ^d	79,202,889	10 12 2 ^d

^a Including the amounts payable by the Commonwealth to the States under the Financial Agreement.

^b Including £79,724,220 on which the interest has been postponed.

^c Worked on aggregate population of the six States.

^d Worked on population of whole Commonwealth.

Net Loan Expenditure.—The next table shows the net loan expenditure during 1945-46 and the aggregate to date for Commonwealth and State Governments. The Commonwealth figures for 1945-46 include expenditure on war and defence work; and the aggregate includes expenditure on the 1914-1918 War, which was excluded from the corresponding total in previous issues of the *Year Book*.

NET LOAN EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1945-46.

Government.	During 1945-46.			Aggregate to End of 1945-46.
	Public Works.	Other. <i>a</i>	Total.	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New South Wales	3,263	639	3,902	404,500
Victoria	39	1,314	1,353	240,517 ^b
Queensland ..	1,292	1,837	3,129	147,463
South Australia	1,053	1,294	2,347	126,698
Western Australia	812	1,211	2,023	118,834
Tasmania ..	795	..	795	37,205
Total States ..	7,254	6,295	13,549	1,075,217
Commonwealth	6,780	152,947	159,727	2,030,581 ^c
Total Australia ..	14,034	159,242	173,276	3,105,798

a The amount shown in this column for Commonwealth is for War Services, while the figures for the States represent the funding of deficits, discount and flotation expenses on loans, and exchange on remittances, etc.

b Gross loan expenditure.

c See pages 326 and 327 for full details of Commonwealth Government loan expenditure and indebtedness.

7. TAXATION.

This section gives some particulars of the principal taxes collected by the State Government and the Commonwealth Government in Queensland.

Under the Constitution, the Commonwealth Government is given the exclusive right to customs and excise duties, while other forms of taxation are shared with the State Governments. Thus the Commonwealth has the most productive forms of taxation, and since the Commonwealth Government entered the field of income taxation, the position of the States has been more difficult.

The position reached in practice before the war was that the Commonwealth had the sole right to the field of customs and excise duties, and sales and similar taxes. The States shared with the Commonwealth the fields of income and land taxes, and death duties. For the most part, the Commonwealth left the States in exclusive possession of stamp duties of various sorts, licenses, and entertainment and gambling taxes.

During the war, the Commonwealth became the sole collector of income and entertainment taxes. Reimbursements of income tax were made to all States, and of entertainment tax to those States which had previously levied this tax. Since July, 1941, a pay-roll tax has been collected by the Commonwealth. This tax was instituted to meet the costs of Child Endowment.

For convenience of administration and to minimise duplication of returns, an arrangement existed before the war whereby both Federal and State income taxes were collected together by State Commissioners, the taxpayer rendering one return only. In 1936, the States and the

Commonwealth by agreement made some progress towards uniformity in methods of assessment of their income taxes. Since the institution of uniform income tax, the Commonwealth has taken over all income taxation staffs, and only one assessment is made on each income (see page 312 for details of the uniform tax arrangements).

Taxation Paid in Queensland.—Taxes paid by the people of Queensland, both as absolute amounts and amounts per head, to the State and Commonwealth Governments are shown in the following table.

TAXATION COLLECTED IN QUEENSLAND, 1945-46.

Tax.	Total Amount.			Amount per Head.		
	State.	Commonwealth.	Total.	State.	Commonwealth.	Total.
Consld. Revenue—	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Income ^a	5,821,000	19,166,053	24,987,053	107 5	353 7	461 0
Land	375,404	74,638	450,042	6 11	1 4	8 3
Probate, Succession, and Estate	890,782	310,215	1,200,997	16 5	5 9	22 2
Lottery	148,125	..	148,125	2 9	..	2 9
Other Stamp Duty	737,691	33,315	771,006	13 7	0 7	14 2
Customs .. ..	..	2,720,265	2,720,265	..	50 2	50 2
Excise .. ..	..	3,834,688	3,834,688	..	70 9	70 9
Sales .. ..	..	3,620,351	3,620,351	..	66 10	66 10
Flour .. ..	..	238,111	238,111	..	4 5	4 5
Entertainment ..	..	752,821	752,821	..	13 11	13 11
Pay-roll .. ..	..	1,373,296	1,373,296	..	25 4	25 4
Transport	81,486	..	81,486	1 6	..	1 6
Liquor	142,090	..	142,090	2 7	..	2 7
Betting	172,507	..	172,507	3 2	..	3 2
Other	53,390	36,314	89,704	1 0	0 8	1 8
Trust Funds—						
Motor Veh. Reg... ..	797,861	..	797,861	14 9	..	14 9
Transport Lic. Fees	81,351	..	81,351	1 6	..	1 6
Other	182,502	..	182,502	3 5	..	3 5
Total	9,484,189	32,160,067	41,644,256	175 0	593 4	768 4

^a Commonwealth collections are shown exclusive of £5,821,000 reimbursed to State Government, which amount is shown as a State collection.

The figures for Commonwealth taxation represent the amounts collected in Queensland, but do not indicate the amounts contributed by the people of this State. Moneys are collected in other States in respect of goods consumed in, or assessments made on account of, this State. The contrary position whereby moneys are collected in Queensland on behalf of other States probably holds to a much less extent. Moreover, there are substantial amounts of central office collections of income, land, and estate taxes not included in the table, some portion of which is on account of Queensland.

A reliable indication of the amount of Commonwealth taxation paid before the war by each State was obtained by the Commonwealth Grants Commission by allocating customs and excise duties and sales tax on a population basis, and by distributing central office assessments of income, land, and estate taxes. For the year 1938-39, the Commission calculated the amount of Commonwealth taxation paid by Queensland as £9,853,000 as against £6,731,000 collected in Queensland.

Income Tax.—On 1st July, 1942, the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority taxing income in Australia.

After uniform taxation in Australia was introduced, the rates of tax on income were raised gradually until the highest practicable level was reached. With the increasing amount of tax payable, it became obvious that some new method of collection was necessary, since many taxpayers would fail to save sufficient during the year to meet their assessments at the end of the year. Therefore a system of deductions from wages sufficient to meet the approximate tax for the year was introduced. This was satisfactory for those taxpayers whose income varied little from year to year. As the tax assessable on one year's income was deducted from the earnings in the following year, the deduction system was most unsatisfactory in those cases where income in any year was smaller than in the preceding year. This position led to the introduction in 1944 of the "Pay as You Earn" system of taxation.

In April, 1944, an amendment to the Act advanced by twelve months the income year on which tax was based, so that, in the case of taxpayers other than companies, tax assessed on earnings during a financial year was deducted during the same financial year. Any necessary adjustment was made after the end of the year, when the assessment was issued. This Act also provided that, in the transition period, taxpayers would be allowed a rebate of three-quarters of the tax payable on income earned in the year 1943-44. Thus the tax payable for that year was deducted in the three months, April, May, and June, 1944. Deductions made during the twelve months ended March, 1944, were used in payment of tax assessed on income earned in 1942-43. 1944-45 was the first full year that "Pay as You Earn" taxation operated.

Originally uniform taxation was designed as a war-time measure, and was to operate for the duration of the war and one year thereafter, but, as a result of legislation passed in the Federal Parliament in March, 1946, uniform income taxation, with the Commonwealth as the sole taxing authority, will be continued indefinitely in the post-war years. Details of the arrangements are given on page 312.

Uniform Income Taxation Rates.—The rates of income tax imposed on income earned in 1946-47 are shown on the next page. In addition, there is a social services contribution with a maximum rate of 1s. 6d. in the £.

1946-47 Rates.

Personal Exertion Income.

Taxable Income (T).

Rate of Tax.

£		d. in £.		d. in £.
1- 300	.. First	£200 : Nil	..	Balance : 36.0 + .06 (T-200)
301-1000	.. First	£300 : 14.0	..	Balance : 48.0 + .02 (T-300)
1001-2000	.. First	£1000 : 47.6	..	Balance : 76.0 + .025 (T-1000)
2001-3000	.. First	£2000 : 74.8	..	Balance : 126.0 + .014 (T-2000)
3001-5000	.. First	£3000 : 96.2	..	Balance : 154.0 + .005 (T-3000)
5001 & over	.. First	£5000 : 123.32	..	Balance : 174.0

Property Income.

Taxable Income (T).

Rate of Tax.

£		d. in £.		d. in £.
1- 300	.. First	£200 : Nil	..	Balance : 47.0 + .1 (T-200)
301-1000	.. First	£300 : 19.0	..	Balance : 67.0 + .02 (T-300)
1001-2000	.. First	£1000 : 62.4	..	Balance : 95.0 + .029 (T-1000)
2001-5000	.. First	£2000 : 93.2	..	Balance : 153.0 + .0035 (T-2000)
5001 & over	.. First	£5000 : 135.38	..	Balance : 174.0

Social Services Contributions.—Rates of contribution were the same in 1946-47 as in 1945-46, when they operated for six months only, contributions being assessed at half the rate payable on the full year's income. Contribution instalments are deducted where income is derived from salaries or wages.

The basic rate of contribution was 3d. for every £1 of taxable income up to and including £100. Thereafter the rate increased uniformly by 1d. for every £8 in excess of £100 until the maximum rate of 1s. 6d. in the £ was reached. On this basis the graduated scale operated on incomes up to £220 per annum, after which the maximum contribution was payable.

Uniform Tax Assessments.—The following table shows the tax assessed during 1944-45 on the 1943-44 incomes of Queensland residents. The total includes 1,421 taxpayers who derived incomes in Queensland and elsewhere, their income from personal exertion being £1,408,299 and from property £539,981. They were assessed £977,324 on these amounts.

UNIFORM TAXATION, QUEENSLAND RESIDENTS, 1944-45.

Grade of Taxable Income.	Taxpayers.	Taxable Income.			Current Year's Tax.
		Personal Exertion.	Property.	Total.	
£	No.	£	£	£	£
105 to 150	30,121	3,546,761	328,317	3,875,078	176,737
151 to 300	96,459	20,668,317	1,143,259	21,811,576	2,129,206
301 to 500	109,327	40,872,778	1,286,367	42,159,145	6,203,987
501 to 1,000	41,005	24,828,198	1,713,297	26,541,495	5,863,455
1,001 to 2,000	8,350	10,046,151	1,254,777	11,300,928	3,815,179
2,001 to 3,000	1,957	4,139,240	582,652	4,721,892	2,164,888
3,001 to 5,000	1,031	3,290,044	528,130	3,818,174	2,141,053
5,001 and over	433	2,979,210	565,141	3,544,351	2,569,588
Total	288,683	110,370,699	7,401,940	117,772,639	25,064,093

The "Pay As You Earn" system of taxation was introduced in 1944 (see page 330), and approximately 25 per cent. only of the tax assessed on the 1943-44 income was levied, and collected by deductions from earnings during the three months ended June, 1944.

Concessional Allowances (Income Tax).—As part of the uniform tax plan, the principle was adopted of allowing concessions in the form of rebates of tax instead of deductions from assessable income. The rebates of tax are calculated by applying to the amounts allowable the personal exertion rate appropriate to the total taxable income of the taxpayer.

The maximum amount of each concessional allowance for the calculation of the rebate allowable is as follows:—wife, £100; mother, £100; children under 16, £75 for eldest child, £30 for each other child; dependent daughter housekeeping for widowed parent or housekeeper who has care of a widowed taxpayer's children under 16 years of age, £100; invalid child aged sixteen years and over, £75; children between sixteen and eighteen years attending school, £75; medical expenses, £50, including dental expenses, £10; funeral expenses, £20; assurance, &c., £100; gifts to patriotic funds of £1 and upwards. In addition, a rebate of tax is allowable on amounts paid by a taxpayer for artificial limbs and eyes.

Company Tax.—Income tax on companies has altered considerably since the commencement of the recent war, and there is also an additional War-Time (Company) Tax. State income tax on companies has been suspended, the Commonwealth rates being the only levies made, as with income tax on individuals. The amounts of reimbursement of income tax to States shown above allow for company taxation as well as taxation of individuals during the period while the Commonwealth is the only income taxing authority.

The rates for 1946-47 were as follows:—

Ordinary Tax: 72d. for every £1 of taxable income or, in the case of a mutual life assurance company, 60d.

Super Tax: 12d. for every £1 of the taxable income in excess of £5,000.

Tax on Undistributed Income: Public Companies—24d. in the £1 payable on that portion of the taxable income which has not been distributed as dividends. Private Companies—Levied on that portion of the distributable income which has not been distributed as dividends. The amount of tax is equivalent to the aggregate amount of additional tax which would have been payable by its shareholders if the company had paid the undistributed portion as a dividend.

Private companies are liable for ordinary income tax and undistributed profits tax; public companies for ordinary income tax, undistributed profits tax, and super tax or war-time profits tax (whichever is the greater).

Land Tax (State).—Returns of the value of freehold land held are required wherever the value exceeds £200. Exemption varies from £300 according to the class and use of land, but is not granted to absentees or companies.

The rates are per £ of taxable unimproved value, and are progressive by steps. Where the value is less than £500 the rate is 1d. From £500 to £999 it is 1½d. From £1,000 to £1,999 it is 1¾d. From £2,000 to £2,499 it is 2d. From £2,500 there is also a super tax, and the total tax is then 3¼d., ranging thereafter to 8d. where the value exceeds £75,000.

Mutual life assurance societies have no exemption, but are rated at 2d. to £2,500, and at 3d. when the value exceeds that sum.

SUMMARY OF LAND TAXATION RATES, AUSTRALIA.

State.	Rates of Tax. (d. in £ on unimproved values).	Exemptions.
New South Wales ..	Freehold tenures in western areas only : 1	£240
Victoria	$\frac{1}{2}$	On primary producers' land—£3,000, diminishing by £1 for every £1 in excess of £3,000 Other—£250, diminishing by £1 for every £1 in excess of £250
Queensland	Ranges from 1 to 8 on over £75,000 (see above)	On primary producers' land—£1,500, diminishing by £6 for every £5 in excess of £1,500, to £300 on £2,500 and over Other—£300 Absentees and companies—Nil
South Australia ..	Up to £5,000— $\frac{3}{4}$ Over £5,000—1½ Absentees—20% extra	—
Western Australia ..	Land not improved—2 Improved land—1 Absentees—50% extra	Improved land used solely for primary production exempt
Tasmania	Rate graduates from 1 on first £2,500 to 5 on excess of value over £80,000	Rural—£3,500 Other—Nil
Commonwealth ..	V = total unimproved value of land. On portion of taxable value up to £75,000— $1 + \frac{V - 5,000}{18,750}$ On portion of taxable value over £75,000—9 Absentees' rates: 1 up to £5,000, rising to 10 for excess over £80,000 Super tax of 20% if taxable value of land over £20,000	£5,000 Absentees—Nil

The next table shows State Land Tax collections in Queensland during the year 1945-46.

STATE LAND TAX, QUEENSLAND, 1945-46.

Type of Taxpayer.	Taxable Value.					Total.
	£1-£499.	£500-£1,999.	£2,000-£9,999.	£10,000-£49,999.	£50,000 and over.	
TAXPAYERS (NO.)						
Individuals	12,199	5,960	1,797	76	..	20,032
Companies	242	377	373	149	25	1,171 ^a
Total ..	12,441	6,337	2,170	225	25	21,203 ^a
TAXABLE VALUE (£).						
Individuals	2,268,399	4,982,772	6,381,836	1,230,429	..	14,863,436
Companies	54,914	417,248	1,674,587	3,100,354	2,397,373	7,930,698 ^b
Total ..	2,323,313	5,400,020	8,056,423	4,330,783	2,397,373	22,794,134 ^b
PRIMARY TAX PAYABLE (£).						
Individuals	9,452	34,071	67,678	19,153	..	130,354
Companies	229	2,914	19,195	51,117	57,612	133,452 ^c
Total ..	9,681	36,985	86,873	70,270	57,612	263,806 ^c

^a Including 5 Mutual Life Assurance Companies not classified according to value.

^b Including £286,222 for Mutual Life Assurance Companies not classified according to value.

^c Including £2,385 for Mutual Life Assurance Companies not classified according to value.

The amounts of tax payable shown in the above table are for primary tax only. In addition, super tax (on land values exceeding £2,500) was assessed at £104,669—£45,836 on individuals and £58,833 on companies—making a total land tax assessment of £368,475. Allowing for arrears and accrued penalties, &c., the total amount payable to the Taxation Department during 1945-46 was £398,075.

Tax on undeveloped land was suspended from 1st July, 1943, to the last day in the financial year commencing after the formal cessation of hostilities.

The total payments received after allowing for refunds and adjustments were £375,421, a decrease of £7,799 on the 1944-45 revenue. Relief from tax amounting to £204 was granted to 11 taxpayers for various causes during the year.

The cost of collecting the land tax was £7 8s. 2d. for each £100 collected.

Land Tax (Commonwealth).—The rates payable are summarised on page 333. During 1944-45, tax assessed on land in Queensland amounted to £64,014, which was £581 less than in 1943-44. Tax received amounted to £63,801, while £213 was outstanding at the 30th June, 1945. The total tax assessments were less than for any other State except Tasmania. The prevalence of the leasehold system is the chief reason why Commonwealth Land Tax assessments in Queensland are so small.

Probate or Administration Duty (State).—No duty is imposed where the net value does not amount to £300. £1 for every £100 or part thereof is charged where the net value amounts to £300 and upwards.

Succession Duty (State).—This duty is payable as a percentage of the succession at the rates shown in the following table. Rates shown in columns headed A are payable where the successor is domiciled within Australia, and those in columns headed B where the successor is domiciled outside Australia.

RATES OF SUCCESSION DUTY PAYABLE, QUEENSLAND.

Net Value of Estate.		Widow and Lineal Issue.		Husband Schedule Rates.		Other Relatives.		Strangers in Blood.	
		A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
£	£	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
200 but not over	500	Nil	0½	2	2	3	3¾	4	5
Over—									
500 but not over	1,000	1	1½	2	2	3	3¾	4	5
1,000 but not over	2,500	1½	1¾	3	3	4½	5¾	6	7½
2,500 but not over	4,000	2½	3¼	4	4	6	7½	8	10
4,000 but not over	5,000	3	3¾	4½	4½	6¾	8¾	9	11½
5,000 but not over	6,000	5	6½	5	6½	7½	9¾	10	12½
6,000 but not over	7,000	5½	6¾	5½	6¾	8¼	10½	11	13¾
7,000 but not over	8,000	6	7½	6	7½	9	11½	12	15
8,000 but not over	9,000	6½	8¼	6½	8¼	9¾	12¾	13	16½
9,000 but not over	10,000	7	8¾	7	8¾	10½	13¾	14	17½
10,000 but not over	12,500	7½	9¾	7½	9¾	11½	14½	15	18¾
12,500 but not over	15,000	8	10	8	10	12	15	16	20
15,000 but not over	17,500	8½	10½	8½	10½	12¾	15½	17	21½
17,500 but not over	20,000	9	11¼	9	11¼	13½	16¾	18	22½
20,000 but not over	22,500	9½	11¾	9½	11¾	14¼	17¾	19	23¾
22,500 but not over	25,000	10	12½	10	12½	15	18¾	20	25
25,000 but not over	27,500	10½	13¼	10½	13¼	15¾	19½	21	26½
27,500 but not over	30,000	11	13¾	11	13¾	16½	20¾	22	27½
Maximum Rates ..	..	20	25	20	25	25	30	25	30

Exemption is allowed in the following cases:—(a) where the net value of an estate is under £200; (b) where the whole value of a succession is less than £20; (c) where a succession is by a charitable or educational institution in Queensland.

Estate Duty (Commonwealth).—Where the value of the estate for duty purposes (net value less the statutory exemption) is under £10,000, the rate of duty is 3 per cent.; between £10,000 and £19,999 the rate rises

from 3 to 6 per cent. by steps of $\frac{3}{100}$ per cent. for each complete £100 in excess of £10,000. Above £20,000 the rate rises until it reaches 26 per cent. for estates of £120,000 and the maximum of 27.9 per cent. at £500,000.

The statutory exemption for widows, children, and grandchildren is £2,000, but diminishes as the value of the estate exceeds £2,000 until it disappears at £12,400; and the exemption for others is £1,000, disappearing at £10,000.

Successions for religious, scientific, educational, or charitable purposes are exempt in Australia.

Gift Duty (Commonwealth).—This tax came into operation in October, 1941, and imposes a duty on gifts which exceed the value of £500. Rates imposed on the total value of the gift are the same as those imposed under Federal Estate Duty on the value of an estate for duty purposes.

Pay-Roll Tax (Commonwealth).—The Pay-Roll Tax was introduced in July, 1941, to provide part of the finance for the Commonwealth scheme of child endowment. The rate of tax is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on all wages, paid or payable, the first £20 per week or £1,040 per annum being exempt.

Sales Tax (Commonwealth).—This tax, so far as transactions or operations covered by the law in Australia are concerned, is payable by manufacturers and wholesale merchants. Tax payable on imported goods is collected by the Customs Department. A large list of exemptions is designed to help primary producers, and for other purposes. The tax was introduced in August, 1930; the rate has been altered from time to time, and recent legislation fixed the rates at $7\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$, and 25 per cent., according to prescribed schedules of commodities.

Entertainment Tax (Commonwealth).—This tax was reintroduced by the Commonwealth Government in August, 1942, and the Commonwealth agreed upon payment of compensation to those States which vacated this tax field at its request. The rate of tax imposed commences with 3d. on an admission price of one shilling, and increases at the rate of 2d. for every sixpence increase until the admission price reaches five shillings, and thereafter by 3d. for every sixpence increase or part thereof.

Special rates, approximately 25 per cent. less than the general rates, are provided in the Act to encourage the legitimate stage and other similar entertainments. Exemptions are granted for patriotic purposes.

Flour Tax (Commonwealth).—This tax was reintroduced in December, 1938, and is payable by the manufacturer or the importer of flour. The rate varies with the price of wheat, the highest rate having been £6 2s. 9d. per ton, and the lowest £1 12s. 3d. The present rate of £2 8s. 10d. has remained constant since October, 1940.

Wool Tax (Commonwealth).—This tax has been payable since 1936 on all wool grown in Australia. The rate of tax is 2s. 0d. on each bale of wool, 1s. 0d. on each butt, and 4d. on each bag of wool.

Gold Tax (Commonwealth).—This tax was imposed on gold delivered to the Commonwealth Bank after September, 1939; and was 50 per cent. of the amount by which the price of gold exceeded £9 per fine oz. The tax was suspended from September, 1947.

Taxation of Racing and Betting (State).—This taxation comprises stamp duty on betting tickets, bookmakers' licenses, and totalisator commission. The amounts collected from betting and lottery taxation are shown in the table on page 329. The Government's commission amounts to 5 per cent. of all moneys passing through the totalisators. The following table gives particulars of totalisator operations for the last five years.

TOTALISATOR OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
Racing Clubs with Totalisators .. ..No.	287	290	301	308	297
Meetings Held with Totalisators in Use ..No.	445	324	505	552	692
Amount Passed through Totalisators£	451,303	456,791	851,466	1,144,504	1,144,290
Retained by Clubs .. £	40,484	41,166	76,901	102,589	102,933
Government Commission £	22,565	22,839	42,573	57,225	57,214

Lottery Tax (State).—A stamp duty of 5 per cent. on the selling price of the ticket, with a minimum duty of threepence on any ticket, is payable on tickets issued in a drawing, sweep, or lottery where the prize is paid by means of cash, bonds, inscribed stock, or other negotiable instrument. The tax collected on lotteries during 1945-46 was £148,125.

Motor Taxation (State).—See pages 214 and 215.

8. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Municipalities in Queensland are of three kinds, Cities, Towns, and Shires, and all are known as "Local Authorities." City Councils control the twelve most populous towns, all of which have a population of over 7,000. Town Councils control the town areas of eleven of the larger towns, while Shire Councils control all the territory of Queensland outside the Cities and Towns with certain special exceptions. A note on the historical and legal growth of Local Authorities is given on pages 30-31, and the population of each Local Authority Area on pages 41-44, but for details of finances of each Local Authority reference should be made to Part E of the *Statistics of Queensland* for 1944-45. Their boundaries are shown in the maps on pages 340 and 341. The tables in this section show only totals for the four main groups of municipal areas.

All local authority councils are elected by adult suffrage. They are responsible for ordinary municipal services, such as provision of sanitary and health services, roads, domestic water supplies, and general care and

beautification of their areas, and in many cases they provide electricity and various transport services. Since 1933, many Local Authorities have assumed the maintenance of, and provision of water on, stock routes.

In road construction they are assisted financially by the Main Roads Commission, which is responsible for main roads policy throughout the State (see Chapter 8, section 5), and in other works they are subsidised by the State Government (see below in this section). In raising their ordinary revenue from rates, they are allowed to assess only on the *unimproved capital value* of land in their areas.

The following table gives a general summary of local government authorities and their areas as at the 30th June, 1945.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1945.

Particulars.		City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
Authorities	No.	1	11	11	121	144
Population ^a	No.	393,580	210,977	39,847	440,354	1,084,758
Ratepayers	No.	<i>n</i>	44,998	13,005	117,583	<i>n</i>
Dwellings	No.	87,297	47,554	11,359	115,750	261,960
Rateable Value	£	21,015,145	6,516,974	1,478,830	45,573,612	74,584,561
Streets and Roads	Miles	2,080	1,614	498	123,117	127,309

^a At 31st December, 1945; later populations are shown on pages 41 to 44.

n Not available.

Revenue and Expenditure.—Most of the net revenue of Local Authorities is obtained from rates of various kinds, and from government grants. The table on the next page shows the revenue of Local Authorities during 1944-45 (excluding loan receipts).

Since 1929-30 the Treasury has subsidised loans to Local Authorities for approved works, but in 1942, owing to war conditions, the subsidies were discontinued. A new schedule of subsidy rates as set out below was introduced on 1st July, 1944, and apply to the year 1944-45, the latest year for which detailed statistics are available. General works were subsidised by a minimum of 15 per cent. of capital cost or of annual loan charges, up to a maximum of 33½ per cent. For the establishment of new electric authorities and rural electrification, the subsidy was 75 per cent. of the estimated net annual deficit on the undertaking, with a maximum of 33½ per cent. of the interest and redemption charges, payable for five years and then subject to review, and for interconnecting power systems between widely separated areas, a cash subsidy of 33½ per cent. of the total capital cost. Special subsidies to electricity undertakings would be considered as the need arose. For water supply and sewerage works, there was a minimum subsidy of 20 per cent. of capital cost or of the annual loan charges, increased by 75 per cent. of the estimated net annual deficit of the undertaking, up to a maximum of 33½ per cent. for water supply, and 50 per cent. for sewerage. Water conservation and irrigation works were also subsidised.

The grants received from the Main Roads Commission are for maintenance works carried out on main roads, etc., portion of such work being paid by the Local Authorities and the remainder by the Commission. (See Chapter 8, page 210 for details of arrangements with the Main Roads Commission.)

Receipts from business undertakings are not included, but any portion of their net profits which may have been transferred to the ordinary fund is included (see page 342).

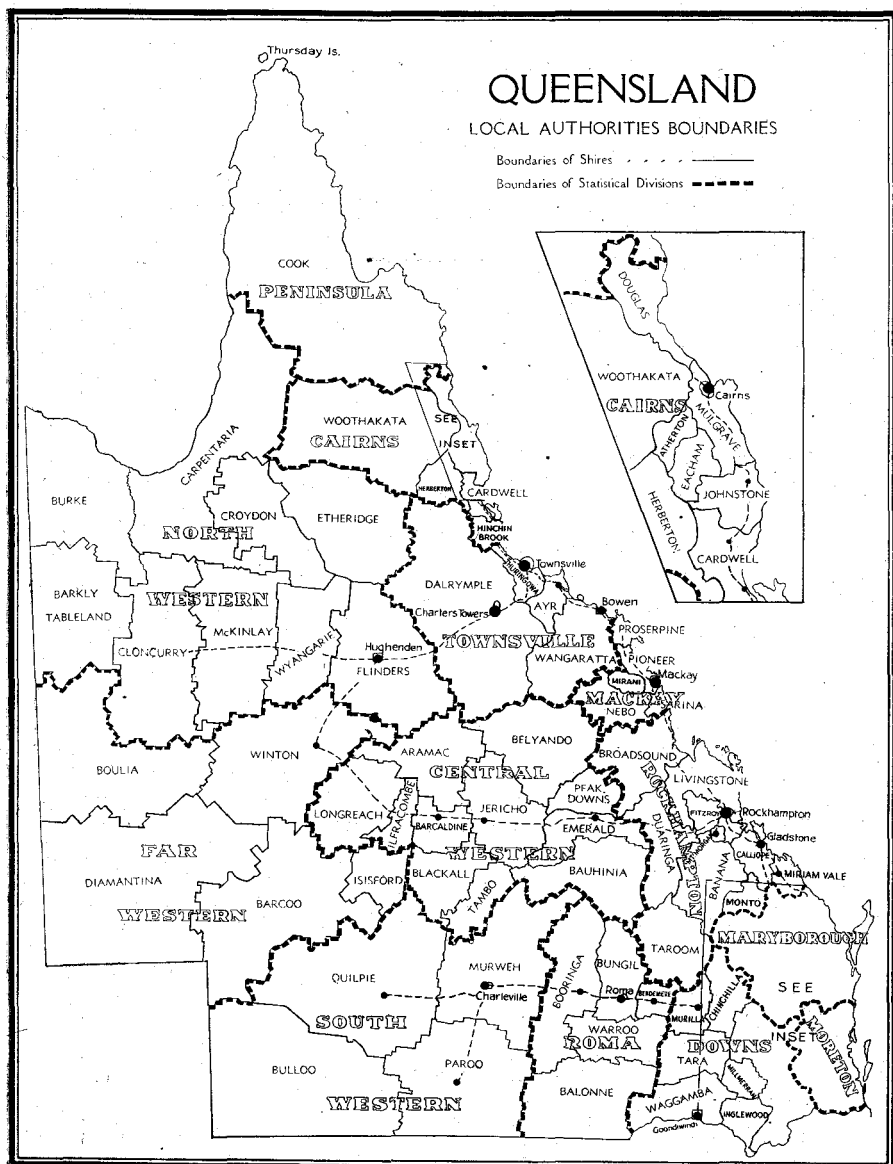
LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, REVENUE, 1944-45.

Source of Revenue.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
Taxation—	£	£	£	£	£
Rates	1,126,688	396,197	82,648	1,316,053	2,921,586
Licenses	12,757	3,859	1,554	4,666	22,836
Government Grants—					
Subsidy of Loans..	..	50,611	11,488	11,058	73,157
Main Roads Comm.	..	9,507	2,013	284,547	296,067
Other	25,977	8,905	3,613	16,275	54,770
Sanitary and Cleansing Services ..	177,388	230,565	33,126	154,231	595,310
Other Public Works and Services ..	128,200	61,654	18,239	190,616	398,709
Other	114,612	54,916	8,089	38,731	216,348
Total	1,585,622	816,214	160,770	2,016,177	4,578,783

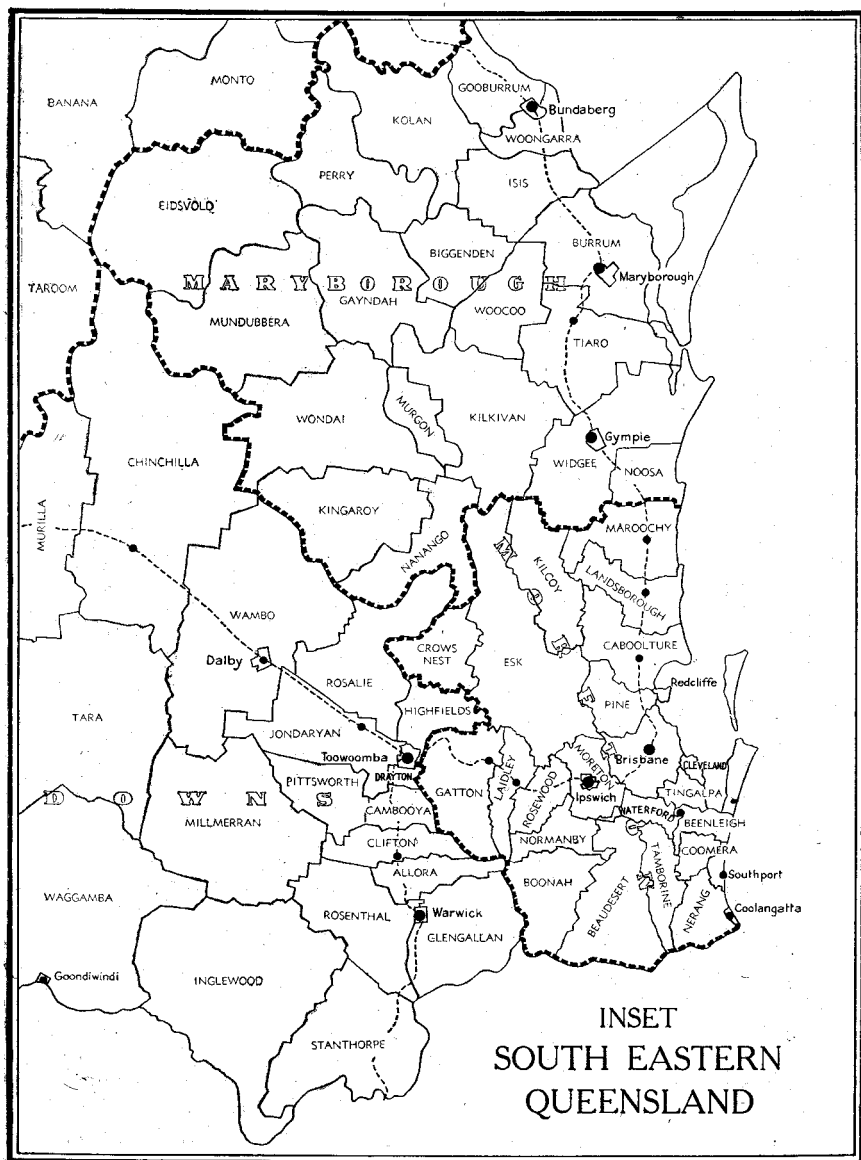
Local government expenditure (excluding expenditure on business undertakings) is shown in the following table. The "Grants" were mostly for the local hospitals, fire brigades, and ambulance brigades. The other items are self-explanatory. A large proportion of the expenditure on roads, &c., is directly paid for by the Government in the form of Main Roads Commission, loan subsidy, and other grants (see above table).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, EXPENDITURE, 1944-45.

Head of Expenditure.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Administration ..	99,343	51,673	11,865	164,899	327,780
Debt Services ..	595,375	194,195	47,217	385,717	1,222,504
Roads and Streets—					
New Works ..	24,082	51,935	8,975	83,688	168,680
Maintenance ..	254,047	128,843	21,246	785,977	1,190,113
Other Public Works—					
New Works ..	59,556	48,486	10,970	23,612	142,624
Maintenance ..	213,359	96,893	12,628	187,196	510,076
Health & Cleansing	158,579	165,095	32,780	184,654	541,108
Other Services ..	38,834	15,908	5,297	18,605	78,644
Grants	107,427	37,315	8,650	138,710	292,102
Other	42,501	18,775	2,472	27,717	91,465
Total	1,593,103	809,118	162,100	2,000,775	4,565,096



In these maps, the position of the principal railways (light broken lines) and the chief towns (dots) are shown as indicators of geographical position only. The only names shown are those of Statistical Divisions (outline letters), Shires (capital letters), and Cities and Towns (small letters). The boundaries of



Statistical Divisions are shown in heavy broken lines and those of Shires in unbroken lines. A list of Statistical Divisions, and the Shires in each, will be found on pages 41-44. The map facing page 1 also shows the Statistical Divisions. Local Authorities in each Regional Division are listed on pages 127-129.

Business Undertakings.—Three main groups of activities which are classed as business undertakings are carried out by Local Authorities in Queensland:—water, electricity, and railways and tramways. Separate accounts have to be kept for each of these undertakings.

The following table gives particulars of the receipts and expenditure of Local Authority business undertakings during 1944-45.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS, 1944-45.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
<i>Water and Sewerage.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts—					
Rates, Sales, and					
Charges	959,003	307,988	54,755	81,346	1,403,092
Subsidy of Loans ..	12,996	4,071	893	8,245	26,205
Other	45,580	16,323	9,601	8,581	80,085
Total	1,017,579	328,382	65,249	98,172	1,509,382
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses..	248,650	158,488	26,544	45,265	478,947
Construction ..	66,057	35,631	11,616	12,694	125,998
Debt Charges ..	636,072	116,466	25,902	42,858	821,298
Other	20,603	9,631	690	1,106	32,030
Total	971,382	320,216	64,752	101,923	1,458,273
Surplus	+46,197	+8,166	+497	—3,751	+51,109
<i>Electricity.</i>					
Receipts—					
Rates and Sales ..	992,680	340,801	63,635	209,252	1,606,368
Other	72,629	11,093	11,933	27,697	123,352
Total	1,065,309	351,894	75,568	236,949	1,729,720
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses..	607,294	238,613	47,766	162,507	1,056,180
Debt Charges ..	165,884	64,495	13,064	42,389	285,832
Other	155,674	45,438	12,607	22,676	236,395
Total	928,852	348,546	73,437	227,572	1,578,407
Surplus	+136,457	+3,348	+2,131	+9,377	+151,313
<i>Tramways and Bus Services.</i>					
Receipts—					
Rates and Charges..	1,487,980	31,233	..	23,892	1,543,105
Other	39,209	4,385	..	38,276	81,870
Total	1,527,189	35,618	..	62,168	1,624,975
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses..	894,275	24,027	..	17,965	936,267
Debt Charges ..	183,260	5,131	..	40,046	228,437
Other	154,122	6,272	..	3,394	163,788
Total	1,231,657	35,430	..	61,405	1,328,492
Surplus	+295,532	+188	..	+763	+296,483

Waterworks supplied 86 cities and towns with reticulated supplies. Each of the twelve City Councils controlled its own supply, as did ten of the Town Councils. Coolangatta was supplied by works constructed by the Coolangatta-Nerang Water Authority, a joint undertaking of the Coolangatta Town and Nerang Shire Councils, which is included as a semi-governmental body in the next section. The remaining waterworks (63) were controlled by 41 Shire Councils (for details of individual undertakings, see *Statistics of Queensland*, 1944-45, Part E). The above figures are exclusive of Thursday Island, where the water supply was still under the control of the Defence Department in 1944-45.

Sewerage systems were operating in Brisbane, Bundaberg, Cunnamulla, Goondiwindi, Mackay, Maryborough, Quilpie, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, Townsville, and Warwick, and systems were in course of construction in Charleville and Ipswich.

In Brisbane there were, in 1944-45, only 40,830 premises connected to the sewerage out of a total of 97,311 dwellings and buildings of various sorts, but the work will proceed as fast as resources permit.

Electricity was supplied by 42 Local Authorities, but only 31 generated their own power, the rest buying electricity in bulk and distributing to consumers.

Electric tramways and motor bus services were operated by the Brisbane City Council. A bus service was operated by the Rockhampton City Council, and two Shires operated short lengths of steam tramways to link up various centres in their districts. The Beaudesert Tramway operated by Beaudesert Shire was closed on 30th September, 1944, and has been dismantled.

Local Authorities' Loans.—With the exception of Brisbane, most of the loan indebtedness incurred by Local Authorities has been for loans obtained through the State Treasury. Only with special approval may loans be raised from other sources. Overdrafts may be used for current expenditure, but, under an amendment to *The Local Authorities Act* in 1936, it was provided that overdrafts outstanding from banks must be funded with provisions for gradual repayment, or be reduced annually.

The total liabilities of Local Authorities at 30th June, 1945, were £31,529,720. This amount was owed by the following authorities:—

	£	£	s.	d.
Brisbane	21,894,981	or	55	12 7 per head
Other Cities and Towns ..	5,354,402	or	21	6 11 per head
Shires	4,280,337	or	9	14 5 per head

to the following:—

	£
State Government	10,079,762
Other Fixed Loans	20,607,339
Bank Overdrafts	463,446
Other Liabilities	379,173

Most of the fixed loans other than to the Government were debts of the Brisbane City Council, which at 30th June, 1945, owed £2,500,000 in

London, and £3,018,968 in New York. Of the loans from the State Government, £5,207,796 were to Brisbane, which was also responsible for £205,521 of the bank overdraft. As an offset to its indebtedness the Brisbane City Council had £2,376,076 as sinking funds invested chiefly in public securities.

The fixed loans of all Local Authorities had been incurred for the following purposes up to the 30th June, 1945—

	£
Electricity Supply	2,898,399
Water Supply	6,933,681
Tram and Bus Services	2,533,830
Other (Incl. Roads and Sewerage) ..	18,321,191
Total ..	30,687,101

Bank overdrafts and other liabilities were chiefly incurred in day to day expenses when revenue was insufficient to meet current expenditure.

The next table shows loan expenditure by Local Authorities during the year 1944-45.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1944-45.

Head of Expenditure.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Roads, &c.	1,439	3,291	..	11,706	16,436
Other Ordinary Services .. .. .	..	25,210	888	26,154	52,252
Water and Sewerage	80,669	41,302	76,885	14,306	213,162
Electricity	14,503	20,276	571	12,120	47,470
Tram and Bus Services .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Total	96,611	90,079	78,344	64,286	329,320

9. SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES.

(OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.)

In all States certain functions are carried out by means of special statutory authorities whose finances are partly, or completely, excluded from the Government accounts. In order to obtain complete figures for comparison of different States, the Statisticians compile statistics for a specified list of these statutory authorities under the general heading "Semi-Governmental and other Public Bodies", whose gross figures are not already included in Consolidated Revenue or Local Authority statistics. There are twelve main categories, viz.—(1) water supply and sewerage; (2) irrigation and drainage; (3) harbours; (4) tramways; (5) electricity; (6) roads and bridges; (7) trading, n.e.i; (8) fire brigades; (9) universities; (10) hospitals and ambulances; (11) marketing and industry improvement; and (12) others. Lotteries, banks, housing, and insurance are not included, but operations of such bodies in Queensland are shown in section 11 of this chapter.

The activities included under these heads in the table below are (1) 59 bore water supply boards, the Coolangatta-Nerang Water Authority, and the Stanley River Works Board, (2) the Inkerman Irrigation, Burdekin, and Herbert River Trusts, (3) 7 Harbour Boards, the Harbour Dues Fund for Brisbane, and the Brisbane River Works Board, (5) Barron Falls Hydro-Electricity and Inkerman Irrigation Boards, (6) the Main Roads Commission, Story, and Lamington (Maryborough) Bridges, (7) State coal mines, smelters, coke works, forestry, and other State enterprises, (8) 44 fire brigades, (9) the University, (10) 117 hospital boards and hospitals and 80 ambulance brigades, (11) 38 marketing and industry improvement boards, and (12) the Public Curator, the University Works Board, and Central Sugar Mills Fund. Duplication is avoided in aggregate tables.

The loan and overdraft liabilities of these bodies amounted to £14,237,179 at the 30th June, 1945, £12,435,802 being loan, and £1,801,377 overdraft.

Of the fixed loan indebtedness, £1,164,905 was for water supply authorities, £145,756 for irrigation and drainage, £1,870,916 for harbours, £268,600 for electricity, £6,049,166 for roads and bridges, £369,155 for trading bodies, £157,579 for fire brigades, £1,477,556 for hospitals and ambulances, £420,169 for marketing and industry improvement, and £512,000 for the University Works Board.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES, QUEENSLAND,
RECEIPTS, 1944-45.

Type of Body.	Revenue Receipts.				
	Taxation.	Grants from Public Funds.	Sales and Charges.	Other.	Total.
Water and Irrigation ..	£ 26,314	£ 662	£ 50,347	£ 6,374	£ 83,697
Harbours ^a ..	..	7,058	767,700	224,774	999,532
Electricity ..	..	..	176,161	2,367	178,528
Roads and Bridges	700,804	1,132,074	54,109	264,376	2,151,363
Trading, n.e.i. ..	..	..	1,436,495	29,112	1,465,607
Fire Brigades ..	..	110,635	5,613	100,676	216,924
University ^b ..	..	59,283	44,021	20,870	124,174
Hospitals and Ambulances ..	..	1,029,591 ^d	583,227	219,619	1,832,437
Marketing, &c. ^c ..	118,841	35,910	20,447,527	51,962	20,654,240
Other ..	..	90,000	110,232	11,011	211,243
Total ..	845,959	2,465,213	23,675,432	931,141	27,917,745

^a Harbour Boards' figures for the year 1944.

^b Figures for 1944.

^c Marketing boards' figures cover operations of season ending during 1944-45.

^d Including proportion of receipts and endowments, and special grants from Golden Casket Funds, not shown as ordinary Government expenditure.

Expenditure from revenue, surplus or deficit on the year's working, and loan expenditure of the Semi-Governmental and other Public Bodies were as follows.

**SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES, QUEENSLAND,
EXPENDITURE, 1944-45.**

Type of Body.	Expenditure from Revenue.				Revenue Surplus or Deficit.	Loan Expenditure
	Debt Charges.	Working Expenses.	Other.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Water and Irrigation	33,590	37,400	7,845	78,835	+4,862	41,148 ^b
Harbours ^a	229,362	169,963	282,420	681,745	+317,787	9,521
Electricity ..	32,931	64,434	28,544	125,909	+52,619	20,470
Roads and Bridges ..	360,615	1,055,594	298,621	1,714,830	+436,533	203,228 ^c
Trading n.e.i.	10,623	1,036,579	497,912	1,545,114	-79,507	..
Fire Brigades	21,749	189,494	5,599	216,842	+82	5,137
University ^a	..	120,593	..	120,593	+3,581	..
Hospitals & Ambulances	107,825	1,720,259	32,086	1,860,170	-27,733	36,273
Marketing ^a	61,383	21,443,969	63,874	21,569,226	-914,986	98,536
Other ..	..	118,739	5,438	124,177	+ 87,066	801
Total ..	858,078	25,957,024	1,222,339	28,037,441	-119,696	415,114

^a See notes a, b, and c to previous table.

^b Stanley River Dam, £37,500.

^c Main Roads Commission.

10. ALL STATE PUBLIC FINANCE.

An attempt is here made to show net figures for all government and semi-governmental operations in Queensland. The following table shows totals for revenue receipts (stating taxation separately) and expenditure, and loan expenditure for the State Government, Local Governments, and Semi-Governmental and Other Public Bodies (including State Government Trust Funds not included in Consolidated Revenue). Details of the items included in the latter group will be found in the preceding pages.

In the totals, duplication in the form of transfers of revenue from one public account to another have been eliminated as far as information was available. Some of the more important items of this nature were subsidies from the State Government to Local and Semi-Governmental Authorities, from the Main Roads Commission to Local Authorities for road maintenance, and from the Local Authorities to hospitals, ambulances, fire brigades, etc. (See tables in preceding section.)

STATE PUBLIC FINANCE, QUEENSLAND, SUMMARY, 1944-45.

Public Authority.	Revenue.				Gross Loan Expen- diture.	
	Receipts.		Expen- diture.	Surplus or Deficit.		
	Taxation.	Total.				
	£	£	£	£	£	
State Government	8,064,937	26,447,274	25,878,059	+	569,215	1,560,898
Semi-Governmental &c., Bodies ..	845,959	27,917,745	28,037,441	—	119,696	415,114
Other Trust Funds	52,386	8,671,383	6,979,068	+	1,692,315	..
Local Authorities—						
Brisbane	1,358,939	5,195,699	4,724,994	+	470,705	96,611
Other Cities ..	402,662	1,532,108	1,527,310	+	4,798	90,079
Towns	87,684	301,587	302,879	—	1,292	78,344
Shires	1,335,787	2,413,466	2,392,407	+	21,059	64,286
Gross Total ..	12,148,354	72,479,262	69,842,158	+	2,637,104	2,305,332
Net Total ^a ..	12,148,354	68,568,004	68,930,900	+	2,637,104	2,179,430 ^b

^a Excluding transfers between Governmental funds.

^b Including £546,173 also included in revenue receipts and expenditure:—Main Roads Commission, £220,000; Housing Relief, £150,000; Port Development, £75,000; and Loan Subsidies to Local Authorities and Hospital Boards, £101,173.

11. STATE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

State Enterprises.—The financial results are noted below of certain enterprises formerly conducted by a government corporation under special legislation. These enterprises were commenced during the years 1915 to 1920 and were in part intended to protect consumers during a period of rising prices and before the price fixing legislation of 1920 was introduced (see page 258). It was claimed that this object was achieved, and that other enterprises assisted producers, but substantial Treasury losses were incurred, especially from the cattle stations. The enterprises are now in the final stages of liquidation.

The group of enterprises here noted does not include enterprises now conducted to assist production, e.g., the various activities of the Department of Mines, for which see section 7 of Chapter 7.

The total net investment of Treasury funds at 30th June, 1946, was £2,071,645, including all amounts written off and all investments from Trust Fund, and after deducting certain profits paid into revenue. The properties were disposed of during the depression years and the remaining assets are now valued at £296,976. The net indebtedness of the Treasury at 30th June, 1946, was £1,013,850.

The loss on the cattle stations to 30th June, 1946, totalled £1,647,814, including all charges except interest. The net loss on butchers' shops was £39,788. The fishery business showed a net loss of £38,455. The cannery

lost £112,628, and the produce agency £19,529. A State hotel at Babinda returned a profit of £44,929. The Hamilton Cold Stores (Brisbane) made a profit of £13,616 to 30th June, 1946. In 1930, they were leased to a Federation of Co-operative Societies at annual rentals rising from £5,500 in 1930 to £5,686 in 1955. In addition, £112 interest on part cost of wharf extensions is payable annually by the lessee.

Agricultural Bank.—The Agricultural Bank was originally established under *The Agricultural Bank Act, 1901*. Advances for rural purposes were later administered by the State Savings Bank and the State Advances Corporation and it was not until 1923 that an Act was passed incorporating the Agricultural Bank in its present form. It makes advances for all purposes connected with primary production, including purchase of properties, repayment of debts, irrigation, crop production, purchase of stock, improvements, developmental work &c. Security varies according to the purpose of the advance and takes the form of mortgage over the property, bill of sale, or a lien on wool or crops.

Advances are made up to four-fifths of the Bank's valuation of land and improvements, the full value of certain proposed improvements, and certain stock and plant. Repayments are by half-yearly fixed instalments which extend over a term up to thirty years. In bad seasons, the Bank may extend the repayment term, but the maximum period may not exceed 35 years, including any period when interest payments only have been allowed. In addition to these terms, advances on land mortgage security to eligible discharged servicemen are free of interest and redemption for an initial three-year period.

Special advances up to £2,000 may be made for the purchase of farm machinery to be used on a contract basis, but the advance is only up to two-thirds of the purchase price, and is covered by a bill of sale.

A summary of Agricultural Bank advances obtainable is as follows:—

Maximum advance to individual farmer	£5,000
Maximum advance for purchase of machinery to be used on farm contract work	£2,000
Rate of interest	3½% per annum

Limit of advance:

In general, four-fifths of Bank's valuation of land and permanent improvements and of improvements proposed to be effected with the desired advance.

Up to £1,000 for unspecified purposes to settlers who reside on and personally work their farms.

Up to £1,250 for full value of various improvements to be effected, including buildings, fencing, clearing, water, etc.

Up to full cost of dairy cattle (£400), dairying plant (£250), agricultural plant (£1,000), irrigation equipment (£750), pigs (£100), sheep (£1,000), beef cattle (£1,000), farm horses (£100), grass and fodder crop seed (£50), pineapple and banana suckers and approved seeds and plants (£150), crop production (£500).

During the year 1945-46, advances made by the Agricultural Bank amounted to £446,681, whilst the net indebtedness to the Treasury amounted to £1,358,448 at 30th June, 1946, an increase of £179,840 on the previous year. In addition, £87,609 was owing on a debenture loan. Since the inception of State advances to settlers and co-operative societies, loans of £9,732,845 have been made in respect of 50,494 applications. These figures include loans to co-operative societies of an amount of £121,349, of which £6,083 was outstanding at 30th June, 1946, from 4 companies. The following table gives a summary of operations for five years.

AGRICULTURAL BANK, "CO-ORDINATION OF RURAL ADVANCES AND AGRICULTURAL BANK ACT," QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
Advances Made .. £	231,199 ^r	78,086 ^r	124,258 ^r	313,852	446,681
Repayments Made £	278,137	300,481	361,476	328,048	329,893
Amount Owing by Borrowers £	1,751,032	1,592,665	1,415,452	1,452,723	1,623,026
Borrowers No.	4,317	3,982	3,589	3,385	3,285
Average Amount per Borrower Approved during Year .. £	221	237	505	596	835

^r Revised since last issue. All figures include converted loans.

Agricultural Bank (Discharged Soldier Settlers).—The Agricultural Bank is also charged with the administration of advances to discharged soldier settlers. These settlers are of two main classes—namely, those on selections included in a group settlement and those on freeholds and selections not included in a group settlement. Prior to the 1st March, 1925, the administration of the former class of business was undertaken by the Lands Department. The number of borrowers includes many persons not returned soldiers who have taken over properties from the original soldier settlers. Since 1925, £1,200,209 has been advanced by the Bank, in addition to £1,012,823 advanced by the Lands Department to group settlers between 1917 and 1st March, 1925, which has now been taken over by the Agricultural Bank.

AGRICULTURAL BANK, "THE DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT ACT," QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
Advances Made .. £	2,043	1,699	3,545	3,623	1,627
Repayments Made £	42,619	50,463	67,881	63,178	50,908
Amount Owing by Borrowers £	388,188	349,572	293,582	239,238	196,645
Borrowers No.	1,053	997	889	766	620

Other Rural Advances.—Advances under *The Income (Unemployment Relief) Tax Acts, 1930 to 1935, The Income (State Development) Tax Act, 1938 to 1942, and The Financial Arrangements and Development Aid Acts, 1942 to 1945*, are made from a special fund administered by the Agricultural Bank Board, and are intended to provide for the financial accommodation of farmers unable to qualify for loans under the Agricultural Bank Acts. Securities for advances are generally crop liens, stock mortgages, and bills of sale. During 1945-46, £339 was advanced and £2,399 repaid. Altogether, £69,021 has been advanced; and at 30th June, 1946, there were 67 accounts open, with £5,194 principal outstanding.

Queensland Housing Commission.—The State Advances Corporation was established in 1916 to make advances to home builders under *The State Advances Act*. It has also erected homes under *The Workers' Homes Acts*, and made advances under other legislation. A summary of the Corporation's activities under these heads is given in the following paragraphs.

Legislation late in 1945 changed the name of the Corporation to the Queensland Housing Commission, and gave it increased powers to assist in meeting the present housing shortage. The Commission is now empowered, as well as to make advances to private house builders, to build houses itself either for sale or for letting.

Workers' Dwellings.—Under *The State Housing Acts, 1945 to 1946*, the Queensland Housing Commission makes advances to eligible applicants on the security of homes to be erected. A person to be eligible must be the proprietor of a suitable building site, must not already own a dwelling, and must undertake to use the completed dwelling as a home for himself and family. The maximum advances allowable under the Acts were £1,000 for a wooden building and £1,250 for a brick or concrete building until 1st April, 1948, when amending legislation raised them to £1,250 and £1,500 respectively. Interest at 3½ per cent. is charged on advances, which are repayable over 30 years in monthly instalments. The total amount advanced on completed dwellings up to 30th June, 1946, including advances under *The State Advances Acts*, now superseded by *The State Housing Acts*, was £9,152,613.

During 1945-46 the Queensland Housing Commission acted as the housing authority for Queensland in respect of the joint Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement (Rental Homes). The number of houses erected under the scheme during the year was 157 and 451 were under construction at the 30th June, 1946. The total expenditure was £345,309, of which £282,853 was in respect of construction work and £62,456 for the acquisition of land.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION, "WORKERS' DWELLINGS."

Particulars.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
<i>During Year—</i>					
Amount Advanced £	237,477	14,937	5,142	62,133	231,989
Dwellings Completed .. No.	424	24	1	64	257
<i>At End of Year—</i>					
Dwellings Erected No.	19,971	19,995	19,996	20,060	20,317
Amount Advanced on Completed Dwellings .. £	8,871,069	8,886,006	8,891,148	8,941,172	9,152,613
Dwellings on Books .. No.	9,074	8,497	7,619	6,804	6,083
Total Amount Owning on Dwellings on Books .. £	3,256,977	2,882,073	2,435,632	2,029,816	1,908,495
Total Arrears (Interest and Redemption) .. £	28,641	24,576	19,410	15,673	14,636

Workers' Homes.—Workers' Homes are erected under *The Workers' Homes Acts, 1919 to 1934*, by the Queensland Housing Commission. These homes are intended for persons on the lower grades of income who are not the owners of building sites, and applications therefor are confined to persons with a net annual income for taxation purposes of less than £260. The Commission builds a home to suit the applicant's requirements, on Crown land, or on land purchased for the purpose, which is converted to Perpetual Leasehold tenure. The applicant pays 5 per cent. deposit on the selling price of the home, and the balance by monthly rent over a term of 25 years, interest being charged at 3½ per cent.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION, "WORKERS' HOMES."

Particulars.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
Homes Erected to End of Year .. No.	2,318	2,318	2,318	2,318	2,321
Total Cost .. £	1,776,532	1,796,933	1,815,339	1,831,414	1,850,003
Homes Remaining on Books at End of Year .. No.	1,926	1,868	1,741	1,617	1,461
Total Amount Owning on Homes on Books at End of Year £	740,542	679,454	598,596	521,235	449,422
Total Arrears (Interest and Unpaid Purchase Money) at End of Year £	21,169	19,637	15,604	12,975	10,932

a Including cost of improvements, rent of land, insurance, repainting.

Building Revival Scheme.—The State Advances Corporation Buildings Improvement Act, which came into operation in December, 1932, provided for the administration of loan moneys set apart by the Treasury for the purpose of alleviating unemployment and assisting in rehabilitating the building industry. Advances, repayable over 10 years, are made for improvements to residences, etc.; but activities under this scheme have now practically ceased.

Altogether advances amounting to £176,144 have been made to 1,558 borrowers. At 30th June, 1946, the amount outstanding was £3,563, the number of accounts still current being 53.

Public Curator.—The Public Curator engages in general trustee business, and administers intestate estates. Wills are also deposited in his office for safe custody, the number held being 63,917 at the 30th June, 1946. Branch offices are operated in Townsville, Rockhampton, and Cairns. The next table shows the amounts held in trust by the Public Curator for various estates. In addition to these liabilities, unclaimed moneys to the extent of £343,255 were held at 30th June, 1946. Interest on the Unclaimed Moneys Fund amounted to £11,357, of which Consolidated Revenue received £5,678. The Public Curator held investments in government securities of £1,437,508, £74,379 in premises and fittings, and £97,048 in bank and cash balances, in addition to the mortgages shown in the following table.

PUBLIC CURATOR, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
Amounts Held at End of Year					
For Insolvent Estates .. £	2,775	3,645	2,831	2,267	2,426
For Intestate Estates .. £	114,494	145,754	193,173	236,013	258,523
For Wills and Trusts .. £	511,861	600,533	696,386	740,805	837,083
For Mental Patients .. £	149,534	153,035	156,373	178,326	191,237
For Other Purposes .. £	64,390	78,684	78,248	79,072	82,396
Total £	843,054	981,651	1,127,011	1,236,483	1,371,665
Amount of Mortgages Held £	385,255	326,123	257,542	210,286	166,261
Wills of Living Persons					
Deposited during Year No.	4,143	2,170	2,003	2,282	3,411

Assistance to Industries.—The Government was empowered under *The Industries Assistance Acts, 1929 to 1933*, to make advances or guarantee loans in order to foster and stimulate the construction of works and the development of industries in the State, and to promote employment. The procedure to be followed and the conditions to be observed in the granting of assistance were set out in the Acts. The functions were transferred to the Secondary Industries Division of the Department of Labour and Industry by *The Labour and Industry Act, 1946*.

A loan of £500,000 sterling guaranteed on account of Mount Isa Mines Limited constitutes the largest liability under the Acts. The company concentrated on the production of copper during the war, but has resumed production of silver-lead and zinc pending expansion of plant to enable simultaneous production of all metals. The term of the present guarantee is ten years.

A guarantee of a loan of £100,000 has been given in respect of Hornibrook Highway Limited. The amount outstanding at 30th June, 1946, was £75,000.

Other liabilities under guarantees and advances outstanding totalled £65,299 on 30th June, 1946. This amount was made up as follows:—tin dredging, £50,000; woollen manufacturers, £7,892; building blocks and brick-making, £7,407.

The Bureau of Industry.—In 1930, the Government constituted a Bureau of Economics and Statistics as an investigating and advisory body under special legislation. In 1932, this legislation was repealed and the Bureau of Industry was established with additional powers as a constructing and borrowing authority. Legislation in 1946 provided for the dissolution of the Bureau of Industry, and the transfer of its works to the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works. A new Bureau of Industry was provided for as an investigating and advisory body within the Department of Labour and Industry, the Director of the Bureau being Under Secretary of the Department.

Works boards within the Bureau of Industry whose functions have been transferred to the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works were as follows. The three first-mentioned have been dissolved and their works placed directly under the Co-ordinator-General's Department, but the Stanley River Works Board remains a joint board representing the State Government and the Cities of Brisbane and Ipswich.

The Bridge Board, which constructed the Story Bridge over the Brisbane River. Its construction was financed by a Bureau loan of £1,500,000. The total cost of the bridge was £1,613,708. The bridge and part of the liability has been transferred to the Brisbane City Council.

The Works Board, which was re-constructing the Brisbane River frontages at Petrie Bight near the Story Bridge, including wharves, from funds provided by the Treasury. This Board had commenced preliminary work in connection with the St. Lucia Bridge to lead to the University.

The University Works Board, which was constituted to construct University buildings at St. Lucia, Brisbane, and includes representatives of the University and of the Public Works Department. The work is being financed by the Treasury and loans from the Public Curator.

The Stanley River Works Board, which is constructing a large dam for the dual purpose of water supply storage and flood mitigation from funds provided by the Treasury.

Golden Casket Art Union.—This lottery was established in 1916. The first Casket was inaugurated for the specific purpose of assisting the funds of the Queensland War Council. The proceeds of the next five Caskets went to Anzac Cottage and Nurses' Quarters Funds. Since 30th June, 1920, the net proceeds have been distributed among the hospitals of the State, clinics, charitable institutions, and patriotic funds. Of the profits of £755,453 for 1945-46, £725,453 was paid into a Department of Health and Home Affairs Hospital, Motherhood and Child Welfare Trust Account, and £30,000 was distributed to the Australian Red Cross and the Australian Comforts Fund.

Since 1st July, 1920, Casket profits have been used to make grants to hospitals, £6,423,275; to construct hospitals, clinics, etc., £925,905; to construct the Medical School, £55,162; to assist unemployed, £73,823; to patriotic funds, £180,000; and to make other grants, etc., £220,508.

GOLDEN CASSET ART UNION, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
<i>Receipts.</i>					
Ticket Sales .. £	1,305,000	1,514,975	2,560,000	2,907,500	2,962,500
Other £	1,828	1,587	2,487	2,417	2,621
Total £	1,306,828	1,516,562	2,562,487	2,909,917	2,965,121
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Prize Money .. £	830,300	967,300	1,635,200	1,857,150	1,893,300
Salaries, Commis-					
sion, &c. . . . £	82,744	89,539	135,881	138,802	144,182
Office Expenses .. £	14,778	14,091	20,672	22,896	24,061
State Stamp Duty ^a £	65,250	75,750	128,000	145,375	148,125
To Dept. of Health					
and Home Affairs £	303,756	353,215	589,401	685,694	725,453
To Patriotic Funds.. £	10,000	16,667	53,333	60,000	30,000
Total £	1,306,828	1,516,562	2,562,487	2,909,917	2,965,121
<i>% of Expenditure.</i>					
Prize Money .. . %	63.54	63.78	63.81	63.82	63.85
Administration .. %	7.46	6.83	6.11	5.56	5.67
State Stamp Duty ^a %	4.99	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Dept. of Health and					
Home Affairs and					
Patriotic Funds .. %	24.01	24.39	25.08	25.62	25.48

^a Lottery Tax until 1941-42, when the tax was replaced by a Stamp Duty.

Public Service Superannuation.—Compulsory superannuation schemes are in force for public servants (including teachers) and police. The Government holds the accumulated balance of the Public Service Fund, on which it allows interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

A Railway Superannuation Scheme was commenced on 1st October, 1930, but subsequently abandoned. Pensions due under this scheme are now a charge on Consolidated Revenue.

STATE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1945-46.

Particulars.				Public Service.	Police.	Total.
<i>Receipts—</i>						
Contributions	£	126,481		36,804	163,285	
Interest from Government	£	161,149			161,149	
Government Subsidy	£	4,000		67,100	71,100	
Other	£	316		5,500	5,816	
Total	£	291,946		109,404	401,350	
<i>Expenditure—</i>						
Benefits	£	72,451		108,239	180,690	
Refunds	£	49,464		2,410	51,874	
Total	£	121,915		110,649	232,564	
Funds at End of Year	£	3,322,634		525	3,323,159	
Contributors at End of Year—						
Males	No.	7,380		1,622	9,002	
Females	No.	3,207		..	3,207	
Total	No.	10,587		1,622	12,209	

Chapter 14.—PRIVATE FINANCE.

1. MONEY AND BANKING.

The Commonwealth Government is given power by the Constitution to make laws with regard to currency, coinage, legal tender, and banking, excepting State banking confined to the limits of the State concerned. The issue of coinage for the whole Commonwealth has been the business of the Commonwealth Government since the first Australian coins were issued in 1910, and since 1911 the Commonwealth Government (from 1920 through the Commonwealth Bank) has reserved to itself the right of note issue. The unit of currency in use in Australia is the Australian pound, with an exchange rate on sterling of approximately £A125 to £100 stg.

The Commonwealth Bank was established by an Act of the Commonwealth Parliament in 1911. It commenced operations with a Savings Bank Department in 1912, and general banking was started in 1913. Gradually it assumed the functions of a "Banker's Bank" or Central Bank.

The Commonwealth Bank was under the control of a Governor until 1924 when a Board of Directors was appointed, consisting of a Governor, the Secretary of the Treasury, and six others "who are, or have been, actively engaged in agriculture, commerce, finance, or industry" appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The trading banks were required to settle their balances by cheque drawn on the Commonwealth Bank, and all trading banks were required to furnish to the Commonwealth Treasurer quarterly statements of their average weekly liabilities and assets. (State banking legislation which required banking companies to supply quarterly statements of their liabilities and assets to the State Minister for Health and Home Affairs still remained in force.)

In 1925, a Rural Credits Department of the Commonwealth Bank was created for the purpose of making short-term credit available for the orderly marketing of primary produce, and, in 1927, the Savings Bank Department was separated from the General Bank, to be known as the "Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia". Provision was made for the Savings Bank to be controlled by a Commission of three, but it remained under the control of the Commonwealth Bank Board, as appointments to the Commission were not made.

A Royal Commission on Banking in 1937 recommended that the Commonwealth Bank be given much greater powers of control over the trading banks, and, further, that in the case of disagreement between the Commonwealth Bank Board and the Commonwealth Government, the will of Parliament should prevail.

During the war, the Commonwealth Government, under National Security Regulations, assumed very complete control over the private trading banks. Legislation in 1945 aimed at placing much of this control on a permanent basis, and was followed in 1947 by legislation for government ownership of all banks.

The Commonwealth Bank Act, 1945, put the management of the Bank in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Governor-General. The Governor is advised by an Advisory Council consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Deputy Governor of the Bank, an additional representative of the Treasury appointed by the Governor-General, and two officers of the Bank appointed by the Treasurer on the recommendation of the Governor. In the event of any difference of opinion between the Bank and the Commonwealth Treasurer, the Government may direct the Bank to give effect to its policy. The Act directs the Bank to act as a Central Bank; and, further, to develop and expand its general banking business. Within the Bank, the Act provides for (i) a Note Issue Department, (ii) a Rural Credits Department to make loans to bodies concerned with the marketing of primary produce, (iii) a Mortgage Bank Department to make loans to primary producers, and (iv) an Industrial Finance Department to provide finance, assistance, and advice to industrial undertakings, particularly small undertakings. The General Banking Division may make loans for the erection or purchase of, or the discharge of mortgages on, homes. The Commonwealth Savings Bank continues as a separate corporation, under the control of the Governor of the Commonwealth Bank.

The Banking Act, 1945, provided that banking business should not be carried on except with the written authority of the Governor-General. The Commonwealth Bank is given the duty of protecting the interests of depositors with trading banks, and it may investigate the affairs of, or assume control of, any bank which has failed to meet its obligations, or, in the Commonwealth Bank's opinion, is likely to do so. The Act provided for each trading bank to keep a Special Account with the Commonwealth Bank, in which must be placed the amounts held by the Commonwealth Bank to that bank's credit under the war-time National Security Regulations, and an amount not exceeding the increase in that bank's assets since the provision commenced. Such deposits can only be withdrawn with permission of the Commonwealth Bank. The Commonwealth Bank may also require trading banks to transfer to it specified holdings of foreign currency. The Commonwealth Bank may determine the general policy to be followed by trading banks in relation to advances, and the classes of purposes for which advances may be made by banks, and a trading bank may not purchase government or stock exchange securities without its permission. It may make regulations fixing interest and discount rates. Provision is also made for the Governor-General to make regulations for the control of foreign exchange; and to proclaim the operation of sections of the Act restricting the holding, buying, selling, or manufacturing, of gold. Regular statistical returns, in prescribed form, to the Commonwealth Bank and the Commonwealth Statistician must be made by trading banks. State legislation controlling banking has become inoperative since the new Commonwealth legislation came into force.

One of the provisions of the 1945 banking legislation was that trading banks should not carry out banking business for a State or any authority of a State, including a local governing authority. When this

provision was declared invalid by the High Court, the Commonwealth Government considered that public control of banking as sought under the 1945 legislation could not be secured without public ownership of banking. It also considered that sections 18 to 22 of *The Banking Act* which provided for Special Accounts (see above) might be held to be invalid with consequent loss of control over the banking system. Therefore, the Commonwealth Parliament at the end of 1947 passed legislation providing for the acquisition by the Commonwealth Bank of the business of the private trading banks.

The Banking Act, 1947, has the following objects:—

- (a) The expansion of the banking business of the Commonwealth Bank as a publicly-owned bank conducted in the interests of the people of Australia and not for private profit;
- (b) The taking over by the Commonwealth Bank of the banking business in Australia of private banks and the acquisition on just terms of property used in that business;
- (c) The prohibition of the carrying on of banking business in Australia by private banks.

The Act prohibits the carrying on of banking business by private banks, and compels the Commonwealth Bank to provide adequate banking facilities for any State or person requiring them, to conduct its business without discrimination, to observe customary banking practices and usages, and not to divulge any information relating to the affairs of a customer except in accordance with law or banking custom. It provides for two main processes of acquisition, to be used according to circumstances—(i.) voluntary or compulsory acquisition of the Australian business and assets of the private banks, or (ii.) compulsory acquisition of shares. A Federal Court of Claims is set up to determine claims for compensation under the Act, or claims under any other Act when jurisdiction has been conferred upon the Court by regulations. The judgments of the Court are final and not subject to review by any other Court. The Act provides in detail for the protection of the rights of persons employed by private banks at the time of acquisition.

Cheque Paying Banks.—Banking in Queensland is for the most part in the hands of large Australian companies with branches in all States. All seven of the larger Australian banks (two with head offices in Sydney, two in Melbourne, and three in London) operate in Queensland; and there are two Queensland institutions with head offices in Brisbane—the Queensland National Bank Limited, and the Brisbane Permanent Building and Banking Co. Limited. The Queensland National Bank and the Bank of New South Wales together do almost half the business of the private trading banks in the State.

The next table gives details for separate banks of their assets and liabilities in Queensland.

CHEQUE PAYING BANKS, QUEENSLAND, JUNE, 1946^a.

Bank.	Loans, Advances, and Bills Discounted.	Deposits.		
		Non-Interest Bearing.	Interest Bearing.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Bank of Adelaide ..	89,406	242,367	86,608	328,975
Bank of Australasia ..	1,656,161	3,809,618	1,721,633	5,531,251
Bank of N.S.W. ..	7,165,771	16,233,548	9,024,272	25,257,820
Brisbane Perm. Building and Banking Co. Ltd.	1,224,438	..	2,052,270	2,052,270
Commercial Bank of Aus. Ltd.	3,144,111	7,394,808	2,634,239	10,029,047
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd.	2,520,857	5,853,588	2,815,109	8,668,697
E. S. and A. Bank Ltd.	1,085,578	4,357,597	1,223,483	5,581,080
Nat. Bank of Aust. Ltd.	4,243,794	9,445,444	3,948,220	13,393,664
Q'land National Bk. Ltd.	7,537,976	15,293,427	3,935,461	19,228,888
Union Bank of Aust. Ltd.	2,302,327	4,988,940	2,232,197	7,221,137
Total Private Banks ..	30,970,419	67,619,337	29,673,492	97,292,829
Commonwealth Bank ^b ..	971,001	6,549,658	4,076,425	10,626,083
Grand Total	31,941,420	74,168,995	33,749,917	107,918,912

^a Average of four Mondays—3rd, 10th, 17th, and 24th June, 1946.^b Excluding Savings Bank.

Bank Clearings.—There is a clearing house in Brisbane to which the several banks send representatives daily to exchange cheques and bills drawn on each other. The average weekly clearings of the aggregate transactions between the banks (including country branch bank balances) are shown in the next table for each year from 1937.

BANK CLEARINGS, BRISBANE.

Year.			Year.		
Average Weekly Clearings.			Average Weekly Clearings.		
£			£		
1937	3,932,552		1942	5,259,488	
1938	4,177,247		1943	6,424,359	
1939	4,288,226		1944	7,073,792	
1940	4,817,744		1945	7,020,004	
1941	4,676,100		1946	7,469,136	

These figures may be taken as a guide to the trend of business generally, but they are inflated and disturbed to some extent by price movements and by the inclusion of government loan transactions and mere book-keeping exchanges.

Savings Banks.—The only savings bank operating in Queensland is the Savings Bank Department of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. This bank commenced business in Queensland on 16th September, 1912, and on 1st October, 1920, it took over the Queensland State Savings Bank. At the time of amalgamation, the Commonwealth Bank held depositors'

balances amounting to about £3½m., while the State Bank held about £15m. for depositors. At 30th June, 1947, deposits were £85·6m., or £118 10s. per account, and the Savings Bank had 46 branches and 719 agencies in the State. The next table shows particulars for ten years.

COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Accounts at End of Year. <i>a</i>	Deposits during Year. <i>b</i>	Withdrawals during Year. <i>c</i>	Amount to Credit at End of Year. <i>c</i>	
				Total.	Per Head of Population. <i>d</i>
	No.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1937-38 ..	463,642	30,850,217	30,468,120	28,206,457	28 1 9
1938-39 ..	479,160	32,157,218	31,853,781	29,044,712	28 10 8
1939-40 ..	489,565	31,272,312	32,611,687	28,251,873	27 9 9
1940-41 ..	497,483	30,582,642	30,288,026	29,089,008	28 0 6
1941-42 ..	513,323	28,999,607	27,386,614	31,214,438	30 0 7
1942-43 ..	587,221	50,927,883	37,609,969	45,197,165	43 2 4
1943-44 ..	658,150	64,961,263	45,664,441	65,478,771	61 13 5
1944-45 ..	686,436	63,884,565	50,554,714	80,093,692	74 7 4
1945-46 ..	713,900	75,665,852	67,187,812	90,063,238	82 13 5
1946-47 ..	722,373	64,441,526	70,332,244	85,602,017	77 7 7

a Excluding inoperative accounts.

b Including transfers between branches of the Bank.

c Including balances to credit of inoperative accounts.

d Revised since last issue on account of population adjustments following Census.

The following table shows particulars of savings banks in the States of Australia as at 30th June, 1946. All States had Government Savings Banks when the Commonwealth Savings Bank was founded; but all have been transferred to the Commonwealth Bank except those of Victoria and South Australia. The only non-Government Savings Banks are two Trustees Banks, one in Hobart and one in Launceston, Tasmania.

SAVINGS BANKS, AUSTRALIA, AT 30TH JUNE, 1946.

State or Territory.	Separate Accounts. <i>a</i>	Amount to Credit.			Amount to Credit per Head of Population.
		Commonwealth Bank.	State Banks.	Total.	
	No.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
N.S.W. ..	1,910,810	236,241,536	..	236,241,536	80 4 3
Victoria ..	1,716,269	47,602,488	163,723,110	211,325,598	104 6 6
Queensland ..	713,900	90,063,238	..	90,063,238	82 13 5
S.A. ..	566,344	12,665,403	53,199,588	65,864,991	103 14 7
W.A. ..	340,737	38,289,087	..	38,289,087	77 14 3
Tasmania ..	205,750	7,851,346	12,596,318 ^b	20,447,664	81 2 10
N.T. ..	3,260	349,165	..	349,165	33 1 7
A.C.T. ..	9,929	972,695	..	972,695	61 5 11
Total ..	5,466,999	434,034,958	229,519,016	663,553,974	88 17 5

a Excluding inoperative, special purpose, and school bank accounts.

b Trustees Savings Banks. There is no State Savings Bank.

2. BANKRUPTCY.

Under Section 51 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, power to legislate with respect to Bankruptcy and Insolvency was vested in the Commonwealth Parliament. In 1924 legislation was passed to deal with the matter. The Act provides for the establishment of Registries in the various districts. The Supreme Courts of the various States have original jurisdiction conferred on them under the Act.

BANKRUPTCY, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
Sequestrations—					
Debtors' Petitions No.	27	16	2	3	1
Creditors' .. No.	49	37	10	8	10
Total .. No.	76	53	12	11	11
Liabilities .. £	94,008	70,662	36,390	5,129	5,655
Assets .. £	79,612	45,038	24,598	3,533	894
Compositions and Schemes of Arrangement ^a .. No.	1	..	3	2	8
Liabilities .. £	1,264	..	1,017	1,496	5,554
Assets .. £	601	..	794	290	1,825
Compositions, Schemes of Arrangement, and Deeds of Assignment ^b .. No.	..	2	..	..	..
Liabilities .. £	..	6,374	..	..	..
Assets .. £	..	8,671	..	..	..
Deeds of Arrangement ^c .. No.	54	15	1	..	2
Liabilities .. £	121,702	17,369	2,505	..	2,947
Assets .. £	99,493	13,229	1,545	..	366

^a Part IV (Div. 5) of the Act after sequestration.

^b Part XI of the Act without sequestration.

^c Part XII of the Act without sequestration.

A bankruptcy petition may be presented by either a creditor or the debtor himself, and the estates of persons dying insolvent can be administered under Part X. Part XI of the Act makes provision for compositions, schemes of arrangement, and deeds of assignment, without sequestration, while Part XII dealing with deeds of arrangement is similar in effect: the two parts side by side are an anomaly and were inserted so that the continuity of systems existing in the various States, prior to the Commonwealth legislation, could be preserved. After sequestration the bankrupt may make a composition or scheme of arrangement with his creditors under Division 5 of Part IV.

The Act does not deal with the winding up of companies which is covered by the Companies Acts of the various States.

3. INSURANCE.

Life Assurance.—At 31st December, 1945, 17 life assurance organisations were operating in Queensland. Three of them had their head offices in Queensland, 11 in other Australian States, and 3 overseas.

LIFE ASSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1945.

Particulars.	Ordinary Business.	Industrial Business.	Total.
Discontinuances—			
By Death and Maturity—			
Policies No.	5,458	9,273	14,731
Sum Assured £1,000	1,407	403	1,810
By Forfeiture and Surrender—			
Policies No.	4,685	9,110	13,795
Proportion of Policies in Force at			
Beginning of Year %	1.8	2.7	2.3
Sum Assured £1,000	1,911	598	2,509
Proportion of Sum Assured for all			
Policies at Beginning of Year .. %	2.2	3.6	2.4
New Business—			
Policies No.	23,615	34,425	58,040
Sum Assured £1,000	10,521	2,463	12,984
Business at End of Year—			
Policies No.	274,014	354,350	628,364
Sum Assured £1,000	94,057	17,985	112,042
Annual Premiums £1,000	3,051	1,049	4,100

Insurance Other than Life.—The information in the following table has been compiled from returns which are collected on a uniform basis in all States. It shows particulars for Queensland business only, premiums, losses, and expenditure being allocated according to the State in which the policy was issued. A proportion of the Australian Control Office's expenditure for each company has been included in total expenditure according to the proportion of gross premiums received in this State.

There were 28 Australian companies, including the State Government Insurance Office, and 67 other companies, conducting insurance other than life in Queensland in 1945-46. Workers' Compensation Insurance, which is included in the table, is entirely in the hands of the State Government Insurance Office, and further particulars will be found on page 302.

In addition to the premium income shown in the following table, the insurance companies received £146,879 from investments (interest, dividends, rents, etc.) held in Queensland. Australian companies received £129,092, and other companies £17,787. Commission and agents' charges amounted to £152,925, whilst expenses of management and Queensland's proportion of Australian Control Office expenses was £550,784.

GENERAL INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1945-46.

Class of Business.	Premiums, less Reinsur- ances and Returns.	Losses, less Reinsur- ances.	Contribu- tions to Fire Brigades.	Taxation Paid.	Total Expendi- ture. a	Losses, as Proportion of Premiums.
AUSTRALIAN COMPANIES (28).						
Fire	£ 319,352	£ 117,598	£ 25,285	£	£	%
Loss of Profits ..	7,719	13	180	29,486	276,466	36·8
Householders' Com- prehensive, &c.	4,800	447	261			
Marine	30,703	6,063	2	2,464	17,143	19·7
Motor Vehicles ..	69,451	32,894	..	14,400	108,706	47·4
Compulsory Third Party	56,883	16,773	..			
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	854,139	758,981	..	2,173	875,933	88·9
Other	98,218	27,978	..	7,757	70,139	28·5
Total	1,441,265	960,747	25,728	56,280	1,348,387	34·4 ^b
OTHER COMPANIES (67).						
Fire	£ 619,300	£ 160,533	£ 50,787	£	£	%
Loss of Profits ..	39,891	138	1,151	78,429	555,440	25·9
Householders' Com- prehensive, &c.	14,405	1,327	572			
Marine	76,075	14,206	.. 8	12,194	47,921	18·7
Motor Vehicles ..	158,987	86,196	..	23,052	232,958	54·2
Compulsory Third Party	76,257	41,261	..			
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	260	132	..	8	214	50·8
Other	86,997	26,108	..	10,548	68,194	30·0
Total	1,072,172	329,901	52,518	124,231	904,727	30·8 ^b
ALL COMPANIES (95).						
Fire	£ 938,652	£ 278,131	£ 76,072	£	£	%
Loss of Profits ..	47,610	151	1,331	107,915	831,906	29·6
Householders' Com- prehensive, &c.	19,205	1,774	833			
Marine	106,778	20,269	10	14,658	65,064	19·0
Motor Vehicles ..	228,438	119,090	..	37,452	341,664	52·1
Compulsory Third Party	133,140	58,034	..			
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	854,399	759,113	..	2,181	876,147	88·8
Other	185,215	54,086	..	18,305	138,333	29·2
Total	2,513,437	1,290,648	78,246	180,511	2,253,114	32·0 ^b

a Including expenses of management, and commission and agents' charges.

b Excluding Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation.

4. COMPANIES.

The Companies Act, 1931, is closely modelled on the English Act and is a code of company law. Provision is made for public and private companies and for British, foreign, and mining companies. Partnerships of more than 20 members are required to be registered as companies. A public company must have not less than seven members and a private company not less than two.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, NEW REGISTRATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Division.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
Southern	150	112	44	18	77	178	49	159
Central	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
Northern	7	4	6	3	1	..	2	5
Total..	159	118	50	21	78	178	51	165

At the 30th June, 1946, there were 3,280 companies on the registers of the State, compared with 3,226 for the previous year. Registration of companies was restricted by National Security Regulations, and the number of new companies registered declined during the war years, averaging only 50 annually during the three years ended 1942-43, compared with 184 annually during the eight years ended June, 1939. In 1945-46, new registrations were nearly back to pre-war level.

5. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The first friendly society was formed in 1878, and at the 30th June, 1946, the number of societies was 26, with 565 branches, excluding district councils. Medical, sickness, and funeral benefits are allowed, most of the members contributing for all these benefits, but provision is made for those who desire to contribute for medical benefits only. The annual amount paid by societies to doctors for each society member on their lists is subject to an agreement whereby the amount varies in accordance with changes in the Commonwealth Statistician's Nominal Wage Index. The amount for 1946-47 is 34s. The majority of societies allow sick benefits for 26 weeks at full rate, 26 weeks at half rate, and the remainder of the sick period at quarter rate; the general full rate is £1. An actuarial valuation of each society's financial position is made every five years; and the valuator can recommend, if advisable, either the raising of rates or the lowering of contributions. Societies desiring to alter their rates at times other than valuations must obtain permission to do so. Funds may be invested as prescribed under the Act, usually in government and municipal securities, and mortgages.

Before the war, the greater proportion of the societies' funds was invested in mortgages, on account of the greater return from this type of

securities. At 30th June, 1939, £1,158,062, or 57·4 per cent. of total funds, was invested in mortgages, but such investments had decreased to £517,685, or 21·8 per cent., in 1946. Commonwealth and State Government loans had increased from £422,418 to £1,389,936, or from 20·9 per cent. to 58·5 per cent. of all funds. Investments in property, £172,992, and cash with banks, etc., £294,440, made up the balance of the total funds of £2,375,053 at 30th June, 1946.

Acting together, the friendly societies have also established medical institutes and dispensaries in the more important towns of the State.

The next table shows details of the societies for five years. The membership was 72,876, or 6·7 per cent. of the population, at 30th June, 1946, but as members' families usually participate in medical benefits, the percentage benefiting is somewhat higher.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.		1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
Branches .. No.		583	577	575	570	565
Members—						
Males .. No.		60,878	60,513	60,617	60,831	60,296
Females .. No.		12,214	12,399	12,692	12,763	12,580
Total .. No.		73,092	72,912	73,309	73,594	72,876
Deaths of Members—						
Males .. No.		721	763	828	814	920
Females .. No.		162	139	175	179	207
Total .. No.		883	902	1,003	993	1,127
Sickness—						
Male Cases .. No.		14,026	12,924	12,390	12,294	12,776
Duration .. Weeks		138,560	129,919	125,187	131,828	132,537
Female Cases .. No.		1,507	1,315	1,096	984	926
Duration .. Weeks		11,882	10,233	9,716	9,494	9,029
Receipts—						
Members' Dues £		251,357	234,901	233,828	244,501	252,916
Investments £		93,786	95,677	91,474	91,269	89,966
Total .. £		345,143	330,578	325,302	335,770	342,882
Expenditure—						
Sick Pay .. £		86,370	80,208	80,311	85,050	85,488
Death Benefits £		41,989	42,216	49,187	43,858	52,218
Medical .. £		103,055	99,473	99,284	104,734	108,924
Management £		56,345	46,634	47,697	49,379	55,125
Total .. £		287,759	268,531	276,479	283,021	301,755

Particulars of membership and finances during 1945-46 of the various orders of friendly societies are shown in the table on the next page.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1945-46.

Society.	Branches.	Members. <i>a</i>	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Total Funds.
				Sick Pay and Death Benefits.	Medical.	Total.	
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£
A.N.A.	16	1,480	7,284	2,521	2,289	6,688	42,743
A.O.F.							
N. Q'land Dist.	5	363	2,194	1,065	521	1,970	24,881
R'hampton Dist.	10	943	3,619	1,929	1,292	3,966	27,188
United Bris. Dist	38	5,013	22,478	9,500	7,466	20,185	135,290
G.U.O.O.F. ..	31	3,554	18,409	9,671	5,592	17,805	122,211
H.A.C.B.S.							
N. Q'land Dist.	12	646	3,587	1,430	699	3,424	29,863
R'hampton Dist.	12	1,276	6,376	3,264	1,939	6,042	46,006
S. Q'land Dist.	57	6,819	41,504	16,910	11,021	34,777	237,296
I.O.O.F.	26	2,389	10,751	3,447	3,925	9,239	62,601
I.O.R.	68	6,979	32,622	12,901	10,099	27,439	306,344
M.U.I.O.O.F.							
N.Q'land Branch	20	2,038	9,468	3,548	2,871	8,747	92,514
Q'land Branch	155	20,033	91,998	32,468	30,325	77,831	633,959
P.A.F.S.	72	13,462	60,042	23,783	21,382	53,756	455,126
U.A.O.D.	32	5,595	27,500	11,869	9,009	24,527	149,867
Other	11	2,286	5,050	3,400	494	5,359	9,164
Total	565	72,876	342,882	137,706	108,924	301,755	2,375,053

a Including unfinancial members.

6. BUILDING SOCIETIES.

The operations of building societies in Queensland are shown in the next table.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
Societies .. No.	12	12	12	11	10
Shareholders ^a .. No.	9,691	9,704	10,743	10,884	11,543
Borrowers .. No.	8,230	8,132	7,720	6,714	6,690
Loans Repaid £	476,543	456,260	513,400	506,919	523,046
Interest on Loans £	125,689	114,120	114,585	91,299	89,831
Loans Granted £	491,178	318,419	301,403	420,002	495,948
Interest on Shares £	103,901	94,709	93,675	93,396	92,094
Total Advances on Mortgages at 30th June ..	£ 2,187,087	2,107,776	1,971,094	1,813,396	1,856,431

^a Excluding borrowing shareholders.

It should be noted that in addition to the advances of these societies, home builders owed about £2m. to the Queensland Housing Commission at 30th June, 1946. (See page 350.) Other home building is financed by banks, insurance companies, and friendly societies.

7. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

These societies are registered under either *The Primary Producers' Co-operative Association Acts, 1923-1934*, or *The Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1920*. Those registered under the former Act comprise associations of primary producers; and, in 1945-46, returns were furnished by 126 associations covering the dairying (butter and cheese), fruit-growing, and sugar-milling industries, and cattle dips. Most of these associations issue share capital with limited liability, but there are some with no capital and their liability is limited to the value of the assets. Affairs are controlled by the members, each member having one vote only. Three-fifths of the members must be producers and suppliers of the association. Rules may be made governing the number of shares which may be held by any one member. Shares are not placed on the market, and the transference of shares must have the approval of the directors.

Societies registered under *The Industrial and Provident Societies Act* must have at least seven members, and no member can hold more than £100 of shares in a society. These societies can carry on any industry, business, or trade specified in their rules, and dealings in land are also allowed. The twenty-six returns received for 1945-46 included twenty-two co-operative stores, and one home-building society.

The table below gives details of operations for the year ended 30th June, 1946.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1945-46.

Particulars.				Producers' Societies.	Consumers' Societies.	Producers' and Consumers' Societies.	Total.
Societies	No.	124		24		4	152
Branches ^a	No.	69		12		9	90
Members	No.	73,058		8,616		4,821	86,495
Sales	£	17,585,271		618,486		1,477,027	19,680,784
Other Receipts	£	559,583		7,270		10,052	576,905
Total Receipts	£	18,144,854		625,756		1,487,079	20,257,689
Working Expenses	£	2,907,901		69,582		181,684	3,159,167
Rebates and Bonuses	£	90,934		11,412		6,052	108,398
Dividends on Share Capital	£	48,849		1,780		2,119	52,748
Purchases	£	15,091,554		543,969		1,280,829	16,916,352
Other Expenditure	£	96,327		2,119		831	99,277
Total Expenditure	£	18,235,565		628,862		1,471,515	20,335,942
Assets	£	9,063,944		228,938		378,904	9,671,786

^a In addition to main establishment.

8. REAL PROPERTY TRANSFERS.

All transfers of Real Property are recorded in the Titles Office Register and details for the last ten years will be found in the table on the next page. Further information can be found in Chapter 4, section 6.

REAL PROPERTY TRANSFERS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Transfers.	Consideration in Transfers.	Year.	Transfers.	Consideration in Transfers.
	No.	£		No.	£
1936-37	16,946	8,457,125	1941-42	14,403	7,333,466
1937-38	18,105	9,709,681	1942-43	10,203	5,277,290
1938-39	18,250	9,629,528	1943-44	14,248	8,240,415
1939-40	17,646	9,554,308	1944-45	19,837	11,910,820
1940-41	17,538	9,571,171	1945-46	29,031	17,666,309

9. MORTGAGES, LIENS, BILLS OF SALE.

Mortgages and Liens on Primary Production.—Owing to the length of time that certain primary products take to reach maturity or the marketing stage, a producer often has not sufficient capital to carry him that far, and in the meantime needs money for fodder for animals, fertiliser for crops, and wages for employees. The finance necessary to produce the crop or bring the live stock to maturity is obtained from banks, &c., which take a mortgage over the live stock, or a lien over the growing crop or prospective wool clip. The mortgage or lien is released when the product is sold and the advance is repaid.

The following table shows the number of mortgages on live stock registered in the Supreme Court during the last five years.

MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Transactions.			Description of Stock.			
	For which Amount Stated.	Amount Stated.	For which no Amount Stated.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.

MORTGAGES REGISTERED.

	No.	£	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1941-42	357	502,987	770	10,549	222,198	1,300,795	1,331
1942-43	192	288,961	523	7,448	118,645	1,050,488	412
1943-44	269	368,621	723	8,513	226,243	1,119,473	1,614
1944-45	402	669,899	1,019	12,566	250,502	1,619,904	1,021
1945-46	486	859,097	1,036	11,830	255,544	1,650,818	707

MORTGAGES RELEASED.

	No.	£	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1941-42	145	218,300	469	7,899	196,269	832,626	354
1942-43	112	159,992	482	6,292	133,816	632,374	914
1943-44	188	229,751	584	8,916	206,417	1,226,610	469
1944-45	209	312,722	797	9,178	163,803	1,206,287	216
1945-46	236	511,658	855	13,829	210,290	2,101,349	1,458

The next table shows the number and value of liens on primary production registered in the Supreme Court during the last five years.

LIENS ON PRIMARY PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Wool.				Growing Crops. <i>a</i>		
	Liens for which Amount Stated.	Amount Stated.	Liens for which no Amount Stated.	Fleeces Covered by Liens.	Liens for which Amount Stated.	Amount Stated.	Liens for which no Amount Stated.
	No.	£	No.	No.	No.	£	No.
1941-42	300	53,165	362	3,501,862	1,753	2,212,801	2,067
1942-43	220	50,523	422	2,955,875	1,295	1,628,332	1,689
1943-44	217	46,223	322	2,722,665	1,020	1,562,598	1,383
1944-45	207	20,820	278	2,271,511	911	1,417,914	1,560
1945-46	187	15,774	236	2,052,327	807	1,276,240	1,660

a Liens on sugar cane for less than £50 are not included.

Mortgages on Real Property and Bills of Sale.—Mortgages and releases of mortgages registered under *The Real Property Acts*, 1861 and 1877, are shown in the following table for the five years ended 30th June, 1946.

MORTGAGES ON REAL PROPERTY, QUEENSLAND.

Year.			Registered.		Released.	
			No.	£	No.	£
1941-42	..	..	8,930	3,278,611	9,089	3,449,976
1942-43	..	..	4,882	1,720,867	9,407	3,568,897
1943-44	..	..	5,170	2,461,824	11,353	4,362,714
1944-45	..	..	7,136	3,520,411	11,968	5,117,409
1945-46	..	..	11,610	5,896,932	12,829	5,854,550

While the number and value of mortgages registered decreased considerably during the war years, the number and value of mortgages released increased. Government restriction on borrowing was one of the main factors in reducing the number of mortgages registered, and after the restrictions on home building came into force in 1942, the number of mortgages registered dropped by almost 50 per cent. In the next three years mortgages registered increased considerably, and, in 1945-46, the number registered was almost as high as in 1938-39, while, owing to increased prices, the value was 25 per cent. above the 1938-39 level. Higher incomes helped to increase the releases, both in number and in value, in every year after 1941-42.

A bill of sale is similar to a mortgage, the only difference being that while mortgages are on land and buildings, bills of sale are taken over machinery, plant, and stock. The following table shows the number of bills of sale registered and released during the last five years.

BILLS OF SALE, QUEENSLAND.

Year.			Registered.		Released.	
			No.	£	No.	£
1941-42	..	..	3,761	2,738,252	389	305,801
1942-43	..	..	2,714	2,669,440	343	382,808
1943-44	..	..	2,906	2,881,604	382	358,690
1944-45	..	..	3,484	2,727,025	479	476,740
1945-46	..	..	4,234	3,302,344	620	546,143

10. SHARE PRICES INDEX.

The Share Prices Index, which is divided into "Industrial" and "Financial and Trading" sections, measures share values on the Brisbane Stock Exchange as a percentage of those in April, 1928. It gives the value, in pounds, of a parcel of representative Queensland shares that was worth £100 in that month.

The onset of the depression in 1929 was immediately reflected in share values, the complete index falling from 109.0 to 98.4 during the last five months of 1929. The decline was steep throughout 1930, but values steadied in 1931, the low point for the depression being 65.8 in September of that year. The index had recovered its 1928 base level by 1934, and from then rose steadily to a peak of 109.1 in January, 1938. This was followed by a slow downward movement which accelerated during the first year of the Pacific War, the low point of 86.2 being reached in April, 1942. Recovery has been rapid, though held in check by ceiling price restrictions.

The yearly averages of the complete index and its component sections are shown in the next table.

SHARE PRICES INDEX, BRISBANE.
(April, 1928 = 100.0.)

Year.						Complete Index.	Industrial Section.	Financial and Trading Section.
1928	..	..	..	..	..	101.7	102.7	100.7
1929	..	..	..	..	..	106.5	108.7	104.3
1930	..	..	..	..	..	83.2	80.1	86.3
1931	..	..	..	..	..	69.6	67.2	72.0
1932	..	..	..	..	..	76.5	77.2	75.8
1933	..	..	..	..	..	87.2	89.9	84.4
1934	..	..	..	..	..	100.5	105.1	95.8
1935	..	..	..	..	..	101.6	108.3	94.9
1936	..	..	..	..	..	104.4	112.7	96.2
1937	..	..	..	..	..	106.9	116.3	97.5
1938	..	..	..	..	..	105.3	113.1	97.4
1939	..	..	..	..	..	102.5	113.3	91.6
1940	..	..	..	..	..	100.4	114.9	85.8
1941	..	..	..	..	..	100.4	117.9	82.9
1942	..	..	..	..	..	91.9	108.5	75.4
1943	..	..	..	..	..	108.8	130.8	86.8
1944	..	..	..	..	..	113.5	134.5	92.5
1945	..	..	..	..	..	119.4	140.4	98.3
1946	..	..	..	..	..	134.9	158.9	110.9

In December, 1947, the complete index stood at 161.4, with the industrial section at 186.5 and the financial and trading section at 136.2.

APPENDIX

Summary of
Queensland Statistics
Since 1860

SUMMARY OF POPULATION

Year.	Population at 31st December.			Mean Population Year Ended—		Net Immigration. a	Natural Increase.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	30th June.	31st December.		
1860	16,817	11,239	28,056	n	25,788	3,778	758
1865	53,292	33,629	86,921	n	80,250	11,544	1,799
1870	69,221	46,051	115,272	n	112,217	2,851	3,260
1875	102,161	66,944	169,105	n	161,724	12,160	2,602
1880	124,013	87,027	211,040	n	208,130	641	5,179
1885	186,866	129,815	316,681	n	309,134	9,657	5,437
1890	223,252	168,864	392,116	n	386,803	858	9,769
1895	248,865	194,199	443,064	n	436,528	3,351	9,722
1900	274,684	219,163	493,847	n	490,081	-1,522	9,054
1905	291,807	239,675	531,482	525,373	528,928	-1,576	8,123
1906	294,063	244,910	538,973	532,290	536,200	-1,433	8,924
1907	296,670	249,135	545,805	539,147	542,730	-2,111	8,943
1908	302,370	254,729	557,099	547,810	553,619	2,146	9,148
1909	314,481	263,364	577,845	560,800	569,950	10,722	10,024
1910	325,513	273,503	599,016	580,252	591,591	10,743	10,428
1911	338,969	284,154	623,123	602,687	614,709	13,660	10,447
1912	346,511	292,242	638,753	625,170	638,244	3,793	11,837
1913	360,333	303,478	663,811	643,438	655,565	12,094	12,064
1914	369,697	312,102	681,799	667,785	679,319	4,836	13,152
1915	366,047	319,020	685,067	688,212	692,699	-9,337	12,605
1916	352,271	324,755	677,026	690,494	684,609	-19,443	11,402
1917	354,497	332,007	686,504	680,772	682,113	-3,736	13,214
1918	363,154	341,097	704,251	688,946	697,798	5,345	12,402
1919	390,122	346,016	736,138	707,732	723,285	22,048	9,839
1920	396,555	354,069	750,624	737,463	745,957	2,175	12,311
1921	403,261	362,463	765,724	754,374	762,072	1,910	13,190
1922	411,955	370,424	782,379	769,180	776,806	3,820	12,835
1923	422,261	379,583	801,844	785,466	795,103	7,374	12,091
1924	431,847	390,237	822,084	804,442	814,078	7,862	12,878
1925	444,330	400,512	844,842	825,313	836,844	10,020	12,738
1926	452,968	409,518	862,486	847,757	857,071	6,094	11,550
1927	460,319	416,066	876,385	864,502	870,643	2,148	11,751
1928	468,323	422,554	890,877	877,753	884,815	2,685	11,807
1929	473,948	428,188	902,136	891,435	897,569	1,080	10,179
1930	481,559	435,177	916,736	903,703	910,319	3,116	11,484
1931	487,932	441,794	929,726	917,830	924,825	2,682	10,308
1932	492,516	446,581	939,097	930,456	935,575	-183	9,554
1933d	497,452	451,677	949,129	940,628	945,476	1,236	8,796
1934d	502,462	457,340	959,802	950,446	955,781	1,505	9,168
1935d	508,315	462,915	971,230	961,158	966,599	2,591	8,837
1936d	514,107	468,779	982,886	972,701	979,219	1,494	10,162
1937d	519,627	474,337	994,464	984,865	990,539	1,422	10,156
1938d	525,202	480,176	1,005,378	996,332	1,001,866	1,123	9,791
1939d	531,968	487,959	1,019,927	1,008,062	1,014,886	3,731	10,818
1940d	536,610	494,626	1,031,236	1,021,255	1,026,349	100	11,209
1941d	537,744	500,462	1,038,206	1,031,905	1,036,313	-5,018	11,988
1942d	534,703	503,013	1,037,716	1,036,439	1,035,778	-12,034	11,544
1943d	542,738	511,688	1,054,426	1,040,218	1,047,229	4,052	12,653
1944d	548,888	519,235	1,068,123	1,054,646	1,061,325	-1,438	15,135
1945d	556,912	527,846	1,084,758	1,068,503	1,076,498	-619	17,254
1946d	563,069	533,614	1,096,683	1,034,019	1,090,123	-4,451	16,376

a Difference between annual population increase and natural increase. As the latter excluded war deaths from 1940 to 1946, deaths of servicemen are included as departures.

b Rate per 1,000 mean population.

STATISTICS (Chapter 3).

Births.	Birth Rate.	Marriages.	Marriage Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	Infantile Deaths.		Infantile Death Rate. c		Year.
						Under 1 Year.	Under 1 Month	Under 1 Year.	Under 1 Month	
b	b	b	b	b	b					
1,236	47.9	278	10.8	478	18.5	141	n	114.0	n	1860
3,532	43.6	1,074	13.3	1,733	21.4	580	n	164.2	n	1865
4,905	43.5	879	7.8	1,645	14.6	526	n	107.2	n	1870
6,706	38.9	1,487	8.6	4,104	23.8	1,025	n	152.8	n	1875
8,196	36.9	1,547	7.0	3,017	13.6	865	n	105.5	n	1880
11,672	36.7	2,842	8.9	6,235	19.6	1,733	n	148.5	n	1885
15,407	37.2	3,195	7.7	5,638	13.6	1,548	n	100.5	n	1890
14,874	32.8	2,821	6.2	5,152	11.4	1,356	n	91.2	n	1895
14,801	30.2	3,371	6.9	5,747	11.7	1,456	n	98.4	n	1900
13,626	25.8	3,173	6.0	5,503	10.4	1,029	386	75.5	28.3	1905
14,019	26.1	3,588	6.7	5,095	9.5	1,047	456	74.7	32.5	1906
14,542	26.8	4,105	7.6	5,599	10.3	1,122	458	77.2	31.5	1907
14,823	26.8	4,009	7.2	5,680	10.3	1,043	446	70.3	30.1	1908
15,554	27.3	4,542	8.0	5,530	9.7	1,119	490	71.9	31.5	1909
16,173	27.3	4,769	8.1	5,745	9.7	1,020	476	63.1	29.4	1910
16,991	27.6	5,169	8.4	6,544	10.6	1,112	522	65.4	30.7	1911
18,758	29.6	5,628	8.9	6,921	10.9	1,340	583	71.4	31.1	1912
19,747	30.1	5,662	8.6	6,783	10.3	1,249	603	63.3	30.5	1913
19,883	29.3	5,895	8.7	6,731	9.9	1,270	617	63.9	31.0	1914
20,165	29.1	6,141	8.9	7,560	10.9	1,290	606	64.0	30.1	1915
18,916	27.6	5,208	7.6	7,514	11.0	1,332	595	70.4	31.5	1916
19,764	29.0	4,862	7.1	6,550	9.6	1,071	566	54.2	28.6	1917
19,560	28.0	4,821	6.9	7,158	10.3	1,113	569	56.9	29.1	1918
18,699	25.9	5,431	7.5	8,860	12.2	1,353	584	72.4	31.2	1919
20,257	27.2	6,670	8.9	7,946	10.7	1,285	586	63.4	28.9	1920
20,333	26.7	5,965	7.8	7,143	9.4	1,100	561	54.1	27.6	1921
19,988	25.7	5,876	7.6	7,153	9.2	1,009	535	50.5	26.8	1922
19,984	25.1	5,815	7.3	7,893	9.9	1,080	575	54.0	28.8	1923
19,706	24.2	6,233	7.7	7,328	9.0	1,011	549	51.3	27.9	1924
20,282	24.2	6,471	7.7	7,544	9.0	920	556	45.4	27.4	1925
19,765	23.1	6,428	7.5	8,215	9.6	997	557	50.4	28.2	1926
19,830	22.8	6,278	7.2	8,079	9.3	1,080	561	54.5	28.3	1927
19,783	22.4	6,321	7.1	7,976	9.0	900	542	45.5	27.4	1928
18,487	20.6	6,169	6.9	8,308	9.3	853	509	46.1	27.5	1929
18,939	20.8	6,199	6.8	7,455	8.2	762	531	40.2	28.0	1930
17,833	19.3	5,951	6.4	7,525	8.1	652	451	36.6	25.3	1931
17,367	18.6	6,415	6.9	7,813	8.4	699	513	40.2	29.5	1932
17,150	18.1	6,471	6.8	8,354	8.8	731	493	42.6	28.7	1933
17,360	18.2	7,635	8.0	8,192	8.6	705	432	40.6	24.9	1934
17,688	18.3	8,280	8.6	8,851	9.2	659	482	37.3	27.3	1935
18,755	19.2	8,306	8.5	8,593	8.8	679	493	36.2	26.3	1936
19,162	19.3	8,353	8.4	9,006	9.1	683	452	35.6	23.6	1937
18,992	19.0	8,853	8.8	9,201	9.2	784	539	41.3	28.4	1938
20,348	20.0	9,108	9.0	9,530	9.4	722	551	35.5	27.1	1939
20,412	19.9	10,287	10.0	9,203	9.0	721	519	35.3	25.4	1940
21,518	20.8	9,885	9.5	9,530	9.2	842	554	39.1	25.7	1941
21,166	20.4	11,722	11.3	9,622	9.3	736	537	34.8	25.4	1942
23,234	22.2	9,979	9.5	10,576	10.1	878	591	37.8	25.4	1943
24,520	23.1	11,325	10.7	9,385	8.8	768	533	31.3	21.7	1944
26,713	24.8	9,905	9.2	9,459	8.8	795	641	29.8	24.0	1945
27,024	24.8	11,666	10.7	10,648	9.8	791	603	29.3	22.3	1946

c Rate per 1,000 live births.

d Population and net immigration revised following preliminary results of Census of 30th June, 1947.

n Not available.

SUMMARY OF JUSTICE AND

Year.	Police Force at End of Year. <i>a</i>	Prisoners in Gaol at 31st December.		Supreme Court Criminal Convictions.	Divorces Granted. <i>b</i>	Liquor Licenses in Force at End of Year. <i>c</i>	Schools. <i>d</i>	Scholars Net Enrolment during Year. <i>d</i>	University Students at 31st Dec.
		Males.	Females.						
1860	<i>n</i>	28	6	30	<i>n</i>	107	41	1,890	..
1865	392	190	20	99	<i>n</i>	365	101	9,091	..
1870	<i>n</i>	206	17	89	<i>n</i>	618	173	16,425	..
1875	660	267	29	176	<i>n</i>	940	283	34,591	..
1880	626	301	48	171	2	971	415	44,104	..
1885	873	467	52	266	2	1,269	551	59,301	..
1890	897	580	55	275	10	1,379	737	76,135	..
1895	907	538	49	245	4	1,282	923	87,123	..
1900	885	511	52	278	13	1,470	1,084	109,963	..
1905	912	495	40	258	6	1,561	1,215	110,886	..
1906	953	466	41	249	17	1,573	1,233	110,534	..
1907	998	468	33	268	13	1,603	1,240	109,536	..
1908	1,043	460	33	292	13	1,653	1,271	109,392	..
1909	1,053	475	41	345	16	1,654	1,309	111,560	..
1910	1,050	494	33	376	21	1,682	1,348	112,863	..
1911	1,050	477	37	328	28	1,713	1,373	116,124	83
1912	1,183	484	45	384	18	1,707	1,429	119,741	219
1913	1,206	426	24	343	32	1,814	1,491	123,102	207
1914	1,212	486	32	382	30	1,848	1,509	127,000	263
1915	1,293	416	34	351	27	1,828	1,565	129,296	265
1916	1,276	312	37	266	25	1,806	1,633	133,359	182
1917	1,248	279	24	226	19	1,760	1,673	136,092	227
1918	1,231	287	17	193	26	1,731	1,713	142,248	205
1919	1,212	320	13	254	31	1,708	1,740	145,373	263
1920	1,215	329	16	203	60	1,682	1,771	150,780	291
1921	1,173	380	13	338	75	1,650	1,800	154,370	316
1922	1,180	371	12	373	50	1,632	1,809	156,709	405
1923	1,209	305	6	278	127	1,604	1,838	162,092	387
1924-25	1,229	250	7	222	139	1,587	1,874	166,959	347
1925-26	1,258	335	9	234	125	1,614	1,888	167,247	457
1926-27	1,247	397	9	269	134	1,614	1,885	171,536	481
1927-28	1,271	385	11	259	123	1,623	1,897	172,593	532
1928-29	1,323	394	12	244	123	1,631	1,905	175,245	588
1929-30	1,311	393	12	193	91	1,616	1,907	174,626	666
1930-31	1,329	349	10	198	122	1,598	1,897	175,344	778
1931-32	1,326	335	6	209	115	1,582	1,889	176,025	799
1932-33	1,331	364	9	198	154	1,566	1,890	173,419	826
1933-34	1,339	356	7	206	136	1,545	1,903	173,919	875
1934-35	1,343	350	6	129	154	1,547	1,918	174,979	1,029
1935-36	1,365	328	6	222	152	1,541	1,925	174,319	1,090
1936-37	1,401	291	5	154	164	1,536	1,929	180,884	1,148
1937-38	1,429	296	5	173	210	1,517	1,925	178,740	1,226
1938-39	1,433	266	5	142	201	1,504	1,940	175,895	1,404
1939-40	1,493	273	5	214	224	1,494	1,920	173,514	1,655
1940-41	1,543	283	4	145	255	1,472	1,914	171,391	1,710
1941-42	1,655	290	12	151	248	1,469	1,885	170,870	1,718
1942-43	1,749	308	12	155	444	1,463	1,807	166,364	1,305
1943-44	1,766	335	21	200	721	1,464	1,767	166,418	1,417
1944-45	1,765	439	21	218	907	1,464	1,766	170,457	1,789
1945-46	1,776	507	17	229	1,162	1,464	1,746	173,095	2,224

a From 1915 to 1923, the figures are as at 30th June following the date shown.

b Divorces, nullities of marriage, and judicial separations. Divorces are taken as decrees nisi until 1933-34, and from 1934-35 as decrees made absolute during the year. From 1941, the numbers are for the calendar year ended six months later than the financial year indicated.

c The licenses include Licensed Victuallers throughout; Winesellers from 1900; and Wholesale Spirit Merchants and Registered Clubs from 1913.

SOCIAL STATISTICS (Chapters 4 and 5).

Expenditure on State Schools. <i>e</i>	Hospitals. <i>g</i>					Mental Hospital Patients Treated.	Pensioners at 30th June. <i>h</i>		Year.
	Number.	Staff.	Patients Treated.		Expenditure.		Old-Age.	Invalid.	
			General.	Maternity.					
£1,000.					£1,000.				
3	6	<i>n</i>	421	<i>f</i>	3	..	..	..	1860
13	7	<i>n</i>	1,811	<i>f</i>	10	137	..	..	1865
27	13	<i>n</i>	2,074	<i>f</i>	17	224	..	..	1870
63	20	<i>n</i>	4,080	<i>f</i>	29	408	..	..	1875
85	29	<i>n</i>	4,537	<i>f</i>	37	644	..	..	1880
115	47	<i>n</i>	10,417	<i>f</i>	85	936	..	..	1885
163	54	<i>n</i>	13,763	<i>f</i>	102	1,252	..	..	1890
181	59	<i>n</i>	14,675	<i>f</i>	95	1,578	..	..	1895
250	71	<i>n</i>	18,766	<i>f</i>	120	2,010	..	..	1900
282	75	<i>n</i>	20,123	<i>f</i>	113	2,213	..	..	1905
295	76	<i>n</i>	20,258	<i>f</i>	115	2,299	..	..	1906
298	78	805	21,880	<i>f</i>	131	2,372	..	..	1907
305	78	845	23,755	<i>f</i>	151	2,529	..	..	1908
319	81	889	24,525	<i>f</i>	151	2,551	8,561	..	1909
334	81	914	26,069	<i>f</i>	154	2,616	9,894	492	1910
365	86	1,016	28,703	<i>f</i>	176	2,688	10,436	989	1911
411	87	1,088	29,972	<i>f</i>	208	2,728	11,221	1,510	1912
445	91	1,238	32,577	<i>f</i>	232	2,775	11,758	2,023	1913
462	95	1,324	33,494	<i>f</i>	246	2,864	11,924	2,430	1914
478	97	1,359	37,426	<i>f</i>	259	2,806	12,049	2,954	1915
532	101	1,398	38,931	<i>f</i>	275	2,886	12,313	3,349	1916
595	100	1,435	38,766	<i>f</i>	297	2,819	12,360	3,679	1917
652	104	1,499	42,841	<i>f</i>	333	3,029	12,317	4,051	1918
822	103	1,656	46,716	<i>f</i>	384	3,197	12,722	4,624	1919
1,060	102	1,758	48,503	<i>f</i>	437	3,288	13,019	4,960	1920
1,084	108	1,943	46,418	<i>f</i>	496	3,272	13,478	5,152	1921
1,060	111	2,066	49,396	<i>f</i>	534	3,368	13,812	5,359	1922
1,096	112	2,147	52,739	<i>f</i>	555	3,444	14,717	5,882	1923
1,158	117	2,381	56,544	<i>f</i>	597	3,521	15,120	6,223	1924-25
1,207	119	2,610	59,793	3,495	643	3,553	16,250	6,800	1925-26
1,244	123	2,674	60,137	4,549	682	3,611	17,236	7,357	1926-27
1,274	124	2,843	59,220	4,577	715	3,552	18,185	7,843	1927-28
1,310	125	2,940	62,943	4,860	709	3,603	19,295	8,553	1928-29
1,344	125	3,347	64,898	5,058	762	3,599	20,398	9,166	1929-30
1,390	122	3,173	66,500	5,985	719	3,572	22,376	9,707	1930-31
1,248	119	3,210	71,946	6,494	659	3,712	23,736	10,237	1931-32
1,223	119	3,283	73,730	6,890	666	3,747	22,600	10,261	1932-33
1,255	118	3,400	78,728	7,235	745	3,840	23,282	10,573	1933-34
1,343	119	3,466	80,882	7,690	871	3,928	24,346	11,029	1934-35
1,385	119	3,697	86,755	8,816	924	3,984	25,493	11,377	1935-36
1,464	118	3,902	91,731	9,570	1,026	3,993	26,855	11,610	1936-37
1,530	119	4,438	97,430	10,452	1,174	4,064	28,198	11,855	1937-38
1,607	121	4,696	99,226	12,117	1,451	4,187	29,603	12,070	1938-39
1,614	120	4,810	104,670	13,065	1,421	4,206	34,159 ^h	8,677 ^h	1939-40
1,616	118	4,937	110,539	13,817	1,467	4,303	35,168	8,644	1940-41
1,608	119	5,106	110,269	14,852	1,657	4,343	35,872	9,167	1941-42
1,538	119	5,350	114,291	14,499	1,598	4,579	34,834	8,815	1942-43
1,639	119	5,466	118,253	16,752	1,703	4,715	33,247	8,848	1943-44
1,859	118	5,889	117,830	19,473	1,789	4,467	32,710	9,085	1944-45
2,170	119	5,844	127,917	19,470	1,991	4,642	34,808	9,807	1945-46

d From 1924, figures are for the calendar year ended six months previous to the financial year shown. Excluding business colleges after 1931-32.

e From 1875 to 1923, figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following the year shown; otherwise for the year as shown.

f Included with general patients.

g Including sanatoria; and lazarets after 1938-39.

h Since 1939-40, invalid pensioners have been transferred to the old-age pension on reaching the qualifying age.

n Not available.

SUMMARY OF LAND AND LIVE STOCK

Year.	Land.		Live Stock at End of Year. ^a				
	Alienated.	Leased.	Horses. <i>b</i>	Cattle.	Sheep.	Figs.	Camels.
	1,000 Acres.	1,000 Acres.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1860	109	<i>n</i>	23,504	432,890	3,449,350	7,147	<i>n</i>
1865	534	<i>n</i>	51,091	848,346	6,594,966	14,888	<i>n</i>
1870	935	<i>n</i>	83,358	1,076,630	8,163,818	30,992	<i>n</i>
1875	1,745	<i>n</i>	121,497	1,812,576	7,227,774	46,447	<i>n</i>
1880	4,560	<i>n</i>	179,152	3,162,752	6,935,967	66,248	<i>n</i>
1885	11,101	<i>n</i>	260,207	4,162,652	8,994,322	55,843	<i>n</i>
1890	12,317	<i>n</i>	365,812	5,558,264	18,007,234	96,836	<i>n</i>
1895	14,212	<i>n</i>	468,743	6,822,401	19,856,959	100,747	<i>n</i>
1900	15,910	281,232	456,788	4,078,191	10,339,185	122,187	<i>n</i>
1905	17,660	240,153	430,565	2,963,695	12,535,231	164,087	<i>n</i>
1906	18,323	247,059	452,916	3,413,919	14,886,438	138,282	<i>n</i>
1907	19,703	264,114	488,486	3,892,232	16,738,047	133,246	<i>n</i>
1908	21,309	273,191	519,969	4,321,600	18,348,851	124,749	<i>n</i>
1909	22,103	282,879	555,613	4,711,782	19,593,791	124,803	334
1910	23,432	294,866	593,813	5,131,699	20,331,838	152,212	656
1911	24,734	308,206	618,954	5,073,201	20,740,981	173,902	1,023
1912	25,451	317,263	674,573	5,210,891	20,310,036	143,695	888
1913	26,081	322,338	707,265	5,322,033	21,786,600	140,045	751
1914	26,831	331,500	743,059	5,455,943	23,129,919	166,638	977
1915	27,224	332,825	686,871	4,780,893	15,950,154	117,787	855
1916	27,137	326,193	697,517	4,765,657	15,524,293	129,733	829
1917	26,886	315,970	733,014	5,316,558	17,204,268	172,699	874
1918	26,535	325,875	759,726	5,786,744	18,220,985	140,966	660
1919	25,958	326,783	731,705	5,940,433	17,379,332	99,593	379
1920	25,682	325,854	742,217	6,455,067	17,404,840	104,370	740
1921	25,433	317,021	747,543	7,047,370	18,402,399	145,083	936
1922	25,078	302,967	714,055	6,955,463	17,641,071	160,617	463
1923	24,702	307,658	661,593	6,396,514	16,756,101	132,243	399
1924	24,570	309,658	660,093	6,454,653	19,028,252	156,163	362
1925	24,563	304,333	638,372	6,436,645	20,663,323	199,598	480
1926	24,571	306,011	571,622	5,464,845	16,860,772	183,662	313
1927	24,359	317,233	548,333	5,225,804	16,642,385	191,947	440
1928	24,480	315,392	522,490	5,128,341	18,509,201	215,764	466
1929	24,397	317,763	500,104	5,208,588	20,324,303	236,037	354
1930	25,592	315,389	481,615	5,463,724	22,542,043	217,528	215
1931	26,714	326,193	469,474	5,550,399	22,324,278	222,686	433
1932	27,933	323,012	452,486	5,535,065	21,312,865	213,249	502
1933	27,963	324,582	450,024	5,781,170	20,072,804	217,448	702
1934	28,023	332,048	448,604	6,052,641	21,574,182	269,873	614
1935	27,991	332,949	441,913	6,033,004	18,060,093	304,888	453
1936	27,933	333,539	441,536	5,950,572	20,011,749	290,855	324
1937	27,905	337,307	446,777	5,959,165	22,497,970	232,941	69e
1938	27,872	339,393	445,296	6,097,089	23,158,569	325,326	77e
1939	27,853	342,063	445,810	3,198,798	24,190,931	391,333	126e
1940	27,833	342,912	442,757	6,210,810	23,936,099	435,946	<i>n</i>
1941	27,826	342,803	432,469 ^b	6,303,467	25,196,245	352,360	<i>n</i>
1942	27,820	345,930	392,639	6,466,316	25,650,231	409,348	<i>n</i>
1943	27,815	345,956	387,018	6,524,550	23,255,584	450,391	<i>n</i>
1944	27,808	350,768	380,670	6,623,112	21,292,120	438,088	<i>n</i>
1945	27,803	355,149	367,357	6,542,210	18,943,762	415,411	<i>n</i>

^a From 1942, figures are as at 31st March of the following year.

^b Horses not on rural holdings and all mules and donkeys are excluded after 1941.

^c From 1924 to 1935 and from 1942 figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following the year shown. In earlier years, the figures differ somewhat from those published by the Commonwealth Statistician, who made certain adjustments to the State

STATISTICS (Chapters 6 and 7).

Goats.	Wool Production.c (Greasy Equivalent).		Butter Production.d		Cheese Production.d		Year.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
No.	1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	
n	5,007	444	n	n	n	n	1860
n	12,252	885	n	n	n	n	1865
n	38,604	1,026	n	n	n	n	1870
n	32,167	1,366	n	n	n	n	1875
n	55,239	1,388	n	n	n	n	1880
n	53,359	1,780	n	n	n	n	1885
n	67,350	2,525	2,000f	n	170f	n	1890
n	109,287	2,987	3,720	n	1,842	n	1895
n	64,688	2,197	8,680	n	1,985	n	1900
n	70,169	2,650	20,320	n	2,682	n	1905
n	86,111	3,389	22,747	n	2,921	n	1906
n	99,462	4,153	22,789	926	2,685	81	1907
n	110,546	4,193	23,838	1,085	3,200	122	1908
173,590	129,068	5,453	24,593	1,092	3,662	77	1909
177,427	139,251	5,908	31,258	1,334	4,147	93	1910
158,136	142,382	5,580	27,859	1,243	3,718	89	1911
161,984	130,878	5,561	30,307	1,482	3,948	110	1912
155,931	154,183	6,296	35,199	1,582	5,295	141	1913
140,510	155,479	6,090	37,230	1,726	7,932	227	1914
131,661	130,783	6,267	25,457	1,744	4,383	169	1915
124,107	102,220	6,602	28,967	1,857	8,496	304	1916
132,947	87,426	6,284	38,931	2,673	11,142	413	1917
123,533	113,777	8,296	32,372	2,920	8,637	347	1918
125,770	118,035	8,607	26,214	2,129	8,296	375	1919
126,203	114,810	7,176	40,751	4,200	11,512	533	1920
138,425	132,580	7,784	60,923	5,128	15,201	794	1921
131,287	134,971	10,526	53,736	4,185	10,560	416	1922
123,768	121,913	12,191	40,660	3,374	7,221	344	1923
134,659	140,863	15,554	70,406	4,363	12,644	467	1924
130,675	146,986	10,993	63,001	4,922	12,581	590	1925
89,355	119,848	8,939	51,403	4,176	9,260	405	1926
97,581	126,430	10,078	72,039	5,653	14,123	637	1927
88,560	138,989	9,081	77,045	6,362	14,392	641	1928
84,575	161,088	6,887	78,796	6,003	12,381	551	1929
71,300	182,061	7,040	95,719	5,979	13,648	385	1930
75,422	184,716	5,957	98,013	5,368	11,022	339	1931
78,502	185,834	7,340	103,032	4,660	13,084	322	1932
83,143	169,990	10,228	127,343	5,612	13,887	335	1933
80,422	174,088	7,587	133,625	6,036	12,192	346	1934
76,242	142,793	8,288	115,920	6,003	9,149	270	1935
82,347	153,766	9,156	87,475	4,960	7,790	251	1936
27,018e	174,751	10,390	118,244	7,348	11,963	381	1937
26,047e	179,459	8,195	157,626	9,605	15,769	506	1938
28,839e	195,770	10,033	142,846	9,086	13,849	461	1939
n	214,704	11,773	119,940	7,648	11,733	399	1940
n	204,119	11,635	97,623	6,271	16,360	608	1941
n	213,966	13,608	113,211	7,785	28,541	1,148	1942
n	194,355	12,656	103,032	7,329	24,051	998	1943
n	178,719	11,967	96,334	6,747	22,635	961	1944
n	173,249	10,364	102,567	7,678	26,936	1,196	1945

records. Prior to 1907, exports are taken for production, converting scoured to greasy by multiplying by 2, except in 1860 and 1865, when greasy and scoured were not separated in Customs returns.

d From 1924, figures are for the year ended 30th June following the year shown.

e Numbers on pastoral holdings only.

f Estimated. n Not available.

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL

Season.	Sugar.				Maize.		Wheat.	
	Area Cut for Crushing.	Cane Pro- duced.	Sugar Mills. <i>a</i>	Raw Sugar Made.	Area Har- vested.	Grain Pro- duced.	Area Har- vested.	Grain Pro- duced.
	Acres.	1,000 Tons.	No.	1,000 Tons.	Acres.	1,000 Bushels.	Acres.	1,000 Bushels.
1860-61	..	..	..	..	1,526	<i>n</i>	196	<i>n</i>
1865-66	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	6,244	<i>n</i>	2,068	<i>n</i>
1870-71	2,188	<i>n</i>	39	3	16,040	<i>n</i>	2,892	40
1875-76	7,668	<i>n</i>	66	6	38,711	<i>n</i>	4,058	97
1880-81	12,497	<i>n</i>	83	16	44,109	1,410	10,944	223
1885-86	38,557	<i>n</i>	166	56	71,741	1,574	5,274	52
1890-91	40,208	<i>n</i>	110	69	99,400	2,374	10,294	208
1895-96	55,771	<i>n</i>	64 ^a	86	100,481	2,391	12,950	124
1900-01	72,651	848	58	93	127,974	2,457	79,304	1,194
1905-06	96,093	1,416	51	153	113,720	2,165	119,356	1,137
1906-07	98,194	1,729	52	184	139,806	3,703	114,575	1,109
1907-08	94,384	1,665	52	188	127,119	3,094	82,461	694
1908-09	92,219	1,433	50	151	127,655	2,768	80,898	1,203
1909-10	80,095	1,164	48	135	132,313	2,509	117,160	1,572
1910-11	94,641	1,840	51	211	180,862	4,460	106,718	1,022
1911-12	95,766	1,534	51	173	153,916	3,638	42,962	285
1912-13	78,142	994	48	113	117,993	2,524	124,963	1,976
1913-14	102,803	2,086	49	243	156,775	2,915	132,655	1,769
1914-15	108,013	1,923	46	226	176,372	4,261	127,015	1,585
1915-16	94,459	1,153	45	140	146,474	2,003	93,703	414
1916-17	75,914	1,580	43	177	181,405	3,019	227,778	2,463
1917-18	108,707	2,704	46	308	165,124	4,189	127,815	1,035
1918-19	111,572	1,675	42	190	149,505	4,106	21,637	105
1919-20	84,877	1,259	32	162	105,260	1,831	46,478	312
1920-21	89,142	1,339	34	167	115,805	2,013	177,320	3,707
1921-22	122,956	2,287	40	282	135,034	2,908	164,670	3,026
1922-23	140,850	2,168	38	288	149,048	3,218	145,492	1,878
1923-24	138,742	2,046	37	269	120,092	2,025	51,149	244
1924-25	167,649	3,171	37	409	229,160	7,331	189,145	2,780
1925-26	189,675	3,668	37	486	154,252	3,384	165,999	1,973
1926-27	189,312	2,926	36	389	137,542	2,659	57,084	379
1927-28	203,748	3,556	36	486	234,013	6,704	215,073	3,784
1928-29	215,674	3,736	35	521	192,173	5,136	218,069	2,519
1929-30	214,880	3,581	35	519	171,614	4,376	204,116	4,235
1930-31	222,044	3,529	35	517	172,176	4,566	272,316	5,108
1931-32	233,304	4,034	35	581	147,669	3,781	248,783	3,864
1932-33	205,046	3,546	33	514	98,487	1,654	250,049	2,494
1933-34	228,154	4,667	33	639	166,948	3,716	232,053	4,362
1934-35	218,426	4,271	33	611	160,607	4,142	221,729	4,076
1935-36	228,515	4,220	33	610	157,370	3,504	239,631	2,690
1936-37	245,918	5,171	33	745	181,266	3,149	233,648	2,016
1937-38	245,131	5,133	33	763	174,243	2,628	372,935	3,749
1938-39	251,847	5,342	33	773	183,415	3,733	442,017	8,584
1939-40	262,181	6,039	33	892	176,844	3,345	362,044	6,795
1940-41	263,299	5,181	33	759	205,310	4,444	322,081	5,687
1941-42	246,073	4,794	33	698	174,450	3,988	290,801	3,080
1942-43	231,256	4,358	32	606	173,316	3,798	334,785	5,005
1943-44	220,932	3,398	33	486	172,722	4,512	251,302	5,084
1944-45	219,652	4,398	32	644	153,170	3,859	332,365	6,981
1945-46	229,736	4,552	32	645	136,445	2,860	392,502	8,188

^a The figures shown are the numbers of mills which actually operated during each season. Prior to 1895-96, they include a number of juice mills.

PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7).

Hay and Green Foragg.	Cotton.		Bananas.		Pineapples.		Area under All Crops.	Season.
	Area Har- vested.	Seed Cotton. <i>b</i>	Total Area.	Pro- duction.	Total Area.	Pro- duction.		
Acres.	Acres.	1,000 Lb.	Acres.	1,000 Bunches.	Acres.	1,000 Dozen.	Acres.	
<i>n</i>	14	<i>n</i>	..	..	..	..	3,353	1860-61
<i>n</i>	478	456	..	..	..	..	14,414	1865-66
<i>n</i>	14,674	5,097	339	<i>n</i>	180	<i>n</i>	52,210	1870-71
<i>n</i>	1,674	981	243	<i>n</i>	86	<i>n</i>	77,347	1875-76
<i>n</i>	619	394	410	71	164	52	113,978	1880-81
41,754	50	47	1,034	166	365	122	198,334	1885-86
40,652	16	16	3,890	2,200	721	263	224,993	1890-91
48,161	494	841	3,916	1,486	847	377	285,319	1895-96
83,942	..	..	6,215	2,321	939	425	457,397	1900-01
103,608	171	113	6,198	2,509	1,845	507	522,748	1905-06
115,011	138	77	5,163	1,343	1,926	602	559,753	1906-07
145,481	300	109	4,975	1,503	2,230	618	532,624	1907-08
152,679	540	118	4,647	1,651	2,171	599	535,900	1908-09
172,791	509	129	4,994	1,397	2,161	712	606,790	1909-10
188,225	460	151	5,198	1,121	2,170	823	667,113	1910-11
154,348	605	187	6,456	1,152	2,414	770	526,388	1911-12
222,997	441	150	7,037	1,139	2,584	680	668,483	1912-13
247,759	214	35	7,400	1,038	3,014	745	747,814	1913-14
263,566	134	20	7,796	1,059	3,423	820	792,568	1914-15
291,467	72	12	8,166	1,211	3,709	922	729,588	1915-16
229,413	75	24	9,300	1,051	4,136	867	885,259	1916-17
184,340	133	118	9,141	1,357	4,166	944	727,958	1917-18
145,407	203	166	7,817	1,268	4,026	860	525,517	1918-19
206,411	72	37	7,694	956	3,922	676	563,762	1919-20
236,766	166	57	8,981	1,193	3,909	827	779,497	1920-21
245,290	1,944	940	9,873	1,743	3,956	876	804,507	1921-22
266,686	8,716	3,957	10,797	2,158	4,195	895	863,755	1922-23
353,602	40,821	12,544	11,668	1,954	3,925	982	871,968	1923-24
229,116	50,186	16,416	13,491	2,464	3,709	973	1,069,837	1924-25
314,310	40,062	19,537	14,766	2,583	3,995	903	1,033,765	1925-26
382,721	18,743	9,060	16,489	2,755	4,235	953	941,783	1926-27
221,255	14,950	7,061	17,967	2,863	4,204	823	1,066,612	1927-28
236,022	20,316	12,291	19,750	3,265	4,734	938	1,044,632	1928-29
258,369	15,003	8,025	19,357	2,941	5,144	857	1,046,235	1929-30
269,510	22,652	17,023	18,030	3,068	5,543	1,001	1,144,216	1930-31
369,558	22,452	15,245	14,764	2,951	5,789	1,182	1,216,402	1931-32
456,838	29,995	6,270	10,589	1,870	5,862	1,176	1,245,638	1932-33
404,405	68,203	17,718	10,926	2,023	5,889	1,355	1,313,438	1933-34
424,789	43,397	26,924	10,323	1,906	5,584	1,127	1,296,619	1934-35
450,960	54,947	20,785	8,500	1,733	5,779	1,333	1,334,690	1935-36
492,540	62,200	19,199	7,305	1,447	6,314	1,228	1,506,423	1936-37
515,189	52,692	11,793	8,174	1,517	6,549	1,331	1,618,738	1937-38
514,375	66,470	13,688	8,781	1,759	7,049	1,848	1,734,739	1938-39
610,686	41,212	17,528	8,534	1,688	7,350	2,382	1,725,342	1939-40
657,102	41,262	12,108	8,233	1,557	7,172	2,143	1,734,706	1940-41
641,960	61,365	15,869	7,120	1,428	6,480	2,019	1,689,660	1941-42
648,477	56,433	14,058	7,526	1,306	6,974	1,943	1,743,994	1942-43
672,173	41,389	9,540	7,450	1,324	6,940	2,001	1,757,396	1943-44
687,051	17,424	8,508	8,132	1,365	7,004	1,571	1,796,833	1944-45
650,989	7,698	1,819	9,432	1,722	7,703	1,643	1,822,108	1945-46

b Until 1895-96, the figures are estimates obtained from records of ginned cotton produced, which was assumed to be 32 per cent. of the seed cotton.

n Not available.

SUMMARY OF FISHERIES, MINERAL AND

Year.	Fisheries Pro- duction. a	Mineral Production.						
		Gold.		Silver.		Lead.	Copper.	Tin.
	£1,000.	Fine Oz.	£1,000.	Oz.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	n	2,738	12	..	..	..	..	..
1865	n	17,473	74	..	..	..	58	..
1870	n	92,040	391	..	..	..	81	..
1875	n	231,725	1,197	..	..	..	122	238
1880	n	222,441	945	n	2	2	20	143
1885	n	250,137	1,063	n	64	64	19	152
1890	n	513,819	2,183	n	135	135	3	155
1895	n	506,285	2,151	225,019	30	4	13	68
1900	n	676,027	2,872	112,990	13	3	23	74
1905	n	592,620	2,517	601,712	69	33	504	297
1906	n	544,636	2,313	783,087	102	50	917	490
1907	n	465,882	1,979	921,497	113	75	1,028	497
1908	n	465,085	1,976	1,162,276	118	95	883	342
1909	n	455,577	1,935	1,001,383	99	69	853	245
1910	n	441,400	1,875	861,202	93	30	932	243
1911	n	386,164	1,640	549,015	56	23	1,151	308
1912	n	347,946	1,478	569,181	66	56	1,698	365
1913	n	265,735	1,129	604,979	68	66	1,660	344
1914	n	249,468	1,060	253,964	27	12	1,119	176
1915	166	249,711	1,061	239,748	24	11	1,429	183
1916	154	215,162	914	243,084	31	19	2,265	181
1917	173	179,305	762	241,639	41	14	2,208	161
1918	231	133,571	567	152,499	30	7	2,088	252
1919	313	121,030	618	92,048	24	5	953	143
1920	294	115,230	648	274,235	70	65	1,552	252
1921	203	40,376	214	195,328	30	24	169	98
1922	329	80,584	378	273,036	43	66	322	100
1923	292	88,726	393	469,302	69	147	431	115
1924	425	98,841	460	276,651	42	125	380	176
1925	424	46,406	197	385,489	53	188	254	162
1926	407	10,339	44	252,540	32	116	74	174
1927	431	37,979	161	84,118	10	22	219	194
1928	426	13,277	56	22,034	3	1	177	135
1929	467	9,476	40	52,663	6	9	294	115
1930	345	7,821	33	69,808	6	4	174	50
1931	303	13,147	80	1,088,478	76	231	126	36
1932	290	23,263	173	2,301,782	183	574	109	66
1933	295	91,997	710	2,248,804	181	528	105	124
1934	320	115,471	983	2,259,574	208	463	96	179
1935	346	102,990	905	2,409,165	285	471	101	187
1936	370	121,174	1,049	3,084,008	270	629	162	158
1937	343	127,231	1,105	3,264,994	265	888	309	203
1938	330	151,432	1,335	3,533,490	299	628	204	142
1939	335	147,248	1,429	3,885,963	325	686	290	201
1940	392	126,831	1,352	4,365,838	437	906	428	224
1941	225	109,064	1,165	3,865,514	510	815	621	204
1942	302	95,117	994	3,055,435	404	631	625	150
1943	342	62,838	657	775,072	102	129	1,111	167
1944	352	51,223	538	112,254	15	..	1,645	275
1945	557	63,223	677	112,710	18	..	1,501	208

a For 1924 and thereafter, the figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following.

TIMBER PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7).

					Timber Production. <i>a</i>					Year.
Zinc.	Coal.		All Other.	Total.	Sawn Timber. <i>b</i>				Ply- wood and Veneer.	
					Pine.		Other.			
£1,000.	1,000 Tons.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	1,000 Sup. Ft.	£1,000.	1,000 Sup. Ft.	£1,000.	£1,000.	
..	12	9	..	21	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	
..	33	19	1	152	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	
..	23	12	..	484	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	
..	32	15	..	1,572	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	
..	58	25	..	1,135	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	
..	210	87	..	1,385	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	
..	338	157	9	2,642	31,330	211	20,097	146	..	
..	323	133	37	2,436	19,643	103	17,238	107	..	
..	497	174	21	3,180	60,191	284	39,653	227	..	
..	529	155	151	3,726	47,969	237	25,961	151	..	
..	607	173	154	4,199	50,438	265	32,364	194	..	
..	683	222	218	4,132	57,826	358	33,926	220	..	
..	696	245	185	3,844	65,823	424	34,936	242	..	
..	757	271	185	3,657	71,280	468	37,111	268	..	
..	871	323	214	3,710	71,879	504	44,559	355	..	
..	892	324	159	3,661	84,640	660	54,256	438	..	
..	902	338	174	4,175	107,781	830	56,047	498	..	
..	1,038	404	187	3,858	98,620	778	58,013	527	..	
..	1,054	416	166	2,976	101,112	839	67,343	629	..	
..	1,024	409	207	3,324	89,726	769	55,224	543	..	
..	908	389	222	4,021	75,231	657	46,619	498	..	
..	1,048	597	230	4,013	70,465	641	41,197	439	..	
..	983	572	225	3,741	75,007	816	43,429	520	..	
..	932	614	218	2,575	100,690	1,265	43,699	620	..	
..	1,110	842	189	3,618	85,313	1,472	50,691	863	..	
..	955	831	130	1,496	73,554	1,277	39,433	728	..	
..	959	840	110	1,859	76,598	1,305	49,490	879	..	
..	1,061	925	135	2,215	78,958	1,376	62,714	1,097	..	
4	1,123	986	133	2,306	83,674	1,509	59,949	1,230	..	
2	1,177	1,038	118	2,012	70,623	1,283	61,040	1,248	..	
7	1,221	1,099	63	1,609	66,451	1,208	55,860	1,053	106	
..	1,099	987	52	1,645	52,790	935	49,402	922	164	
..	1,076	972	42	1,386	59,384	1,023	47,478	942	208	
..	1,369	1,200	43	1,707	48,055	832	44,193	807	148	
..	1,095	953	21	1,241	28,892	481	29,923	512	88	
..	841	700	26	1,275	26,502	403	25,903	414	116	
..	842	685	29	1,819	37,539	545	29,520	477	228	
..	876	693	32	2,373	42,765	624	32,278	501	287	
..	957	752	32	2,713	65,116	939	51,702	831	431	
69	1,052	843	27	2,888	70,660	1,031	54,609	842	533	
453	1,047	859	34	3,614	88,444	1,268	71,372	1,074	612	
606	1,120	934	63	4,392	95,854	1,389	92,194	1,358	830	
329	1,113	959	70	3,966	93,728	1,391	83,230	1,252	717	
416	1,317	1,168	42	4,557	105,270	1,581	83,452	1,291	833	
555	1,285	1,152	51	5,105	105,563	1,577	84,623	1,312	934	
514	1,454	1,405	66	5,300	96,405	1,452	102,121	1,591	877	
394	1,637	1,698	127	5,023	79,937	1,306	102,124	1,674	683	
76	1,700	1,825	148	4,215	78,708	1,303	103,249	1,825	754	
..	1,660	1,786	218	4,477	78,897	1,360	94,016	1,745	730	
..	1,635	1,759	192	4,355	72,819	1,382	90,959	1,752	863	
..	1,454	1,405	66	5,300	96,405	1,452	102,121	1,591	877	
..	1,637	1,698	127	5,023	79,937	1,306	102,124	1,674	683	
..	1,700	1,825	148	4,215	78,708	1,303	103,249	1,825	754	
..	1,660	1,786	218	4,477	78,897	1,360	94,016	1,745	730	
..	1,635	1,759	192	4,355	72,819	1,382	90,959	1,752	863	
..	1,454	1,405	66	5,300	96,405	1,452	102,121	1,591	877	
..	1,637	1,698	127	5,023	79,937	1,306	102,124	1,674	683	
..	1,700	1,825	148	4,215	78,708	1,303	103,249	1,825	754	
..	1,660	1,786	218	4,477	78,897	1,360	94,016	1,745	730	
..	1,635	1,759	192	4,355	72,819	1,382	90,959	1,752	863	

b Including sawn timber produced in plywood and case mills.*n* Not available.

SUMMARY OF FACTORY

Year.	Manufacturing. <i>a</i>						
	Establishments.	Workers. <i>b</i>			Salaries and Wages Paid. <i>c</i>	Capital Values. <i>d</i>	
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Machinery and Plant.	Land and Buildings.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1865	47	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1870	471	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1875	575	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1880	565	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1885	1,069	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1890	1,308	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1895	1,384	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	18,584	<i>n</i>	5,428 ^e	<i>e</i>
1900	2,053	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	25,606	<i>n</i>	4,031	3,205
1905	1,890	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	21,889	<i>n</i>	3,529	2,597
1906	1,971	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	25,084	<i>n</i>	3,723	2,473
1907	1,704	23,685	4,791	28,476	1,923	3,585	2,251
1908	1,458	24,543	4,567	29,110	2,154	4,037	2,671
1909	1,400	24,449	4,622	29,071	2,271	3,992	2,748
1910	1,542	26,720	6,774	33,494	2,770	4,137	2,896
1911	1,636	29,337	7,317	36,654	3,045	4,424	3,117
1912	1,768	32,639	7,688	40,327	3,614	4,896	3,364
1913	1,816	33,990	7,641	41,631	3,971	5,263	3,746
1914	1,772	34,965	7,554	42,519	4,111	5,977	4,248
1915	1,749	33,741	7,675	41,416	4,120	6,068	4,244
1916	1,755	31,538	7,728	39,266	4,068	6,488	4,783
1917	1,763	31,920	7,659	39,579	4,737	6,720	5,022
1918	1,748	32,708	7,365	40,073	4,958	7,200	5,287
1919	1,724	32,880	7,007	39,887	5,169	7,571	5,629
1920	1,766	35,016	7,144	42,160	6,489	8,214	6,009
1921	1,780	34,023	7,162	41,185	6,961	8,693	6,103
1922	1,846	34,481	7,837	42,318	7,185	9,314	6,320
1923	1,880	35,619	8,125	43,744	7,485	9,833	6,977
1924-25	1,848	39,595	7,990	47,585	8,900	11,031	7,421
1925-26	1,854	41,074	7,929	49,003	9,267	12,102	7,700
1926-27	1,831	38,934	7,596	46,530	8,685	12,563	8,175
1927-28	2,072	38,235	7,735	45,970	8,759	12,667	8,602
1928-29	2,109	38,817	7,948	46,765	8,717	13,125	9,126
1929-30	2,125	36,898	8,074	44,972	8,384	12,930	9,245
1930-31	2,047	32,522	6,861	39,383	6,329	13,114	8,840
1931-32	1,955	30,549	6,729	37,278	5,940	12,743	8,480
1932-33	2,091	30,950	7,407	38,357	6,073	12,990	8,589
1933-34	2,276	33,133	7,988	41,121	6,717	13,241	8,936
1934-35	2,401	35,152	8,499	43,651	7,595	13,609	9,274
1935-36	2,417	36,039	8,729	44,768	8,114	14,769	9,868
1936-37	2,816	39,261	9,366	48,627	8,893	15,178	10,809
1937-38	2,995	42,336	9,812	52,148	9,959	15,474	11,301
1938-39	3,017	43,885	10,220	54,105	10,661	15,753	11,596
1939-40	2,995	44,821	10,532	55,353	11,189	15,905	11,759
1940-41	2,908	46,257	10,716	56,973	11,919	16,155	11,894
1941-42	2,724	49,315	12,275	61,590	14,206	16,441	12,343
1942-43	2,577	49,932	14,023	63,955	16,449	16,336	12,377
1943-44	2,588	50,189	13,955	64,174	17,740	15,380	12,478
1944-45	2,720	51,591	13,289	64,880	17,026	15,565	12,873
1945-46	2,882	53,406	11,977	65,383	17,616	15,884	13,466

a Not including "Heat, Light and Power."*b* Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating, including working proprietors.*c* Excluding drawings of working proprietors.*d* Book values, less any depreciation reserve, as stated by factory proprietors.

PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7).

		Heat, Light, and Power. <i>f</i>					Year.	
Output.	Pro- duction. <i>g</i>	Establish- ments. <i>a</i>	Workers. <i>b</i>	Salaries and Wages Paid. <i>c</i>	Capital Values. <i>d</i>			Output. <i>h</i>
					Machinery and Plant.	Land and Build- ings.		
£1,000.	£1,000.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	1860
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	1865
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1870
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	3	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1875
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	6	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1880
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	10	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1885
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	14	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1890
4,583	<i>n</i>	13	144	<i>n</i>	276 ^e	<i>e</i>	66	1895
7,801	<i>n</i>	25	347	<i>n</i>	474	80	115	1900
7,962	<i>n</i>	21	316	<i>n</i>	459	113	169	1905
8,729	<i>n</i>	22	324	<i>n</i>	449	118	191	1906
10,907	<i>n</i>	21	380	42	453	120	200	1907
11,060	<i>n</i>	21	400	48	448	138	182	1908
12,626	<i>n</i>	20	433	53	466	141	198	1909
15,577	<i>n</i>	21	450	61	494	150	215	1910
15,430	6,456	21	502	68	523	160	246	1911
18,515	7,222	22	621	85	547	161	284	1912
23,367	8,913	22	732	104	615	178	322	1913
25,121	9,134	24	763	101	922	186	371	1914
24,884	8,732	26	663	107	984	203	560	1915
24,955	8,615	27	717	114	1,056	232	586	1916
31,357	10,136	30	867	142	1,127	229	613	1917
29,875	9,907	30	917	163	1,191	232	684	1918
31,737	11,999	30	1,004	196	1,297	257	716	1919
38,932	14,288	29	1,036	230	1,402	252	852	1920
39,343	14,087	30	1,063	256	1,560	271	992	1921
36,961	15,081	32	1,085	263	1,785	295	863	1922
37,780	15,185	32	1,204	280	2,489	308	1,088	1923
47,901	16,675	42	1,337	329	2,971	453	1,241	1924-25
44,572	15,880	43	1,493	360	3,125	455	1,329	1925-26
39,859	14,179	46	1,603	414	3,481	471	1,469	1926-27
45,093	15,844	46	1,511	381	3,925	522	1,370	1927-28
46,420	15,895	47	1,509	380	3,594	540	1,221	1928-29
43,571	14,992	47	1,147	307	2,794	446	1,515	1929-30
38,887	12,361	57	1,091	269	2,986	516	1,536	1930-31
35,465	11,014	58	1,047	249	3,001	501	1,450	1931-32
36,944	11,604	64	991	248	2,865	452	1,491	1932-33
40,974	12,644	69	1,080	278	3,140	488	1,469	1933-34
44,522	13,522	69	1,127	295	2,910	628	1,499	1934-35
46,357	14,813	65	1,073	281	2,968	646	1,580	1935-36
51,858	16,500	67	713	196	2,282	674	1,985	1936-37
58,426	17,934	68	730	211	2,261	682	2,111	1937-38
61,989	18,563	70	768	226	2,343	703	2,266	1938-39
67,345	20,211	69	824	252	2,313	697	2,439	1939-40
68,710	20,823	64	814	245	2,347	701	2,536	1940-41
74,456	23,950	64	870	270	2,331	739	2,704	1941-42
84,359	23,112	64	867	288	2,458	782	2,979	1942-43
88,066	23,978	64	933	332	2,507	784	3,474	1943-44
90,241	29,612	63	1,004	354	2,569	816	3,681	1944-45
88,739	29,105	63	1,148	397	2,806	865	3,737	1945-46

e Value of Land and Buildings included with Machinery and Plant.*f* Electricity and Gas Works.*g* Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production.*h* Valued at prices paid by consumers.*n* Not available.

SUMMARY OF TRANSPORT AND

Year.	Shipping Entered All Ports from Other States and Countries. <i>a</i>	Railways.					
		Lines Open.	Passenger Journeys. <i>b</i>	Goods and Live Stock Carried. <i>c</i>	Earnings.	Working Expenses. <i>r</i>	Capital Account. <i>dr</i>
	1,000 Tons.	Miles.	1,000.	1,000 Tons.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	46	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865	173	21	17	3	6	4	268
1870	133	207	36	25	72	69	2,193
1875	395	266	138	51	161	92	2,930
1880	634	637	194	138	308	166	4,995
1885	496	1,433	1,369	533	733	444	9,266
1890-91	469	2,205	2,731	891	909	646	15,102
1895-96	470	2,400	2,274	1,149 ^c	1,085	644	16,759
1900-01	835	2,801	4,761	1,712	1,317	1,058	19,739
1905-06	1,068	3,137	4,569	1,920	1,546	863	21,741
1906-07	1,310	3,137	5,260	2,384	1,830	913	21,839
1907-08	1,447	3,359	5,989	2,564	1,951	1,054	22,576
1908-09	1,601	3,493	6,664	2,662	2,103	1,227	23,395
1909-10	1,640	3,661	7,522	2,884	2,338	1,414	24,336
1910-11	1,842	3,868	8,299	3,295	2,730	1,563	25,899
1911-12	2,011	4,266	9,790	3,494	3,033	1,917	28,208
1912-13	2,024	4,524	10,704	3,798	3,322	2,151	32,278
1913-14	2,247	4,570	12,235	4,301	3,660	2,371	33,846
1914-15	2,110	4,838	13,132	4,545	3,832	2,402	35,465
1915-16	1,660	4,967	13,939	4,012	3,745	2,745	36,838
1916-17	1,541	5,214	13,580	4,035	3,832	2,994	38,581
1917-18	1,189	5,295	13,896	4,154	4,024	3,410	39,472
1918-19	1,158	5,469	14,173	3,783	3,985	3,690	40,435
1919-20	1,365	5,685	14,905	3,791	4,960	4,323	42,187
1920-21	1,772	5,752	14,908	3,868	5,279	5,048	43,557
1921-22	1,985	5,799	14,822	3,732	5,155	4,810	44,753
1922-23	2,713	5,905	28,358 ^b	4,209	5,420	4,714	47,139
1923-24	2,718	6,040	29,536	4,274	5,714	4,991	49,711
1924-25	2,863	6,114	29,658	5,084	7,109	5,425	51,912
1925-26	2,737	6,240	28,384	5,106	7,437	6,460	54,112
1926-27	2,987	6,302	26,813	4,316	7,326	6,495	57,097
1927-28	3,032	6,345	24,801	4,670	7,382	6,106	58,998
1928-29	3,192	6,447	24,738	4,558	7,569	6,203	61,038
1929-30	3,396	6,447	24,441	4,528	7,302	5,946	61,525
1930-31	3,186	6,529	22,009	3,858	6,477	5,080	62,936
1931-32	3,231	6,558	20,762	3,861	5,995	4,435	36,176 ^d
1932-33	3,379	6,567	22,216	3,686	5,992	4,329	36,398
1933-34	3,453	6,567	22,878	4,214	6,230	4,500	36,693
1934-35	3,835	6,567	24,328	4,879	7,167	5,092	37,316
1935-36	4,089	6,567	25,244	4,664	6,697	5,217	38,053
1936-37	4,139	6,567	25,527	4,975	7,092	5,470	38,611
1937-38	4,468	6,567	25,688	5,061	7,383	5,893	39,187
1938-39	4,484	6,567	24,639	5,234	7,798	6,198	39,597
1939-40	3,483	6,567	24,638	5,472	8,090	6,373	40,022
1940-41	2,435	6,567	26,194	5,600	8,415	6,714	40,403
1941-42	1,829	6,567	29,099	5,761	11,654	8,494	40,333
1942-43	1,504	6,567	33,263	6,706	18,027	11,409	40,408
1943-44	2,017	6,567	38,154	6,567	16,430	13,184	40,824
1944-45	1,830	6,567	38,962	6,240	13,809	11,699	41,301
1945-46	1,837	6,567	38,149	5,638	11,917	10,444	41,546

a Since 1883, vessels calling at more than one port in Queensland have been counted once only. From 1890 until 1913, the figures are for years ended December; otherwise, they are for the years as shown. During the 1939-1945 War, Public Vessels excluded.

b Until 1922-23, journeys made by season ticket holders were not included.

c Until 1895-96, tonnage of live stock was not included.

COMMUNICATION STATISTICS (Chapter 8).

Street Tramways. <i>e</i>			Con- structed Roads at End of Year.	Motor Vehicles.		Post Office Revenue.	Wireless Listeners' Licenses.	Year.
Passengers Carried.	Revenue Earned.	Capital Account.		On Register at End of Year	Revenue.			
1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	Miles.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	No.	
..	..	..	<i>n</i>	..	..	5	..	1860
..	..	..	<i>n</i>	..	..	23	..	1865
..	..	..	<i>n</i>	..	..	32	..	1870
..	..	..	<i>n</i>	..	..	62	..	1875
..	..	..	<i>n</i>	..	..	81	..	1880
<i>n</i>	1	40	<i>n</i>	..	..	179	..	1885
3,399	41	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	..	223 <i>f</i>	..	1890-91
<i>n</i>	27	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	..	232 <i>f</i>	..	1895-96
13,362	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	..	315 <i>f</i>	..	1900-01
20,050	128	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	360	..	1905-06
22,052	141	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	422	..	1906-07
24,251	158	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	451	..	1907-08
27,221	178	1,250	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	476	..	1908-09
29,732	192	1,250	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	532	..	1909-10
32,419	214	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	571	..	1910-11
36,443	254	1,211	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	564	..	1911-12
36,376	255	1,286	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	596	..	1912-13
44,691	316	1,289	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	644	..	1913-14
49,497	358	1,479	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	677	..	1914-15
51,045	382	1,520	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	718	..	1915-16
52,399	376	1,515	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	799	..	1916-17
53,293	383	1,477	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	852	..	1917-18
59,107	425	1,477	<i>n</i>	5,000 <i>g</i>	<i>n</i>	882	..	1918-19
63,070	458	1,477	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	965	..	1919-20
70,855	543	1,477	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1,230	..	1920-21
69,728	561	1,683	<i>n</i>	13,807	49	1,353	..	1921-22
73,292	590	1,693	<i>n</i>	19,185	68	1,431	..	1922-23
76,478	645	1,485	<i>n</i>	28,215	111	1,404	..	1923-24
80,124	680	1,668	<i>n</i>	38,524	151	1,447	1,076	1924-25
84,332	725	1,899	<i>n</i>	53,293	204	1,574	8,129	1925-26
83,601	785	2,106	31,100 <i>f</i>	68,818	275	1,674	22,290	1926-27
79,845	831	2,103	31,153 <i>f</i>	75,989	404	1,774	25,172	1927-28
79,456	827	2,248	29,653 <i>f</i>	84,089	477	1,861	24,636	1928-29
77,791	810	2,268	30,412 <i>f</i>	91,515	521	1,940	23,247	1929-30
75,128	781	2,295	29,851 <i>f</i>	90,831	517	1,925	24,062	1930-31
69,990	693	2,233	32,498 <i>f</i>	88,960	522	1,871	28,938	1931-32
69,686	695	2,163	34,915 <i>f</i>	89,216	526	1,870	36,146	1932-33
71,152	700	2,115	35,617 <i>f</i>	92,836	589	1,954	51,998	1933-34
78,262	746	2,161	32,333 <i>f</i>	100,020	633	2,094	67,351	1934-35
83,794	785	2,259	33,274 <i>f</i>	107,592	715	2,201	83,025	1935-36
87,294	811	2,344	34,011 <i>f</i>	111,765	762	2,294	101,324	1936-37
90,679	829	2,395	37,955	118,808	820	2,407	117,487	1937-38
92,607	843	2,444	41,111	128,163	941	2,537	133,217	1938-39
93,431	869	2,443	42,665	129,757	1,029	2,601	151,110	1939-40
97,982	916	2,432	<i>n</i>	128,439	1,032	2,697	168,216	1940-41
112,448	1,056	2,420	<i>n</i>	109,524	881	3,148	172,527	1941-42
135,480	1,249	2,397	<i>n</i>	115,840	743	4,067	174,783	1942-43
157,432	1,455	2,350	<i>n</i>	125,138	813	4,737	176,358	1943-44
159,679	1,462	2,327	49,169 <i>r</i>	129,192	839	5,019	180,089	1944-45
147,007	1,355	2,358	53,606	143,324	968	4,796	186,396	1945-46

d Capital on opened lines only. From 1st July, 1931, the capital account was reduced by £28,000(000) under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act, 1931.*

e Including Brisbane, and from 1914 to 1938, Rockhampton, tramways. Figures up to 1930-31 are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown.

f Calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown.

g Estimated.

n Not available.

r Revised since previous issue.

SUMMARY OF TRADE

Year.	Imports. ^a			Exports. ^a			Favourable Visible Balance. ^a
	Overseas.	Interstate.	Total.	Overseas.	Interstate. ^b	Total.	
	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.
1860	57	654	711	500	500	1,000	-211
1865	722	1,706	2,428	875	1,121	1,996	-1,307
1870	437	1,093	1,530	668	1,825	2,493	963
1875	1,390	1,754	3,144	1,020	2,719	3,739	595
1880	1,026	1,851	2,877	918	2,322	3,240	363
1885	3,076	2,757	5,833	1,735	3,257	4,992	-841
1890	2,505	1,916	4,421	2,465	5,832	8,297	3,786
1895	2,826	1,839	4,665	3,960	4,927	8,887	4,222
1900	4,100	2,615	6,715	4,132	5,305	9,437	2,722
1905	3,157	2,806	5,963	3,348	8,212	11,560	5,597
1906	3,738	3,334	7,072	4,278	7,737	12,015	4,943
1907	4,588	3,806	8,394	5,724	8,452	14,176	5,782
1908	4,475	4,312	8,787	5,489	8,239	13,728	4,941
1909	4,591	4,632	9,223	5,756	8,599	14,355	5,132
1910	5,428	n	n	8,129	n	n	n
1911	6,213	n	n	8,354	n	n	n
1912	7,457	n	n	9,133	n	n	n
1913	6,715	n	n	12,293	n	n	n
1914-15	6,429	n	n	12,975	n	n	n
1915-16	7,001	n	n	8,105	n	n	n
1916-17	6,263	n	n	14,541	n	n	n
1917-18	4,493	n	n	10,957	n	n	n
1918-19	6,076	n	n	12,447	n	n	n
1919-20	7,219	n	n	14,399	n	n	n
1920-21	11,840	n	n	15,171	n	n	n
1921-22	8,639	n	n	17,573	n	n	n
1922-23	10,783	n	n	15,782	n	n	n
1923-24	11,606	n	n	14,628	n	n	n
1924-25	12,833	n	n	23,313	n	n	n
1925-26	13,773	n	n	23,585	n	n	n
1926-27	13,498	n	n	14,019	n	n	n
1927-28	11,760	n	n	19,715	n	n	n
1928-29	11,594	n	n	20,125	n	n	n
1929-30	11,540	n	n	16,591	n	n	n
1930-31	6,238	n	n	16,239	n	n	n
1931-32	4,775	15,379	20,154	16,852	11,992	28,844	8,690
1932-33	5,660	15,461	21,121	14,693	11,722	26,415	5,294
1933-34	5,821	16,145	21,966	20,132	13,220	33,352	11,386
1934-35	7,887	17,924	25,811	18,824	18,030	31,854	6,043
1935-36	8,638	19,461	28,099	19,552	18,524	33,076	4,977
1936-37	8,647	21,267	29,914	23,881	14,761	38,642	8,723
1937-38	10,318	22,623	32,941	26,556	15,039	41,595	8,654
1938-39	9,965	22,839	32,804	28,651	16,169	44,820	12,016
1939-40	10,967	25,097	36,064	32,195	18,980	51,175	15,111
1940-41	7,939	26,051	33,990	25,245	21,215	46,460	12,470
1941-42	8,841	25,228	34,069	21,296	22,870	44,166	10,097
1942-43	9,455	26,913	36,368	18,624	23,671	42,295	5,927
1943-44	15,976	28,904	44,880	17,889	19,472	37,361	-7,519
1944-45	16,227	30,517	46,744	18,283	19,627	37,910	-8,834
1945-46	13,455	32,155	45,610	27,084	23,035	50,119	4,509

^a Excluding specie.^b Including the net export of live stock and wool overland. From 1931-32, the figures in this column include the value of gold produced in Queensland, as gold is exported through Southern States and there are no export statistics for these years.

STATISTICS (Chapter 9).

Oversea Exports.								Year.
Wool—Greasy. <i>c</i>		Butter.		Meat.	Sugar.			
1,000 Lb.	£A1,000.	Cwt.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	Tons.	£A1,000.		
2,508	198	..	..	..	..	..	1860
17,791	510	..	..	..	..	..	1865
17,567	784	..	..	12	..	..	1870
17,244	681	..	..	3	309 <i>d</i>	9	1875
41,252	1,370	8	..	23	158 <i>d</i>	4	1880	
47,850	1,822	7	..	42	1,509 <i>d</i>	28	1885	
57,226	1,559	43	..	139	2,016 <i>d</i>	37	1890	
37,749	1,286	320	1	961	7,589 <i>d</i>	114	1895	
35,323	1,328	9,237	39	1,349	4,976 <i>d</i>	68	1900	
		63,125	290	660	218	3	1905	
49,355	1,875	109,035	508	545	28	..	1906	
57,415	2,315	96,644	450	710	792	8	1907	
70,134	2,580	86,007	421	643	61	1	1908	
79,245	3,186	92,935	442	1,086	30	..	1909	
102,405	4,178	153,689	752	1,644	27	..	1910	
119,579	4,519	135,456	643	1,456	723	10	1911	
107,402	4,276	123,952	675	2,090	84	1	1912	
130,359	5,234	165,128	855	3,233	3	..	1913	
113,386	4,393	126,198	697	5,545	81	2	1914-15	
85,158	3,922	21,018	136	2,766	5	..	1915-16	
85,710	5,402	160,223	1,285	5,828	3	..	1916-17	
53,218	3,541	174,963	1,321	4,468	7	..	1917-18	
102,229	6,765	69,994	609	3,373	11	..	1918-19	
132,375	9,166	51,727	469	2,956	23	1	1919-20	
101,175	6,217	232,745	2,964	3,723	1	..	1920-21	
191,157	10,861	363,606	2,382	2,048	1	..	1921-22	
134,649	10,429	188,041	1,588	1,877	3	..	1922-23	
104,252	10,159	148,778	1,132	1,345	5,993	150	1923-24	
111,538	11,993	393,995	2,809	4,184	80,228	963	1924-25	
175,862	12,944	326,855	2,405	3,457	195,476	2,206	1925-26	
111,177	8,493	203,799	1,503	1,527	62,986	941	1926-27	
119,862	9,820	404,798	3,021	2,376	152,417	1,848	1927-28	
140,907	9,801	401,862	3,180	2,921	199,160	2,063	1928-29	
145,666	6,915	417,697	2,867	2,646	178,801	2,067	1929-30	
169,726	6,675	603,419	3,531	2,644	207,214	1,934	1930-31	
180,304	6,163	645,600	3,536	2,252	288,190	3,128	1931-32	
179,970	6,415	683,436	2,783	1,934	186,195	1,793	1932-33	
169,101	9,974	875,754	3,260	2,222	307,406	2,838	1933-34	
175,591	7,370	911,909	3,676	2,836	310,657	2,716	1934-35	
140,899	7,871	680,628	3,812	2,684	299,786	2,740	1935-36	
153,068	10,170	481,116	3,092	3,270	405,587	3,693	1936-37	
167,656	9,392	670,192	4,535	4,559	426,165	4,008	1937-38	
187,113	8,522	1,138,804	7,523	4,886	441,788	4,156	1938-39	
180,193	10,104	953,094	6,527	5,899	522,343	6,146	1939-40	
122,056	7,680	671,190	4,582	5,540	372,525	4,834	1940-41	
136,446	8,458	383,968	2,687	4,324	195,866	2,575	1941-42	
161,507	11,251	401,196	2,797	1,518	60,332	875	1942-43	
120,218	9,102	358,705	2,622	1,465	82,967	1,245	1943-44	
132,622	9,612	287,830	2,869	1,702	104,843	1,571	1944-45	
162,879	12,131	549,575	5,472	4,233	137,684	2,650	1945-46	

^c Including the equivalent, in terms of greasy wool, of wool exported after scouring.

^d Chiefly refined sugar.

ⁿ Not available.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC

Year.	State Government Receipts.					State Government Expenditure		
	Taxation (All Funds).	From Common- wealth. a	Total Consoli- dated Revenue.	Total Trust Funds.	All Receipts.	Consoli- dated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	All Expendi- ture.
1860	£1,000. 63	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1865	221	..	179	43	179	180	..	180
1870	364	..	472	28	515	449	11	460
1875-76	604	..	743	28	771	766	17	783
1880-81	658	..	1,263	58	1,321	1,315	42	1,357
1885-86	1,229	..	2,024	53	2,077	1,758	47	1,805
1890-91	1,529	..	2,868	117	2,985	3,090	151	3,241
1895-96	1,567	..	3,350	121	3,471	3,685	130	3,815
1900-01	1,125	583	3,642	233	3,925	3,568	264	3,832
1905-06	506	857	4,096	261	4,357	4,624	237	4,861
			3,854	424	4,278	3,726	515	4,241
1906-07	555	943	4,308	467	4,775	3,912	547	4,459
1907-08	542	1,004	4,488	451	4,939	4,373	453	4,826
1908-09	555	1,058	4,766	458	5,224	4,756	485	5,241
1909-10	609	1,071	5,119	561	5,680	5,114	458	5,572
1910-11	696	688	5,320	621	5,941	5,315	859	6,174
1911-12	812	757	5,989	623	6,612	5,966	1,006	6,972
1912-13	830	776	6,378	580	6,958	6,372	1,092	7,464
1913-14	913	807	6,973	828	7,801	6,963	1,354	8,317
1914-15	982	828	7,203	918	8,121	7,199	1,523	8,722
1915-16	1,461	833	7,706	1,315	9,021	7,672	1,962	9,634
1916-17	1,595	821	7,881	1,758	9,639	8,134	2,495	10,629
1917-18	1,813	843	8,491	2,521	11,012	8,901	2,352	11,253
1918-19	2,804	853	9,416	2,403	11,819	9,588	2,447	12,035
1919-20	3,356	893	11,294	2,933	14,227	11,267	3,077	14,344
1920-21	3,720	911	12,601	4,110	16,711	12,591	4,644	17,235
1921-22	3,522	951	12,311	4,057	16,368	12,500	4,238	16,738
1922-23	3,441	1,001	12,599	4,998	17,597	12,784	5,468	18,252
1923-24	3,765	1,029	13,428	6,319	19,747	13,415	6,642	20,057
1924-25	4,108	1,140	14,897	6,320	21,217	14,880	6,413	21,293
1925-26	4,347	1,218	15,600	6,759	22,359	16,154	7,291	23,445
1926-27	4,790	1,318	16,148	6,908	23,056	16,491	7,492	23,983
1927-28	5,393	1,459	16,718	5,994	22,712	16,708	5,476	22,184
1928-29	5,175	1,427	16,736	6,157	22,893	16,902	5,885	22,787
1929-30	4,846	1,587	15,998	5,701	21,699	16,721	5,277	21,998
1930-31	5,543	1,523	15,073	5,619	20,692	15,915	5,207	21,122
1931-32	4,762	1,451	12,994	4,885	17,879	15,069	4,330	19,399
1932-33	5,661	1,437	13,397	5,579	18,976	14,951	5,650	20,601
1933-34	5,846	1,508	13,859	6,823	20,682	14,988	5,970	20,958
1934-35	6,546	1,826	15,280	7,642	22,922	15,845	6,764	22,609
1935-36	7,323	1,687	15,489	7,599	23,088	16,231	7,429	23,660
1936-37	7,731	1,810	16,535	8,310	24,845	16,815	8,118	24,933
1937-38	8,539	2,063	17,340	9,526	26,866	17,568	8,591	26,459
1938-39	8,646	2,242	19,330	9,789	29,119	19,316	9,728	29,044
1939-40	8,816	2,363	20,756	9,283	30,039	20,740	9,026	29,766
1940-41	9,180	2,250	21,540	8,762	30,302	21,511	7,566	29,077
1941-42	8,942	4,086	23,663	10,833	34,496	23,599	9,914	33,513
1942-43	8,454	14,093	29,284	27,797	57,081	29,182	18,974	48,156
1943-44	8,783	14,077	28,968	25,453	54,421	28,854	19,863	48,717
1944-45	8,928	4,188	26,447	12,623	39,070	25,878	10,558	36,436
1945-46	9,484	2,783	24,774	11,681	36,455	24,760	10,720	35,480

a Including interest contributions from 1900-01, road grants from 1922-23, non-recurring grants from 1934-35, and grants for local public works from 1935-36. The figures are inflated in 1942-43, and 1943-44 by receipts on account of the Allied Works Fund spent through the Main Roads Commission. Taxation reimbursements are included with Taxation.

FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 13).

Gross Loan Expendi- ture.	State Gross Public Debt at 30th June.					Local Govern- ment Revenue. c	Year.
	Where Payable.		Total.	Average Rate of Interest per £100.	Accumulated Sinking Fund.		
	Australia.	Overseas.					
£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£ s. d.	£1,000.	£1,000.	
19							1860
685	124	1,008	1,132	2 5 10	..	54	1865
155	695	2,676	3,371	6 10 0	..	28	1870
600	1,956	4,493	6,449	4 14 11	..	87	1875-76
991	2,078	11,167	13,245	4 4 1	..	161	1880-81
1,923	2,209	18,612	20,821	3 17 11	..	556	1885-86
1,556	2,229	25,877	28,106	4 1 1	..	863	1890-91
592	3,080	29,932	33,012	3 18 0	..	512	1895-96
1,212	5,704	32,832	38,536	3 13 8	..	761	1900-01
298	7,230	35,055	42,285	3 14 0	..	706	1905-06
684	7,230	35,055	42,285	3 14 0	..	668	1906-07
1,034	7,813	35,051	42,864	3 13 3	..	700	1907-08
1,248	7,971	37,056	45,027	3 12 2	..	763	1908-09
1,486	8,135	37,056	45,191	3 13 9	..	798	1909-10
1,995	8,029	39,056	47,085	3 12 4	5	904	1910-11
3,324	9,484	39,056	48,540	3 11 9	15	1,187	1911-12
2,448	10,666	42,939	53,605	3 9 5	51	1,168	1912-13
2,190	9,156	46,339	55,495	3 11 8	100	1,267	1913-14
2,638	10,658	46,683	57,341	3 9 6	170	1,589	1914-15
3,062	10,850	47,883	58,733	3 15 5	259	1,729	1915-16
2,268	12,073	49,702	61,775	3 14 4	354	1,711	1916-17
1,828	12,602	50,980	63,582	3 17 9	370	1,835	1917-18
3,271	13,907	52,146	66,053	3 17 11	386	1,857	1918-19
4,798	15,532	54,620	70,152	3 16 7	402	2,243	1919-20
4,251	25,197	55,548	80,745	3 13 1	441	2,887	1920-21
3,291	26,787	58,904	85,691	3 19 11	394	2,222	1921-22
3,730	30,379	57,626	88,005	4 6 1	689	2,496	1922-23
4,669	32,175	58,954	91,129	4 5 7	940	3,236	1923-24
5,456	34,049	62,953	97,002	4 14 10	1,108	2,754	1924-25
4,972	36,301	66,149	102,450	4 15 7	1,408	3,118	1925-26
4,186	39,330	67,150	106,480	4 15 10	1,721	4,525	1926-27
10,034 b	39,403	72,261	111,664	4 16 0	1,982	4,689	1927-28
4,667	40,040	72,822	112,862	4 16 0	837	6,270	1928-29
3,881	40,875	71,274	112,149	4 15 3	815	6,393	1929-30
3,342	41,076	71,155	112,231	4 15 9	777	6,391	1930-31
1,265	41,044	70,868	111,912	4 7 8	488	5,752	1931-32
3,850	43,851	70,680	114,531	4 7 1	463	6,307	1932-33
4,402	47,372	70,445	117,817	4 4 1	484	6,308	1933-34
5,462	48,476	70,371	118,847	4 3 7	688	7,413	1934-35
5,070	52,298	70,338	122,636	4 2 2	790	7,899	1935-36
4,140	54,588	70,310	124,898	4 2 2	1,083	7,889	1936-37
3,850	55,652	70,130	125,782	4 2 0	720	7,811	1937-38
3,493	57,611	69,892	127,503	4 2 0	818	7,552	1938-39
3,962	59,342	69,691	129,033	4 1 8	793	8,069	1939-40
3,357	60,612	69,483	130,095	4 1 6	1,297	n	1940-41
3,032	63,113	68,059	131,172	3 15 11	1,123	n	1941-42
1,964	60,509	68,059	128,568	3 16 6	850	n	1942-43
1,773	61,130	68,049	129,179	3 16 4	1,845	n	1943-44
1,561	67,343	64,090	131,433	3 14 11	1,134	9,443	1944-45
2,409	76,442	56,853	133,295	3 9 7	1,544	n	1945-46

b Loan assets and liabilities of the Agricultural Bank and State Advances Corporation Trust Funds transferred to Loan Fund.

c Prior to 1937-38, the figures are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown; and include loan receipts up to 1923 inclusive.

n Not available.

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 14).

Year.	Cheque Paying Banks (Queensland Business). <i>a</i>				Savings Banks Deposits at 30th June.	Weekly Bank Clearings, Brisbane. <i>b</i>	Friendly Societies Benefits Paid.
	Advances.	Total Assets.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.			
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1859-60	420	491	182	221	8 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1865-66	2,213	2,503	776	1,003	89 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1870-71	1,196	1,599	1,109	1,298	407 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1875-76	3,147	4,089	2,897	3,283	642 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1880-81	4,421	6,031	3,594	4,292	944 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1885-86	11,949	14,278	7,203	9,259	1,338 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1890-91	17,275	20,629	9,838	10,595	1,616 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>	33
1895-96	15,643	19,432	10,813	11,230	2,329	<i>n</i>	44
1900-01	12,785	16,647	13,137	13,683	3,896	<i>n</i>	66
1905-06	13,015	16,710	13,276	13,823	4,143	620	78
1906-07	14,144	18,171	14,464	15,087	4,543	741	72
1907-08	14,950	19,362	14,939	15,584	4,922	856	79
1908-09	14,496	19,035	15,750	16,375	5,158	891	81
1909-10	14,164	19,093	17,142	17,655	5,623	925	83
1910-11	15,636	22,114	19,633	19,952	6,377	1,174	91
1911-12	17,762	23,435	20,312	20,651	7,343	1,295	99
1912-13	16,719	23,009	20,832	21,595	8,213	1,408	102
1913-14	17,136	23,768	23,494	23,990	10,167	1,544	110
1914-15	17,299	25,825	26,161	27,102	11,973	1,633	112
1915-16	18,474	26,009	24,153	25,142	12,939	1,852	122
1916-17	17,780	25,081	27,214	28,244	14,726	1,924	118
1917-18	18,704	27,842	31,306	32,596	16,501	2,298	123
1918-19	21,792	30,632	32,408	33,756	17,511	2,578	140
1919-20	21,503	28,594	29,428	30,911	17,910	2,462	158
1920-21	23,297	30,981	28,917	30,196	18,588	3,087	143
1921-22	23,718	29,461	32,001	33,162	19,394	3,030	150
1922-23	27,567	33,751	35,799	36,953	20,484	3,324	163
1923-24	29,964	37,710	35,662	38,251	20,410	3,748	170
1924-25	31,394	41,726	41,169	42,897	21,340	4,081	168
1925-26	33,666	41,967	43,162	44,922	22,837	3,711	185
1926-27	38,297	48,326	42,931	44,844	22,453	3,764	189
1927-28	35,275	45,518	44,205	46,570	23,325	3,628	195
1928-29	36,724	46,226	46,718	48,777	24,076	3,780	206
1929-30	36,630	50,811	44,278	46,932	23,901	3,775	221
1930-31	32,601	49,151	43,768	46,471	22,354	3,230	221
1931-32	30,005	48,246	43,143	45,629	22,952	2,785	222
1932-33	31,532	48,512	42,662	46,917	23,453	2,721	211
1933-34	32,546	50,260	42,480	47,123	24,834	2,853	218
1934-35	35,579	52,713	43,019	47,332	26,197	3,184	220
1935-36	38,085	54,611	43,498	47,259	27,132	3,498	229
1936-37	39,337	57,043	45,861	49,705	27,304	3,633	226
1937-38	41,710	57,163	50,094	53,513	28,206	3,933	231
1938-39	42,791	58,339	49,427	52,971	29,045	4,177	236
1939-40	42,169	57,782	51,074	55,663	28,252	4,288	242
1940-41	41,512	57,188	53,926	57,982	29,089	4,318	234
1941-42	40,734	62,800	59,158	63,706	31,214	4,676	231
1942-43	33,360	69,584	98,722	103,892	45,197	5,259	222
1943-44	28,321	77,716	117,184	130,809	65,479	6,424	229
1944-45	31,520	91,770	125,433	141,394	80,094	7,074	234
1945-46	31,942	<i>n</i>	107,919	<i>n</i>	90,063	7,020	247

a From 1913-14 to 1927-28, the deposits of the Commonwealth Savings Bank, which were included in Commonwealth Bank figures, have been deducted from Total Assets, Deposits, and Total Liabilities, to obtain comparable data.

b Average weekly clearings for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the financial year shown.

c Calendar year ended six months earlier than the financial year shown.

n Not available.

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